Contradictions Check: Conflicts tab (Sample County, made up)

The first eight columns of the AI's workbook. The Excel file also has each source's exact words and links, an Other issues tab, a Sources tab, and a Read me tab.

#	Priority	Kind of conflict	What it's about	The conflict in one line	Which one is right	Why it matters	Suggested fix
1	1 – Could mislead voters (when, where, how)	Our sources disagree	Last day of early voting	The home page says early voting ends Sunday, March 8. The Early Voting page, the 2099 voter guide, and the flyer say it ends Saturday, March 7.	Most likely Saturday, March 7 (three of four sources, and it matches the usual state schedule). Office to confirm.	This election has only a county referendum, so state law lets the Supervisor choose the early voting days (s. 101.657(1)(d)). Either end date can be legal, but voters need one answer. A voter who trusts the home page could show up on Sunday, March 8 and find the sites closed.	If early voting ends March 7, fix the home page. If it really runs through Sunday, March 8, fix the Early Voting page, the 2099 voter guide, and the flyer.
2	1 – Could mislead voters (when, where, how)	We vs. Florida law (the page also disagrees with itself)	Deadline to ask for a mail ballot (the rule)	The Vote by Mail page says requests are due by 5 p.m. on the "10th day" before the election. Florida law says the 12th day. The date we give everywhere (Thursday, Feb. 26) is the 12th day, so only the rule's wording is wrong.	Florida law: 5 p.m. on the 12th day before the election. Thursday, February 26, 2099 is correct.	Counting 10 days back from March 10 lands on Saturday, Feb. 28. A voter who reads our rule and counts could think they have two more days than they do. In the law, the "10th day" is the last day for the office to mail ballots, not the request deadline. This rule did not change in 2026.	On the Vote by Mail page, change "10th day" to "12th day."
3	1 – Could mislead voters (when, where, how)	Our sources disagree	Office hours	The Register page says 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The Contact page says 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.	Office to decide. Both schedules meet the state minimum.	Voters come in person to register (deadline Monday, Feb. 9), to ask for a mail ballot (deadline 5 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 26), and to drop off mail ballots. If we close at 4:30, a voter who reads the Contact page or the 5 p.m. deadline could arrive to a locked door. If we open at 8:30, a voter who reads the Register page could wait outside at 8:00.	Pick one schedule and use it on both pages. Consider posting hours for deadline days.
4	1 – Could mislead voters (when, where, how)	Our sources disagree	Office phone number	Most pages give (555) 010-0100. One news release gives 555-0100. The 2099 voter guide and a 2096 news release give (555) 010-0199.	(555) 010-0100 (on the Contact page and in the footer of every page). Office to confirm whether (555) 010-0199 is a working line.	Voters can ask for a mail ballot by phone, so a wrong number blocks one way to vote. "555-0100" is missing three digits. The 2099 voter guide is the main handout for this election, and it gives a different number than the website.	Fix the Jan. 20 news release. Fix the 2099 voter guide unless (555) 010-0199 is a real, staffed line. Update or archive the 2096 news release.
5	1 – Could mislead voters (when, where, how)	Our sources disagree; we vs. Florida law	Photo ID: does it have to be current?	The Election Day page says bring a "current photo ID." The Early Voting page just says "a photo ID." State law and the Division of Elections say the ID must be current and valid for early voting too.	The Election Day page and Florida law: a current and valid photo ID with a signature, for early voting and Election Day.	A voter with an expired ID could read the Early Voting page and think it's fine. The law also lets a second ID supply the signature if the photo ID doesn't have one. Neither of our pages says that.	Add "current and valid" to the Early Voting page. On both pages, say a second ID can supply the signature, and list the IDs that count (see the next row).
6	1 – Could mislead voters (when, where, how)	Two state sources disagree	Which photo IDs count (the law changed this year)	The Division of Elections page lists 12 kinds of ID, including student IDs and debit or credit cards. The 2026 Florida Statutes list fewer and drop those. A 2026 law made the change, starting Jan. 1, 2027. Our pages don't list IDs yet.	For our March 10, 2099 election: the new list in the 2026 Florida Statutes, s. 101.043. (The Division's list is still right for elections before Jan. 1, 2027.)	Chapter 2026-26, Laws of Florida (HB 991), rewrote the ID list (section 13). Section 34 says the law takes effect January 1, 2027. The Online Sunshine page shows the new list but doesn't say when it starts. The Division's page (updated Aug. 7, 2026) still shows the old list. Voters who read it could bring a student ID, debit or credit card, retirement center ID, neighborhood association ID, or public assistance ID. Those won't count in our next election.	When we add an ID list to our Election Day and Early Voting pages, use the new list. Check the Division's page again after Jan. 1, 2027.

