

IDACORP INC  
 Form 10-Q  
 July 31, 2014  
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
 Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q  
 (Mark One)

X QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
 EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
 EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 1-14465 1-3198	Exact name of registrants as specified in their charters, address of principal executive offices, zip code and telephone number IDACORP, Inc. Idaho Power Company 1221 W. Idaho Street Boise, Idaho 83702-5627 (208) 388-2200 State of Incorporation: Idaho None	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number 82-0505802 82-0130980
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Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

IDACORP, Inc.: Yes X No \_\_\_ Idaho Power Company: Yes X No \_\_\_

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically and posted on their corporate Web sites, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to submit and post such files).

IDACORP, Inc.: Yes X No \_\_\_ Idaho Power Company: Yes X No \_\_\_

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are large accelerated filers, accelerated filers, non-accelerated filers, or smaller reporting companies. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):

IDACORP, Inc.:

Large accelerated filer X Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Idaho Power Company:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer X Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

IDACORP, Inc.: Yes No X Idaho Power Company: Yes No X

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Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of July 25, 2014:

IDACORP, Inc.: 50,268,748

Idaho Power Company: 39,150,812, all held by IDACORP, Inc.

This combined Form 10-Q represents separate filings by IDACORP, Inc. and Idaho Power Company. Information contained herein relating to an individual registrant is filed by that registrant on its own behalf. Idaho Power Company makes no representations as to the information relating to IDACORP, Inc.'s other operations.

Idaho Power Company meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction (H)(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and is therefore filing this report on Form 10-Q with the reduced disclosure format.

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COMMONLY USED TERMS

The following select abbreviations, terms, or acronyms are commonly used or found in multiple locations in this report:

ADITC	- Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits
AFUDC	- Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
BCC	- Bridger Coal Company, a joint venture of IERCo
BLM	- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CAA	- Clean Air Act
CO <sub>2</sub>	- Carbon Dioxide
CSPP	- Cogeneration and Small Power Production
CWA	- Clean Water Act
EIS	- Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FCA	- Fixed Cost Adjustment
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
HCC	- Hells Canyon Complex
IDACORP	- IDACORP, Inc., an Idaho corporation
Idaho Power	- Idaho Power Company, an Idaho corporation
Idaho ROE	- Idaho-jurisdiction return on year-end equity
Ida-West	- Ida-West Energy, a subsidiary of IDACORP, Inc.
IERCo	- Idaho Energy Resources Co., a subsidiary of Idaho Power Company
IESCo	- IDACORP Energy Services Co., a subsidiary of IDACORP, Inc.
IFS	- IDACORP Financial Services, a subsidiary of IDACORP, Inc.
IPUC	- Idaho Public Utilities Commission
IRP	- Integrated Resource Plan
kW	- Kilowatt
MD&A	- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MW	- Megawatt
MWh	- Megawatt-hour
NO <sub>x</sub>	- Nitrogen Oxide
O&M	- Operations and Maintenance
OATT	- Open Access Transmission Tariff
OPUC	- Public Utility Commission of Oregon
PCA	- Power Cost Adjustment
PURPA	- Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
REC	- Renewable Energy Certificate
SCR	- Selective Catalytic Reduction
SEC	- U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SMSP	- Security Plan for Senior Management Employees
SO <sub>2</sub>	- Sulfur Dioxide
SRBA	- Snake River Basin Adjudication
WPSC	- Wyoming Public Service Commission

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## CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to the historical information contained in this report, this report contains (and oral communications made by IDACORP, Inc. and Idaho Power Company may contain) statements that relate to future events and expectations, such as statements regarding projected or future financial performance, cash flows, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or ratios, strategic goals, challenges, objectives, and plans for future operations. Such statements constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statements that express, or involve discussions as to, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, or future events or performance, often, but not always, through the use of words or phrases such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "predicts," "projects," "may result," "may continue," "may allow," "continues," or similar expressions, are not statements of historical facts and may be forward-looking. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve estimates, assumptions, risks, and uncertainties. Actual results, performance, or outcomes may differ materially from the results discussed in the statements. In addition to any assumptions and other factors and matters referred to specifically in connection with such forward-looking statements, factors that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements include those factors set forth in this report, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, particularly Part I, Item 1A - "Risk Factors" and Part II, Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of that report, subsequent reports filed by IDACORP and Idaho Power with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the following important factors:

