

2022 Fall OERI Resolutions Overview

Please access [2022 Fall OERI Resolutions](#) for the complete text of all resolutions submitted by the OERI for consideration at the Fall 2022 ASCCC Plenary as of October 23, 2022. If you have any questions, or there is more that the OERI can do support your local advocacy efforts, [please let us know](#). (oeri@asccc.org)

Access all resolutions to be debated at the ASCCC 2022 Fall Plenary Session (November 3 – 5) on the [ASCCC 2022 Fall Resolutions](#) page. (<https://www.asccc.org/resolutions-fall-2022>)

07.04 F22 Establishing an Effective and Sustainable ZTC Program

The final resolved clause summarizes the purpose of this resolution:

Resolved, That the ASCCC urge the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) to consult and partner with ASCCC in designing and implementing California Education Code §78052¹ to ensure the practicality, feasibility, and viability of the ZTC Program.

07.08 F22 Establishing Consistent Definitions for Course Resources

When discussing the costs of attending college and efforts to be transparent about these costs, various terms have been employed that can create confusion. Most importantly in the current CCC climate, what resources must be “zero” in the context of the Zero Textbook Cost (ZTC) Program?

Existing definitions:

- The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires that colleges disclose the cost of “college textbooks and supplemental materials for each course listed in the institution’s course schedule.”
- California Education Code (CEC) §66406.9 (AKA SB 1359, no-cost marking) requires the colleges to mark “the courses that exclusively use digital course materials that are free of charge to students”, a problematic definition that resulted in a prior ASCCC position encouraging colleges to interpret this legislation as requiring colleges to mark those sections that were no-cost based on the definition employed in the prior ZTC program. This would then be aligned with the HEOA requirement.
- CEC §78052 defines ZTC degrees as “community college associate degrees or career technical education certificates earned entirely by completing courses that eliminate conventional textbook costs by using alternative instructional materials methodologies;

While the above definitions are generally consistent, discussions about the direct costs associated with attendance have expanded to also consider supplies that are not included in the above requirements and definitions. To ensure consistency when discussing student college-going cost burdens, this resolution proposes that “instructional materials be “defined as textbooks, supplemental materials, and course

¹ California Education Code §78052:

https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=EDC§ionNum=78052.

supplies, a more inclusive definition than that employed in the HEOA's cost transparency requirements, CEC §66406.9² no-cost section marking requirement, and the CEC §78052³ definition of zero-textbook-costs."

07.09 F22 Clarify Components of XB12, the Instructional-Material-Cost Section-Level Data Element

Since the introduction of XB12, additional guidance has been needed. This resolution seeks to obtain this guidance and increase clarity. It puts the ASCCC on record to:

- request that the CCCCO clarify that XB12 code A is to be used when a course section has no required instructional materials;
- work with the CCCCO to modify the XB12 data element codes to differentiate between those sections that use no-cost OER and those that use other no-cost resources; and
- encourage the CCCCO to clarify that "low instructional materials costs as defined locally" refers to a locally established cost threshold that must not be exceeded.

09.01 F22 Removing Barriers to the Adoption of Open Educational Resources

Sometimes local processes that are based on the information associated with commercial texts create barriers for OER adopters. Most notably, ISBNs and copyright dates might be required in the curriculum process and when ordering texts. This resolution seeks to address these process-oriented barriers by not requiring such information when faculty are adopting OER. It is not, in any way, suggesting that ISBNs should not be used when available or that copyright is not an important legal right of all content creators, whether authoring a commercial resource or OER.

17.02 F22 Textbook Automatic Billing Concerns

Automatic billing or inclusive access continues to be a mechanism employed to address textbook costs and some implementations of this practice require students to be all-in or all-out for a term, and may charge fees that exceed the actual costs of the resources for a course. Consistent with a prior resolution, this is encouraging caution when considering this approach to addressing the textbook costs. It also reiterates that such an approach is inconsistent with the intent of the ZTC Program.

17.03 F22 Using ZTC Funds to Support an OER/ZTC Faculty Coordinator

The ZTC Program is about encouraging faculty to make choices for the benefit of students and should be led by a faculty member who is financially supported to take this work on. This resolution would have ASCCC "encourage local academic senates to work with their administrative colleagues to use a portion of the ZTC Program funds to support a faculty coordinator who leads the college's OER and ZTC Program efforts".

² California Education Code §66406.9: <https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/education-code/edc-sect-66406-9.html>.

³ California Education Code §78052: <https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/education-code/edc-sect-78052/>.