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7	1 – Could mislead voters (when, where, how)	We vs. Florida law	Who can register to vote	Our Register page lists three requirements. State law adds living in the county, and says people with a felony conviction or a court finding of mental incapacity (rights not restored) can't register.	Florida law, s. 97.041.	Our list reads like the whole list. Someone with a felony conviction whose voting rights were not restored could read it and register. The Division warns that false information on a registration form is a third-degree felony. (The Division's own page also leaves out the county rule.)	Add: you must live in Sample County; you can't register if you were convicted of a felony and your voting rights were not restored, or if a court found you mentally incapacitated for voting and your rights were not restored. Link to the Division's page for details.
8	2 – Fix soon	We vs. Florida law; broken link	"Absentee ballots" link	The Vote by Mail page ends with "Learn more about absentee ballots." The link is broken (page not found), and Florida law now says "vote-by-mail ballot."	Florida law: "vote-by-mail ballot."	The old word can make voters think "absentee" is a different process that needs an excuse. In Florida, any voter can vote by mail. The link leads to an error page.	Remove the link or point it to a working page, and use "vote-by-mail."
9	2 – Fix soon	We vs. Florida law (possible)	Early voting locations (legal check)	Our three early voting sites don't include our own office. State law says the Supervisor "shall allow" early voting at the main or a branch office, but early voting is optional when there are no state or federal races.	Office to decide (ask the office's attorney).	If that rule applies to this local-only election, the page leaves out a place voters can vote early, or the office needs to add one. Also confirm that "Placeholder Park Recreation Center" counts as a "government-owned community center" or another allowed site type.	Confirm with counsel. Then either add our office to the list or keep the list as is.
10	2 – Fix soon	Our sources disagree	Poll worker sign-up	The home page and the Poll Workers page invite people to apply. The application page says the application is closed.	Office to decide (the application page is probably the current one).	People who want to help click through and hit a closed form.	Update the home page and the Poll Workers page to say the application is closed and how to get on the list for 2100 (or reopen it).
11	2 – Fix soon	We vs. Florida law	Canvassing board notice (the board that reviews ballots and certifies results)	Our notice lists three members but no alternates, calls one member "County Commissioner" instead of the commission chair, and says "certify first unofficial results." State law requires the alternates in the notice and names the commission chair as the member.	Florida law, s. 102.141.	The law says the public notice must list the members and alternates at least 48 hours ahead. "Unofficial" results are not certified; certification is for the official results. No certification meeting is listed, so the public can't tell when the 7-day audit deadline starts.	Add the alternates. Confirm Alex Placeholder is the commission chair (or a lawful substitute) and say so. Add the meeting to certify official results. Reword the March 13 line.
12	3 – Low	Our sources vs. the calendar and Florida law	Date of the 2094 General Election	Three of our documents say Tuesday, November 6, 2094. But November 6, 2094 is a Saturday. State law puts that general election on Tuesday, November 2, 2094.	Office to decide. Check the certified results. The calendar and the law point to Tuesday, November 2, 2094.	It's a past election, so it won't change how people vote in 2099, but it's a wrong fact on official records. If the election date is wrong, the certification date (Nov. 18) may be wrong too.	Correct the date on the Results page, the 2094 results page, and the 2094 voter guide.
13	3 – Low	Our sources disagree (same page)	Home page "Last updated" date	The home page says "Last updated January 30, 2099" but shows a news item dated February 2, 2099.	The page was changed on or after Feb. 2, 2099, so the "Last updated" date is wrong.	Small, but it makes the page look out of date during the election.	Update the date or remove the line.
14	3 – Low	Two state sources disagree	Picking up a mail ballot in the last days before the election	The Division of Elections page says ballots asked for within 10 days of an election need an emergency affidavit. The statute ties that rule to the "mandatory early voting period," which our local-only election doesn't have.	Office to decide. Ask the Division of Elections how it applies to a local-only election.	For elections with state or federal races, both say the same thing. For our March 10, 2099 referendum, the statute's wording might not require the affidavit, while the Division's wording would. Our site doesn't talk about ballot pickup, so nothing on our site is wrong today.	Get an answer before staff tell voters about picking up mail ballots in the last 10 days.

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15	3 – Low	Two state sources disagree	Who can ask for a mail ballot for someone else	The Division of Elections page includes "a designee for a voter with a disability." The statute lists only the voter, immediate family, or legal guardian.	Office to decide. I couldn't find the disability designee in the statutes I checked (s. 101.62, 101.051, 101.662). The Division may rely on federal law, but its page doesn't say.	Our site doesn't say who can ask for a ballot for someone else, so nothing on our site conflicts today.	No change needed now. If we add this to our site, ask the Division which wording to use.