



We are Proud to be Public Powered

From small towns to large cities, community-owned, not-for-profit public power utilities power homes and businesses in 2,000 communities across the U.S. They safely provide reliable, low-cost electricity to more than 54 million Americans, while giving back to the communities they serve.

2,000

public power utilities
provide electricity to

54

million people* in

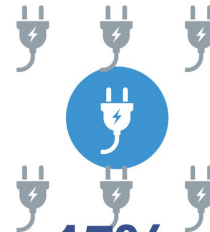
49

states and

5

U.S. territories

*Based on U.S. Census Bureau stats of 2.6 people per household/meter



15%

of electricity customers in the U.S.
are served by public power

Three Types of Electric Utilities

	Public Power	Rural Cooperatives	Investor-Owned Utilities
MODEL	Publicly owned, not for profit	Privately owned, not for profit	Privately owned, for profit
ACCOUNTABLE TO	Community	Members	Shareholders
SHARE OF UTILITIES	59%	26%	5%
SHARE OF CUSTOMERS	15%	13%	66%
SHARE OF GENERATION	9%	4%	34%

Numbers do not add up to 100% because this does not show federal power agencies, power marketers, behind the meter, community choice aggregators, and non-utility generators.

Investor Owned Utilities vs. Municipal Utilities

What's The Difference?

An investor-owned utility (IOU) is a for-profit company that provides utility services to customers, with the goal of maximizing shareholder returns, while a municipal utility (MU) is owned and operated by a local government, prioritizing the needs of their community over profit, leading to potential differences in pricing, decision-making, and accountability to customers.

Key differences:

Ownership: IOUs are owned by private investors, while MUs are owned by the local government.

Profit motive: IOUs are driven by profit to return to shareholders, while MUs aim to provide reliable service at a reasonable cost to the community.

Decision-making: IOUs may prioritize large-scale investments and cost-cutting measures to maximize profits, whereas MUs can make decisions based on local needs and community feedback.

Regulation: IOUs are typically heavily regulated by state agencies to ensure fair pricing and service quality, while MUs may have less stringent regulation and more local control over operations.

Accountability: IOUs are accountable to their shareholders, while MUs are accountable to the residents they serve.

Potential advantages of municipal utilities:

Community focus: Decisions can be tailored to specific local needs and priorities.

Greater transparency: Local residents have more access to information about utility operations.

Potential for lower rates: May prioritize affordable rates for community members over maximizing profits.



NOTICE - RATE INCREASE

IMU Electric will raise its electric rates 4.5% across the board, due to an 11% increase in wholesale electric costs.

Water will increase \$0.25 in the base rate and \$0.43/1000 gallons, to continue to fund main replacements and system upgrades.

IMU Fiber will increase the monthly rates for video services (\$2-5 depending on package selection) to pass along cost increases from content providers.



GILBRETH



HOPPER



DRESSELHAUS



ANKER-JOHNSON

Public Power Salutes Women's History Month

Lillian Gilbreth became the first woman engineer elected to the NAE in 1965. In 1973, Grace Hopper became the second woman engineer elected. Mildred Dresselhaus was the third woman engineer elected in 1974. Betsy Ancker-Johnson was the fourth woman engineer elected to the NAE in 1975. To date, 2,330 male engineers have been elected to the NAE since 1964 compared to the only 37 women engineers that have been elected.



CONTACT IMU

210 West 2nd Ave.
Indianola, IA 50125
(515) 961-9444
Mon-Fri 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

IMU RESOURCES

Online bill pay: my.imufiber.com/ebill/login
Report outage: indianola.com/outages
IMU board meetings: youtube.com/@indianolamunicipalutilities
Work for IMU: indianola.com/careers