

**TITLE: POLICY FOR DESIGNATING ELECTRIC SERVICE AS EITHER
RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL**

Effective Date: 5/18/2010

Adopted by Board: 5/18/2010

Revised by Board: _____

Certified by: 

This Policy describes the criteria and procedures to be used by the Wallingford Electric Division (WED) when determining if an electric service should be classified as Residential or Commercial / Industrial.

1. When a customer requests electric service to an existing or new location, the WED will require the customer to certify as to the anticipated use of electricity at that location. Specifically, the WED will ask the customer if the anticipated use of electricity at that location will be for more than 50% Residential use, or for more than 50% Commercial or Industrial Use.
2. "Residential dwellings" require a Certificate of Occupancy (CO) before they can be lived in. Therefore, while under construction, all new homes with electric service shall be billed (and therefore taxed) at the appropriate Commercial rate until a CO is issued by the appropriate local authority. From that time forward, all residential dwellings shall be billed and taxed as Residential customers. This Residential status will not change until and unless the WED is officially informed that electric sales to this service are for more than 50% Commercial or Industrial use.
3. In addition to residential dwelling units with CO's and with confirmation from customers that the electricity used at these locations is more than 50% for residential uses, the following types of services will also be considered as Residential:
 - "House Meters" that serve common or non-residential portions of buildings that are otherwise primarily residential in use, such as apartment buildings, condominium complexes, or multi-family structures.
 - Separately metered garages, sheds, barns and other uninhabited structures associated with a specific residential customer, so long as the customer in whose name the electric service is listed certifies that the electricity use to this building is more than 50% residential.
 - Service to a meter that measures the electrical use of more than one residential dwelling unit shall be considered Residential. Examples

include residential apartment buildings that are metered through a single meter, and "cluster homes" where electricity used by more than one (usually attached) home is metered by a single meter.

4. In addition to services where the customer states that more than 50% of the electricity use is for Commercial or Industrial use, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, extended stay rehabilitation facilities, and similar types of customers will be considered Commercial.