

5 ARTICLE VI
6 ELECTIONS [*original language*]
7

8 Section 1. Senators
9

10 A) Representation.

11 One Senator shall be elected from each academic department or professional area which has
12 between six and fifteen voting faculty members. Departments or areas with between sixteen and
13 twenty-five voting faculty members shall be entitled to two Senators. Departments or areas with
14 twenty- six or more voting faculty members shall be entitled to three Senators. Departments or
15 areas with fewer than six such faculty members shall combine with other areas (usually in allied
16 fields) to achieve the requisite number.
17

18 B) Term of Office

19 (1) Senators shall be elected from the designated areas for three-year terms. One-third shall be
20 elected each year. Senators may serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms, except
21 that a senator who has completed two terms may serve additional consecutive terms if there is no
22 other candidate to fill that Senate seat. One year after leaving office a senator may serve again.
23

24 (2) Officers of the Faculty Senate shall be elected from the Faculty at large. Terms of office shall
25 be two years. Officers may serve no more than two consecutive two-year terms, except that a
26 current officer may serve additional consecutive terms if there is no other candidate to fill that
27 Senate office. One year after leaving office an officer may serve again as an officer.
28

29 (3) The terms of Student representatives to Faculty Senate committees shall run from September
30 through June.
31

32 C) Regulations. All elections shall be held in May of each year, the term of office to begin
33 September 1 of the same year. Elections will be by secret ballot. Absentee ballots may be
34 requested from the Nominations, Elections & Governance Committee. The winner of all
35 elections shall be the candidate receiving the most votes cast, except in officer elections. In
36 officer elections the winner is the candidate with the majority of votes cast. If there is no
37 majority there will be one run off election of the top two candidates. The winner will be the one
38 receiving the most votes cast.
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

47 ARTICLE VI
48 ELECTIONS [*proposed replacement language*]

49
50 Section 1. Senators

51
52 A. Constituencies. Senate membership shall be drawn from defined constituencies as follows:

- 53
54 (1). Academic departments. Defined as teaching faculty and supporting professional staff
55 organized collectively and managed by a department chair.
56
57 (2). Eligible professional staff departments/offices. Defined as including non-teaching
58 faculty, with or without academic rank, organized collectively by an identifiable
59 common function, with six or more voting members.
60
61 (3). Divisional areas. Defined as including teaching and non-teaching faculty, with or
62 without academic rank, serving in various departments, offices and functions from
63 a common college division and excluded by Section 1.A.(2).
64

65 B. Representation. Senate membership shall be determined in the following way:

- 66
67 (1). Academic departments with 6 to 15 voting members shall elect or appoint
68 one senator; with 16 to 25 voting members shall elect or appoint two senators;
69 with 26 or more voting members shall elect three senators.
70
71 (2). Professional staff departments/offices with 6 to 15 voting members shall elect or
72 appoint one senator; with 16 to 25 voting members shall elect or appoint two
73 senators; with 26 or more voting members shall elect or appoint three senators.
74
75 (3). Academic departments or professional staff departments/offices with fewer than 6
76 voting members shall be combined together into divisional areas that best
77 represent the College's current management structure.
78
79 (4). Divisional areas with 15 or fewer voting members shall elect one senator; with 16 to
80 25 voting members shall elect two senators; with 26 or more voting members
81 shall elect three senators.
82

83 C. Terms of Office

- 84
85 (1) Senators shall be elected or appointed from their respective constituencies for three-
86 year terms.
87
88 (2) Approximately one-third shall be elected each year. It shall be the responsibility of
89 the Nominations, Elections, and Governance (NEG) Committee to monitor
90 changes in Senate representation and periodically make adjustments to the
91 allocation of Faculty Senate seats.
92

93 (3) Senators may serve no more than two consecutive three-year terms, with the
94 following exceptions:

- 95
- 96 a. a senator who has completed two terms may serve additional consecutive
 - 97 terms if there is no other candidate to fill that Senate seat;
 - 98 b. a senator who first serves to complete the term of another senator or fill a
 - 99 vacancy may serve for a total of up to 8 consecutive years.

100

101 (4) One year after leaving office a senator may serve again under all of the other
102 conditions outlined in Section 1.C. of this article.

103

104 (5) The terms of Student representatives to Faculty Senate committees shall run from
105 September through June.

106

107 Section 2. Officers of the Faculty Senate

108

109 A. Constituency. The officers of the Faculty Senate (President, Vice President, Secretary) shall
110 be elected from the Faculty at Large in a process outlined in the Faculty Senate Resolutions.

111

112 B. Terms of Office. The officers of the Faculty Senate shall be elected to terms of two years.
113 Officers may serve no more than two consecutive two-year terms, except that a current officer
114 may serve additional consecutive terms if there is no other candidate to fill that Senate office.
115 One year after leaving office an officer may serve again as an officer.

116

117

118 Section 3. Election Regulations.

119

120 A. Timing. All elections shall be held in May of each year, the term of office to begin
121 September 1 of the same year.

122

123 B. Balloting. Elections will be by secret ballot in accordance with a process outlined in the
124 Faculty Senate Resolutions.

125

126 C. Determining Election Winners. The winner of all elections shall be the candidate receiving the
127 most votes cast, except in officer elections. In officer elections the winner is the candidate with
128 the majority of votes cast. If there is no majority there will be one run-off election of the top two
129 candidates. The winner will be the one receiving the most votes cast.

130

131