

City	Charter Type	Date of last update	Council/ Mayor elected by citizens	Mayor elected by board	Mayoral voting rights-can vote and veto	Mayoral voting rights- can vote; no veto	Mayoral voting rights- vote in a tie only	Mayoral voting rights - no vote at all	Mayoral voting rights - other	Council Election At-Large	Council Election - Wards/districts and At-large	Election by Wards/Districts Only
Algood	Private Act	2016	x			can vote*			*"The Mayor shall not have a veto power nor shall the Mayor have an additional vote to break a tie."	at-large		
Cleveland	Private Act	2016	x			no vote ; can veto					2 at large, 5 districts	
Columbia	Private Act	2016	x		can vote							council by ward
Cowan	Private Act	2016	x				no vote*		*no vote "except in case of a tie when only four (4) councilmen are present at a meeting."			council by ward
Crossville	Private Act	non-MTAS	x		can vote and veto					at-large		
Dyer	Private Act	2016	x			can vote				at-large		
Englewood	Private Act	2016	x			can vote				at-large		
Franklin	Private Act	non-MTAS	x				vote in a tie or to fill a vacancy in office of alderman				wards (4 alderman); 4 at-large	
Gallatin	Private Act	non-MTAS	x				vote in a tie*		*..."and in the election or termination of public officers, Alderpersons, and Mayor pro tem, when he or she shall vote as other members of the City Council."		districts (5 alderman); 2 at-large	
Graysville	Private Act	2016	x		can vote					at-large		

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Henning	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Humboldt	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie				Wards for alderman	
Huntland	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Jamestown	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Knoxville	Home rule	non-MTAS	x				vote in a tie				districts and 3 at-large	
Lexington	Private Act	2016	x					no vote		at-large		
Luttrell	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Lynnville	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Manchester	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Martin	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie				ward and at-large	
Mason	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
McKenzie	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie					council by ward
Morristown	Private Act	non-MTAS	x		can vote*				*The mayor shall be entitled to a vote upon all matters before the council the same as a council member, whether there be a tie or not, but shall not be entitled to vote as mayor and an additional vote as presiding officer.		districts and at-large	
Munford	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Parsons	Private Act	2016	x					no vote*	*but can veto ordinances	at-large		
Pulaski	Private Act	2016	x		can vote					at-large		
Saulsbury	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Selmer	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Sharon	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Smithville	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		

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Wartrace	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie -- "except when action is being taken on any ordinance or resolution which has been vetoed by him."			at-large		
Waverly	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie		can veto		**See note below	
Whiteville	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Winchester	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie*		*no veto power	at-large		

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<b>Totals for cities that allow non-resident voting</b>			<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

\*\*Waverly -- DIVISION OF CITY INTO WARDS. Section 41. Be it further enacted, That the said City of Waverly may be divided into as many as three Wards by Ordinance of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, but the election shall be general over the whole City, and the party or parties receiving a majority of all votes of the City shall be deemed elected to the office to be filled, but not more than two Aldermen and one School Board Director shall be elected from any one Ward.