- the effect of decisions by the Idaho and Oregon public utilities commissions, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and other regulators that impact Idaho Power's ability to recover costs and earn a return;
- changes in residential, commercial, and industrial growth and demographic patterns within Idaho Power's service area, the loss or change in the business of significant customers, and the availability and use of demand-side management programs, and their associated impacts on loads and load growth;
- the impacts of changes in economic conditions, including the potential for changes in customer demand for electricity, revenue from sales of excess power, financial soundness of counterparties and suppliers, and collections of receivables;
- unseasonable or severe weather conditions, wildfires, drought, and other natural phenomena and natural disasters, which affect customer demand, hydroelectric generation levels, repair costs, and the availability and cost of fuel for generation plants or purchased power to serve customers;
- advancement of technologies that reduce loads or reduce the need for Idaho Power's generation of electric power;
- adoption of, changes in, and costs of compliance with, laws, regulations, and policies relating to the environment, natural resources, and endangered species, and the ability to recover those costs through rates;
- the ability to obtain debt and equity financing or refinance existing debt when necessary and on favorable terms, which can be affected by factors such as credit ratings, volatility in the financial markets, interest rate fluctuations, decisions by the Idaho or Oregon public utility commissions, and the companies' past or projected financial performance;
- reductions in credit ratings, which could adversely impact access to capital markets and would require the posting of additional collateral to counterparties pursuant to credit and contractual arrangements;
- variable hydrological conditions and over-appropriation of surface and groundwater in the Snake River basin, which impact the amount of generation from Idaho Power's hydroelectric facilities;
- the ability to purchase fuel and power on favorable payment terms and prices, particularly in the event of unanticipated power demands, lack of physical availability, transportation constraints, or a credit downgrade;
- accidents, fires, explosions, and mechanical breakdowns that may occur while operating and maintaining an electric system, which can cause unplanned outages, reduce generating output, damage the companies' assets, operations, or reputation, subject the companies to third-party claims for property damage, personal injury, or loss of life, or result in the imposition of civil, criminal, or regulatory fines or penalties;

the ability to buy and sell power, transmission capacity, and fuel in the markets;  
the ability to enter into financial and physical commodity hedges with creditworthy counterparties to manage price and commodity risk, and the failure of any such risk management and hedging strategies to work as intended;  
administration of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and other mandatory reliability, security, and other requirements for system infrastructure, which could result in penalties and increase costs;  
disruptions or outages of Idaho Power's generation or transmission systems or of any interconnected transmission system;

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the costs and operational challenges of integrating intermittent wind power or other renewable energy sources into Idaho Power's resource portfolio;

changes in actuarial assumptions, changes in interest rates, and the return on plan assets for pension and other post-retirement plans, which can affect future pension and other postretirement plan funding obligations, costs, and liabilities;

the ability to continue to pay dividends based on financial performance, and in light of contractual covenants and restrictions and regulatory limitations;

changes in tax laws or related regulations or new interpretations of applicable laws by federal, state, or local taxing jurisdictions, the availability of tax credits, and the tax rates payable by IDACORP shareholders on common stock dividends;

employee workforce factors, including the operational and financial costs of unionization or the attempt to unionize all or part of the companies' workforce, the impact of an aging workforce and retirements, the cost and ability to retain skilled workers, and the ability to adjust the labor cost structure when necessary;

failure to comply with state and federal laws, policies, and regulations, including new interpretations and enforcement initiatives by regulatory and oversight bodies, which may result in penalties and fines and increase the cost of compliance, the nature and extent of investigations and audits, and the cost of remediation;

the inability to obtain or cost of obtaining and complying with required governmental permits and approvals, licenses, rights-of-way, and siting for transmission and generation projects and hydroelectric facilities;

