



Attorney General Bonta Issues Consumer Alert on the Spread of Election Misinformation

May 5, 2026

California Attorney General Rob Bonta today warned Californians to beware of social media posts and other communications that spread election misinformation in the lead up to the June 2, 2026 statewide primary election.

Millions of Californians turn to social media, artificial intelligence, and other internet sources for news and information about upcoming elections. Recent elections have seen a dramatic increase in the spread of false and misleading claims on social media platforms about where, when, and how to vote, and this trend is expected to continue as the June 2026 primary election approaches. Election misinformation is also disseminated and amplified through artificial intelligence tools and other technology, including mass mailings, automated calls, text messages, and television, radio, and internet broadcasts. For example, in January 2024, thousands of registered voters in New Hampshire received scam election robocall voice messages that impersonated the voice of the president, discouraging them from participating in the New Hampshire primary.

“Voting is one of democracy’s most cherished rights, and that right is enshrined in our country’s Constitution,” said Attorney General Bonta. “Deceiving, dissuading, or intimidating voters from voting in elections doesn’t just threaten that right — it is illegal. I urge Californians to be on guard against election misinformation and to check their sources before inadvertently re-posting or spreading misinformation.”

Californians can guard against misinformation by using certain proven practices for evaluating content, such as:

- Cross-checking information, especially information received from artificial intelligence sources, against credible, independent, and authoritative sources;
- Approaching emotionally charged, sensational, and surprising content with a cautious lens; and
- Exercising responsibility by cross-checking sources before sharing political content.

California state law prohibits interference with voting rights. The Elections Code makes it a crime to:

- Intentionally mislead voters about their eligibility to vote, or about where and when to vote;
- Use coercion or intimidation to get a person to vote or refrain from voting, or to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure;
- Agree to vote in a certain way, or to induce others to vote in a certain way, in exchange for something of value; and
- Distribute within 60 days of an election any materially deceptive audio or visual media of a candidate that is intended to injure the candidate’s reputation or to deceive voters into voting for or against that candidate (with certain exceptions).

A candidate whose rights are violated may bring a lawsuit for damages and to enjoin violations of this law.



For the June 2026 primary election, all individuals registered to vote will receive a vote-by-mail ballot. Ballots were mailed out by May 4, 2026. The last day to register to vote in the special election is May 18, 2026. After that date, individuals can still complete Same Day Voter Registration at their county elections office, polling place, or vote center. In-person voting at vote centers begins on May 23, 2026.

If members of the public see a social media post or other information that is false or misleading about where, when or how to vote, they are encouraged to report it to the Secretary of State's Office by emailing VoteSure@sos.ca.gov. Information about voting eligibility requirements is available on the [Secretary of State's website](#). Information about a voter's polling place, nearby vote centers, and authorized ballot drop-off locations is available at the Secretary of State's [Find Your Polling Place webpage](#) and from county election offices. For a list of county elections offices and their contact information, visit the Secretary of State's [County Elections Offices webpage](#).

On May 5, 2026, the Attorney General issued an Information Bulletin to law enforcement agencies discussing many of the laws prohibiting interference with voting rights and highlighting sources of information from the California Secretary of State and local elections officials regarding the eligibility requirements to vote and the time and place of voting.