City	Charter Type	Date of last update	Non-resident voting provision
Alcoa	Private Act	2016	SECTION 3. All persons who are bona fide residents of the City of Alcoa and who are qualified to vote for members of the State Legislature and have registered shall be entitled to vote in said election. Non-residents of the city of Alcoa shall also be allowed to vote in municipal elections; provided, that such persons must own at least a fifty percent (50%) fee simple interest in real property having a total appraised value of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) or more and situated within the municipal limits at the time of registration and election to be able to vote. [As amended by Priv. Acts 1921, ch. 620, § 3; Priv. Acts 1967, ch. 69; replaced by Priv. Acts 1971, ch. 85; and amended by Priv. Acts 2002, ch. 142
Algood	Private Act	2016	Section 3.03. Non-Resident Property Owners Voting. Persons who reside outside the corporate limits of the municipality but own residential real property, having a lot size of not less than thirty-five hundred (3500) square feet, located inside such limits or who own commercial real property of any size inside such limits, may register and vote in municipal elections under the following conditions.
Athens	Private Act	2016	Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all city elections, including all elections respecting bond issues, shall be held under the supervision of the County Board of Election Commissioners, and in accordance with the law governing all State and County elections, as hereinbefore set out. This section may be enforced by appropriate ordinance. All persons living within the limits of such corporation who shall be qualified to vote for embers of the Legislature of this state, and who shall have been a resident of the city for thirty (30) days preceding such elections, or any qualified voter living in McMinn County who owns fifty percent (50%) interest in developable land in the city shall be entitled to vote in the precinct where such person resides or owns land and to have their vote counted in such election. The Council may authorize the ballots for these non-resident property owners to be cast by mail only, pursuant to procedures approved by the State Coordinator of Elections. [As amended by Priv. Acts 1992, ch. 215, § 1; Priv. Acts 2000, ch. 83, § 1; and Priv. Acts 2002, ch. 114, § 1]
Cleveland	Private Act	2016	Section 3. Voter qualification requirements. Persons meeting the residency requirements prescribed by the election laws of the State of Tennessee and persons owning at least fifty percent (50%) fee simple interest in a parcel of real property of at least five thousand (5,000) square feet within one (1) of the councilmanic districts of the City of Cleveland for a period of six (6) months prior to an election and who are otherwise qualified to vote in State elections shall be eligible to vote in city elections, provided the person is properly registered in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of Tennessee. Non-resident property owners who own property in more than one (1) councilmanic district must declare both the district in which the owner elects to vote, and the piece of property being utilized to provide such voting privilege, and such declaration shall be permanent unless the owner sells the property in the district. The city council may authorize the ballots for these non-resident property owners be cast by mail. [As amended by Priv. Acts 1997, ch. 12, § 1 and ch. 85, § 1]
Columbia	Private Act	2016	(6) "Elector" shall mean any person who is a resident of the City of Columbia or who is a non-resident but owns real property in the City of Columbia, and who is otherwise legally registered under the constitution and laws of the state of Tennessee to vote in the City and are registered voters of the City within the meaning of this Charter;

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Cowan	Private Act	2016	(6) "Elector" means a qualified voter residing within the city; and a registered owner of real estate situated within the city, or a non-resident who owns property in the city and is otherwise qualified to vote;
Crossville	Private Act	non-MTAS	In any election under this Act, all registered voters, otherwise legally qualified to vote in county and state elections held in Cumberland County, Tennessee, and who are bona fide residents of said City and who have been such for three (3) months preceding any election under this act, and all persons otherwise legally qualified to vote in county and state elections held in Cumberland County, Tennessee, owning a taxable freehold assessed on the city tax books at a value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more, such ownership to be evidenced by a registered conveyance placed of record at least three (3) months before the election, or a certificate from the tax assessor that property is so assessed, shall be entitled to vote.
Dyer	Private Act	2016	municipal elections provided such person is qualified to vote in the general elections of the State of Tennessee and owns not less than an undivided one-half (1/2) interest in taxable real estate located within the Dyer city limits.
Englewood	Private Act	2016	Section 3. Voter qualification requirements. Persons meeting the residency requirements prescribed by the election laws of the State of Tennessee and non-residents owning at least fifty percent (50%) fee simple interest in a parcel of real property of at least five thousand (5,000) square feet within the Town of Englewood for a period of six (6) months prior to an election and who are otherwise qualified to vote in State elections in McMinn County shall be eligible to vote in town elections, provided the person is properly registered in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of Tennessee.
Franklin	Private Act	non-MTAS	Section 2. - Qualification of Voters. All persons who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, who have been actual bona fide residents and citizens of the City of Franklin for ninety days prior to the election, and all citizens of the State of Tennessee who own a freehold interest in real property situated within the corporate limits of, and subject to the real property taxes levied by the City of Franklin, shall be entitled to vote in all municipal elections.
Friendsville	Private Act	2016	Section 3.04 Voter Qualification Persons living within the corporation and non-residents owning a taxable freehold within the corporation and who are qualified to vote for members of the legislature of Tennessee are qualified voters to vote in any general or special election of the city
Gallatin	Private Act	non-MTAS	In any election under this section, all voters who are and have been for six (6) months next preceding the election bona fide residents or property owners of the city, and who shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, shall be entitled to vote.

