

*(Fla. Stat. § 448.102)*

In this case, the Plaintiffs have alleged that they had a reasonable, good faith belief that the defendant's conduct in connection with editing the plaintiffs' proposed news report on artificial BGH violated the Federal Communications Act of 1934, which prohibits the deliberate falsification or distortion of the news. This has also been called a prohibition against "rigging", "slanting", or "staging" the news. Whatever word is used, however, proof of a violation requires that the Plaintiffs establish that WTVT's station or news management acted intentionally and deliberately to falsify or distort the Plaintiffs' proposed news report on BGH. In addition, the alleged falsification or distortion must have involved a significant event or matter that affected the basic accuracy of the news report and not merely a minor or incidental aspect of the report.

Defendant WTVT contends that it terminated plaintiffs under the no-cause provision of plaintiffs' employment contracts and not in retaliation for protected whistleblower activity.

You must determine whether the Defendant WTVT terminated the employment of Ms. Akre and Mr. Wilson because they objected to or refused to participate in an activity or practice of the Defendant that violated a federal law, as described above.

If you determine that this was the reason for Defendant's termination of Plaintiffs' employment, then your verdict should be for Plaintiffs. If you