the cost and outcome of litigation, dispute resolution, and regulatory proceedings, and the ability to recover those costs or the costs of operational changes through insurance or rates, or from third parties;

the failure of information systems or the failure to secure information system data, failure to comply with privacy laws, security breaches, or the direct or indirect effect on the companies' business or operations resulting from cyber attacks, terrorist incidents or the threat of terrorist incidents, and acts of war;

unusual or unanticipated changes in normal business operations, including unusual maintenance or repairs, or the failure to successfully implement new technology solutions; and

adoption of or changes in accounting policies and principles, changes in accounting estimates, and new Securities and Exchange Commission or New York Stock Exchange requirements, or new interpretations of existing requirements.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such factors, nor can it assess the impact of any such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. IDACORP and Idaho Power disclaim any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking information, whether in response to new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

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## PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## IDACORP, Inc.

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income

(unaudited)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(thousands of dollars except for per share amounts)			
Operating Revenues:				
Electric utility:				
General business	\$282,147	\$264,432	\$526,979	\$496,651
Off-system sales	11,731	4,527	40,941	20,428
Other revenues	22,777	33,897	41,055	50,146
Total electric utility revenues	316,655	302,856	608,975	567,225
Other	1,128	1,092	1,527	1,652
Total operating revenues	317,783	303,948	610,502	568,877
Operating Expenses:				
Electric utility:				
Purchased power	62,437	49,151	106,233	92,008
Fuel expense	34,443	41,878	89,771	91,044
Power cost adjustment	9,141	(13,299)	24,164	(28,009)
Other operations and maintenance	87,452	83,154	167,973	162,939
Energy efficiency programs	7,620	19,732	12,344	24,202
Depreciation	32,952	32,232	65,827	64,142
Taxes other than income taxes	8,241	8,054	16,345	16,226
Total electric utility expenses	242,286	220,902	482,657	422,552
Other	3,688	3,640	7,458	7,485
Total operating expenses	245,974	224,542	490,115	430,037
Operating Income	71,809	79,406	120,387	138,840
Allowance for Equity Funds Used During Construction	4,459	3,528	8,538	7,143
Earnings of Unconsolidated Equity-Method Investments	1,510	442	2,493	3,141
Other Income, Net	1,252	1,588	3,540	2,414
Interest Expense:				
Interest on long-term debt	20,141	20,793	40,282	40,462
Other interest	1,946	1,732	3,805	3,484
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(2,145)	(1,876)	(4,109)	(3,807)
Total interest expense, net	19,942	20,649	39,978	40,139
Income Before Income Taxes	59,088	64,315	94,980	111,399
Income Tax Expense	14,391	17,676	23,098	29,719
Net Income	44,697	46,639	71,882	81,680
Adjustment for (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(157)	(137)	62	16
Net Income Attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	\$44,540	\$46,502	\$71,944	\$81,696
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding - Basic (000's)	50,133	50,056	50,133	50,047

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Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding - Diluted (000's)	50,156	50,108	50,166	50,086
Earnings Per Share of Common Stock:				
Earnings Attributable to IDACORP, Inc. - Basic	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$1.44	\$1.63
Earnings Attributable to IDACORP, Inc. - Diluted	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$1.43	\$1.63
Dividends Declared Per Share of Common Stock	\$0.43	\$0.38	\$0.86	\$0.76

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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IDACORP, Inc.  
 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income  
 (unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(thousands of dollars)			
Net Income	\$44,697	\$46,639	\$71,882	\$81,680
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the period, net of tax of \$0, \$167, \$0 and \$925	—	259	—	1,440
Unfunded pension liability adjustment, net of tax of \$277, \$298, \$555 and \$596	432	465	864	930
Total Comprehensive Income	45,129	47,363	72,746	84,050
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(157	) (137	) 62	16
Comprehensive Income Attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	\$44,972	\$47,226	\$72,808	\$84,066

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of contentsIDACORP, Inc.  
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(unaudited)