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Gatlinburg	Private Act	2016	Provided, however, that non-residents of the city who shall have owned a taxable freehold in the city for a sufficient period of time to otherwise qualify under state election laws (rules and regulations and being qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly by the laws of Tennessee), may be entitled to vote in the voting precinct in which said freehold is situated; provided, however that the ownership of real property must be on an individual basis and corporate ownership of real property does not entitle one to vote in municipal elections. No more than two (2) persons shall be entitled to vote based upon the ownership of an individual tract of property regardless of the number of property owners.
Graysville	Private Act	2016	Those persons residing in the corporate limits of the city shall be eligible to qualify to vote. Non-residents of the city who shall have owned not less than a one-half (1/2) interest in real estate, and husband, and wife, who shall have owned real estate as tenants by the entireties, the said city for a period of six (6) months next before the date of any city election, and who shall have been registered as provided by law, shall be entitled to vote
Henning	Private Act	2016	"Non-residents having an absolute and entire title to and bona fide owner of real estate within the corporation limits of the town of Henning, and whose deed has been registered at least six months preceding such election, and who shall be otherwise a qualified voter for members of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, shall be entitled to vote in all corporation elections." Section 13
Humboldt	Private Act	2016	Non-residents of Humboldt who own legal title to real property located inside the city limits and which is listed on the city tax rolls shall be qualified to vote in municipal elections, if such property owners reside in the State of Tennessee. Such non-residents shall vote in the ward or precinct where their real property is located, and if they own real property in more than one ward or precinct, they shall choose and vote in only one ward or precinct. Section 21
Huntland	Private Act	2016	(g) "Elector" means a qualified voter residing within the Town, a registered owner of real estate situated within the Town, or a non-resident who owns property in the Town and is otherwise qualified to vote; and

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Jamestown	Private Act	2016	Section 5. Qualifications of Voters. Every person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and other civil officers for Fentress County and who, in addition, meets either of the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote for elective officials: (1) has been a resident of the City for 3 months next preceding the day of the election, (2) if a non-resident, owns real property in fee simple within the City. The same qualifications for voting in all other City elections or referenda shall apply unless otherwise specifically provided. (3) No more than two persons of ownership of real property in fee simple shall be qualified to vote. [As amended by Priv. Acts 2016, ch. 55, § 1]
Knoxville	Home rule	non-MTAS	Nonresidents of the City of Knoxville who have owned a fee interest in a parcel of real property at least four thousand (4,000) square feet in size within the City of Knoxville for at least six (6) months prior to the date of election and who own said property on the day of election and who are otherwise lawfully registered and qualified to vote under the general laws of the State of Tennessee shall be eligible to vote in all municipal elections. Not more than two (2) nonresident voters shall be allowed to vote upon such parcel of real property.
Lexington	Private Act	2016	5) "Elector" means a qualified voter residing within the city of Lexington, Tennessee, or non-residents of the city of Lexington, Tennessee having a taxable freehold interest, and who are qualified voters for members of the general assembly at any location in Tennessee.
Luttrell	Private Act	2016	Article II Section 1. Qualification of Voters. Every person registered to vote under the laws of the State of Tennessee for officials of Union County, Tennessee, and the State of Tennessee shall be entitled to register and vote in all elections of the City of Luttrell if he has been a resident of the City of Luttrell for six months next preceding the day of the election, or if a non-resident of the City he is the owner of real property within the City assessed to him for taxation in value not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
Lynnville	Private Act	2016	ARTICLE II Section 1. Qualification of Voters. Every person registered to vote under the laws of the State of Tennessee for officials of Giles County, Tennessee, and the State of Tennessee, shall be entitled to register and vote in all elections of the Town of Lynnville if he has been a resident of the Town of Lynnville for six months net preceding the day of the election, or if a non-resident of the Town, he is the owner of real property within the Town assessed to him for taxation in value not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

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Manchester	Private Act	2016	Every person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and other civil officers for the county or district in which he may reside or if a non-resident of the City but a resident of Coffee County and owning taxable real estate within the City, shall be entitled to vote for elective officials. The same qualifications for voting in all other City elections or referenda shall apply unless otherwise specifically provided. Permanent registration to vote shall be as prescribed in Tennessee Code Annotated, except that in registering voters for City elections the County Election Commission shall use the qualifications as set out in the above paragraph. Section 4
Martin	Private Act	2016	Any person who is qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly and who is a resident of the city shall be entitled to vote in all elections. A non-resident, who is the owner of not less than a one-half (½) interest in a taxable freehold, or husband and wife who shall have owned a taxable freehold by the entireties within the city for a period of one (1) year preceding the date of such election, and who is a qualified voter for members of the General Assembly, may vote in a city election. [As replaced by Priv. Acts 2001, ch. 27, § 1]
Maryville	Private Act	2016	Section 3. All persons who are bona fide residents of the City of Maryville, who are qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and who have registered to vote in city elections shall be entitled to vote in city elections. Non-residents of the City of Maryville who shall have owned a taxable freehold in said City for a period of six months previous to the day of the election, and being qualified to vote for members of the State Legislature, and who shall be registered, shall be entitled to vote in the Ward in which said freehold is situated; provided, that persons owning real estate in more than one ward shall only be entitled to vote in one ward. Every voter, in addition to the other regulations required by law and the provisions of this Charter, shall be registered as a voter before he shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise in any City election. [As amended by Priv. Acts 2001, ch. 1, § 2]
Mason	Private Act	2016	SECTION 5. All persons who are qualified to vote for members of the general assembly in the state, and who meet the residency requirements of general law and have registered to vote in accordance with general law; and all non-residents who are qualified voters of Tipton County, Tennessee, owning real estate in such Town of Mason, shall be entitled to vote in such elections.



