

CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

AB 1590 (Ransom)

As Amended August 13, 2026

Majority vote

SUMMARY

Requires the California Department of Education (CDE) beginning in 2027-28, to determine, in consultation with the executive director of the State Board of Education (SBE), a revised allocation formula for the Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program (CTEIG) that ensures that all funds appropriated for the program in any given fiscal year are fully allocated to program applicants in that year to the maximum extent practicable.

Senate Amendments

- 1) Make technical corrections to replace "Superintendent of Public Instruction" with "department".
- 2) Add a co-author.

COMMENTS

Funding for CTEIG program going unused in spite of high demand. This bill would require the SPI, in consultation with the SBE, by the 2027-2028 fiscal year, to revise the CTEIG formula to ensure all funds appropriated are allocated for the purposes of CTE.

According to the author, over the past five years, nearly \$120 million in state-approved CTEIG funding has gone unallocated due to a provision of the allocation formula which prohibits LEAs from receiving more than they are eligible to receive under the allocation formula. This has prevented otherwise qualified school districts from receiving full funding that would directly benefit students.

Career Technical Education Incentive Grant Program (CTEIG) was originally established in 2015 as a one-time investment of \$900 million to cover a three-year span, and acted as a bridge for LEAs to support CTE programs until the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) was fully funded. It was created as a state education, economic, and workforce development initiative to provide students in kindergarten through grade twelve with the knowledge and skills necessary to transition from secondary education to postsecondary education and living-wage employment. The purpose of the program is to encourage, maintain, and strengthen the delivery of high-quality CTE programs. The program is administered by the CDE. In 2018, ongoing funding of \$150 million for CTEIG was appropriated. In 2021, the annual funding for CTEIG was increased to \$300 million.

Prior to the adoption of the LCFF, the state provided funding for CTE through a number of categorical programs, including the Regional Occupational Centers/Programs (ROC/P), which was funded at \$400 million at the time. This funding was folded into the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), increasing the LCFF base rate for high schools by 2.6%.

Grants are awarded under the CTEIG program by CDE, in consultation with the SBE, in response to applications submitted by LEAs outlining the ways in which they meet the statutorily defined requirements, including a 2:1 match of local to state funding.

According to the Author

The author states, "Career Technical Education programs are essential in exposing students to a wide range of career pathways, preparing them with practical, workforce-ready skills, and offering specialized coursework that support both career readiness and access to higher education. Unfortunately, nearly \$120 million in state-approved CTE funding has not reached our students due to a broken funding formula. AB 1590 requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education to fix this formula to ensure that when the state appropriates funding for CTE, all those dollars go directly to students."

Arguments in Support

The Coalition for Career Technical Education in California writes, "Quality career technical education courses and pathways are a critical part of the comprehensive high school curriculum. Such courses have been demonstrated to increase the engagement of students in their education and to help prepare them for success in college and careers."

Unfortunately, a bureaucratic impasse regarding the CTE Incentive Grant (CTEIG) program has resulted in tens of millions of dollars in available funding not being allocated to school districts to support CTE classes for students. AB 1590 would directly address this problem by requiring the state agencies to adopt and implement a formula that allocates all the state-approved funding to local schools."

Arguments in Opposition

None on file.

FISCAL COMMENTS

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, this bill is not expected to result in additional Proposition 98 General Fund costs to the state. Additionally, the California Department of Education (CDE) indicates that any workload costs would be minor and absorbable.

VOTES:**ASM EDUCATION: 8-0-0**

YES: Patel, Hoover, Alvarez, Bonta, Castillo, Garcia, Lowenthal, Zbur

ASM APPROPRIATIONS: 14-0-1

YES: Wicks, Hoover, Aguiar-Curry, Caloza, Dixon, Fong, Mark González, Krell, Pacheco, Pellerin, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Ta, Tangipa

ABS, ABST OR NV: Arambula

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 77-0-3

YES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

ABS, ABST OR NV: Arambula, Flora, Celeste Rodriguez

UPDATED

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