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McKenzie	Private Act	2016	SECTION 7. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each even-numbered year shall be the day fixed for the nonpartisan election of the councilmen. Every qualified voter who resides within the city or who owns real property located within the city shall be entitled to vote in the election. In the event a non-resident owns property in more than one (1) ward the non-resident shall declare upon registration which ward such person's vote will be cast. This shall not change unless the non-resident disposes of the property in the ward that he chose.
Morristown	Private Act	non-MTAS	Nonresidents holding a freehold within the corporate limits of an assessed valuation of one hundred dollars (\$100) or other property subject to corporation taxes amounting to one hundred dollars (\$100) or over, shall be entitled to vote at said election. Said election shall be held as now provided by the laws of the State of Tennessee for such elections.
Munford	Private Act	2016	SECTION 9. All persons who are qualified to vote for the members of the general assembly in the state, and who have been actual bona fide residents and citizens of the territory within the corporate boundaries of the city for thirty (30) days prior to the election, and nonresidents who are qualified voters in the state of Tennessee who own real estate in the city shall be entitled to vote in municipal elections; provided, however, in regard to non-resident property owners, such persons' right to vote shall be in accordance with the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 2-2-107(a)(3). [As replaced by Priv. Acts 2016, ch. 67]
Parsons	Private Act	2016	(g) "Elector" shall mean a qualified voter residing within the city, or non-residents of the city having a taxable freehold interest, and who are qualified voters for members of the General Assembly at any place in Tennessee.
Petersburg	Private Act	2016	Article II – Governing Body Section 1. Eligible Voters. Eligible voters shall be either residents of the town, or non-resident owners of real estate of the town. Only qualified voters who are citizens and residents of the town of Petersburg, or who may be owners of real estate in said town, shall be entitled to vote in the election for Aldermen. There is a maximum limit of two non-resident property owners per parcel that may vote in elections for Aldermen.

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Pulaski	Private Act	2016	SECTION 4. Any resident of the City who is qualified to vote for members of the Tennessee General Assembly, as prescribed by the general law, shall be qualified to vote in any election held in accordance with the provisions of this charter; provided, that any resident citizen and qualified voter of Giles County, who has been a bona fide owner of real property located within the corporate limits of the City, and whose name is shown in the deed, with such property shown on the tax rolls of the City for more than thirty (30) days prior to the date of any election, may register and vote in the City in any election held under the provisions of this charter, except in the elections for the issuance of bonds. Only two (2) non-resident property owners of a tract of land may vote pursuant to this section and the tract shall be ten thousand (10,000) square feet or have an assessed property value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
Saulsburly	Private Act	2016	SEC. 14 Be it further enacted, That all persons shall be entitled to vote in the elections of said town of Saulsburly who are otherwise qualified to vote under the laws of Tennessee and, first, who shall have been actual bona fide residents of the town for six months next preceding the election; second, who are non-residents of the town, but residents of the State, and who are bona fide owners by absolute title, of real estate within the corporate limits of the town of Saulsburly.
Selmer	Private Act	2016	(4) "Elector" means a qualified voter residing within the Town or a non-resident who is the owner of real property located within the Town and who is qualified to vote at their place of residence.
Sharon	Private Act	2016	SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote under the laws of the State of Tennessee, having been residents within the corporate limits six months, and all non-resident owners of \$100 worth of realty within the corporation, shall be legal voters in all municipal elections in the town of Sharon.
Smithville	Private Act	2016	(g) "Elector" means a qualified voter residing within the city; and a registered owner of real estate situated within the city, or a non-resident who owns property in the city and is otherwise qualified to vote.

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Wartrace	Private Act	2016	Persons residing in the Town who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly under the laws of the State shall be entitled to vote at such elections provided that non-residents of the Town of Wartrace who reside within Bedford County, Tennessee, who own real property within the Town of Wartrace, shall also be entitled to vote. Section 9
Waverly	Private Act	2016	Non-residents having a bona-fide taxable free-hold in said Town and who are qualified voters for members of the General Assembly at some place in Tennessee shall also be entitled to vote.
Whiteville	Private Act	2016	Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That all persons shall be entitled to vote in the elections of said town of Whiteville who are otherwise qualified to vote under the laws of Tennessee, and (1) who shall have been actual bona fide residents of the town for six months next preceding the election; (2) who are non-residents of the town but residents of the State, and who are bona fide owners by absolute title of real estate within the corporation limits.
Winchester	Private Act	2016	Sect. 1.02. i) "Elector" means a qualified voter living within the city, or a qualified voter who does not live within the City of Winchester, but owns real property within the city that meets the non-resident property owner requirements of this charter.

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Alcoa	Private Act	2016		x		can vote- no veto				at-large		
Algood	Private Act	2016	x			can vote*			*"The Mayor shall not have a veto power nor shall the Mayor have an additional vote to break a tie."	at-large		
Athens	Private Act	2016		x		can vote- no veto				at-large		
Cleveland	Private Act	2016	x			no vote ; can veto					2 at large, 5 districts	
Columbia	Private Act	2016	x		can vote							council by ward
Cowan	Private Act	2016	x				no vote*		*no vote "except in case of a tie when only four (4) councilmen are present at a meeting."			council by ward
Crossville	Private Act	non-MTAS	x		can vote and veto					at-large		
Dyer	Private Act	2016	x			can vote				at-large		
Englewood	Private Act	2016	x			can vote				at-large		
Franklin	Private Act	non-MTAS	x				vote in a tie or to fill a vacancy in office of alderman				wards (4 alderman); 4 at-large	
Friendsville	Private Act	2016		x	can vote					at-large		
Gallatin	Private Act	non-MTAS	x				vote in a tie*		*... "and in the election or termination of public officers, Alderpersons, and Mayor pro tem, when he or she shall vote as other members of the City Council."		districts (5 alderman); 2 at-large	
Gatlinburg	Private Act	2016		x		vote no veto						designated seats: Effective July 1, 2014, each commission position shall be designated as a Seat A, Seat B, Seat C, Seat D or Seat E. Any candidate for the commission shall designate, upon qualifying for election, the particular designated seat which the candidate seeks. In the regular municipal election, all voters in the city may vote for one (1) candidate for each designated seat. The candidate for each designated seat receiving the most votes shall be declared elected and shall take office on the first Monday in June following the elections.
Graysville	Private Act	2016	x		can vote					at-large		
Henning	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		

Humboldt	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie				Wards for alderman
Huntland	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Jamestown	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Knoxville	Home rule	non-MTAS	x				vote in a tie				districts and 3 at-large
Lexington	Private Act	2016	x					no vote		at-large	
Luttrell	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Lynnville	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Manchester	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Martin	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie				ward and at-large
Maryville	Private Act	2016		x		can vote				at-large	
Mason	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
McKenzie	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie				council by ward
Morristown	Private Act	non-MTAS	x			can vote*					districts and at-large
									*The mayor shall be entitled to a vote upon all matters before the council the same as a council member, whether there be a tie or not, but shall not be entitled to vote as mayor and an additional vote as presiding officer.		
Munford	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Parsons	Private Act	2016	x					no vote*	*but can veto ordinances	at-large	
Petersburg	Private Act	2016		x			vote in a tie			at-large	
Pulaski	Private Act	2016	x			can vote				at-large	
Saulsbery	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Selmer	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Sharon	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Smithville	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large	
Wartrace	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie*		**except when action is being taken on any ordinance or resolution which has been vetoed by him."	at-large	

Waverly	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie		can veto		? DIVISION OF CITY INTO WARDS Section 41. Be it further enacted, That the said City of Waverly may be divided into as many as three Wards by Ordinance of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, but the election shall be general over the whole City, and the party or parties receiving a majority of all votes of the City shall be deemed elected to the office to be filled, but not more than two Aldermen and one School Board Director shall be elected from any one Ward.	
Whiteville	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie			at-large		
Winchester	Private Act	2016	x				vote in a tie*		*no veto power	at-large		