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(thousands of dollars)	
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$50,621	\$78,162
Receivables:		
Customer (net of allowance of \$2,017 and \$2,349, respectively)	98,000	97,873
Other (net of allowance of \$155 and \$153, respectively)	8,663	15,274
Taxes receivable	—	156
Accrued unbilled revenues	70,896	63,507
Materials and supplies (at average cost)	55,316	53,643
Fuel stock (at average cost)	44,029	41,546
Prepayments	17,722	15,338
Deferred income taxes	29,545	46,874
Current regulatory assets	69,953	61,837
Other	2,250	2,401
Total current assets	446,995	476,611
Investments		
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Utility plant in service	5,149,226	5,080,402
Accumulated provision for depreciation	(1,804,567	) (1,766,680 )
Utility plant in service - net	3,344,659	3,313,722
Construction work in progress	370,895	327,000
Utility plant held for future use	7,090	7,090
Other property, net of accumulated depreciation	17,423	17,229
Property, plant and equipment - net	3,740,067	3,665,041
Other Assets:		
American Falls and Milner water rights	14,219	15,803
Company-owned life insurance	19,614	22,037
Regulatory assets	956,003	978,234
Long-term receivables (net of allowance of \$885 and \$885, respectively)	6,115	4,811
Other	43,940	42,954
Total other assets	1,039,891	1,063,839
Total	\$5,389,869	\$5,364,563

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of contentsIDACORP, Inc.  
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(unaudited)

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(thousands of dollars)	
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$1,064	\$1,064
Notes payable	37,200	54,750
Accounts payable	82,424	91,519
Taxes accrued	27,739	13,302
Interest accrued	22,693	22,764
Accrued compensation	32,989	38,510
Current regulatory liabilities	6,447	10,684
Other	25,702	17,779
Total current liabilities	236,258	250,372
Other Liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes	980,139	969,593
Regulatory liabilities	376,820	375,873
Pension and other postretirement benefits	247,776	244,627
Other	48,656	54,100
Total other liabilities	1,653,391	1,644,193
Long-Term Debt	1,614,316	1,615,258
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity:		
IDACORP, Inc. shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value (shares authorized 120,000,000; 50,307,512 and 50,233,463 shares issued, respectively)	841,718	839,750
Retained earnings	1,056,133	1,027,461
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15,689)	(16,553)
Treasury stock (38,764 and 718 shares at cost, respectively)	(286)	(8)
Total IDACORP, Inc. shareholders' equity	1,881,876	1,850,650
Noncontrolling interests	4,028	4,090
Total equity	1,885,904	1,854,740
Total	\$5,389,869	\$5,364,563

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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IDACORP, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
	(thousands of dollars)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$71,882	\$81,680
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	67,857	66,025
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	4,933	17,747
Changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	29,513	(24,727 )
Pension and postretirement benefit plan expense	13,937	14,672
Contributions to pension and postretirement benefit plans	(8,837 )	(12,391 )
Earnings of unconsolidated equity-method investments	(2,493 )	(3,141 )
Distributions from unconsolidated equity-method investments	—	7,989
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(8,538 )	(7,143 )
Other non-cash adjustments to net income, net	1,170	1,198
Change in:		
Accounts receivable	6,258	1,466
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	(13,663 )	(12,204 )
Taxes accrued/receivable	15,561	13,646
Other current assets	(16,943 )	(30,061 )
Other current liabilities	7,710	6,552
Other assets	1,173	(582 )
Other liabilities	(6,213 )	(6,517 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	163,307	114,209
Investing Activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(128,326 )	(109,059 )
Proceeds from the sale of emission allowances and RECs	2,615	480
Distributions from affordable housing investments	848	1,642
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(1,639 )	—
Other	(946 )	2,371
Net cash used in investing activities	(127,448 )	(104,566 )
Financing Activities:		
Issuance of long-term debt	—	150,000
Retirement of long-term debt	(1,064 )	(1,064 )
Dividends on common stock	(43,419 )	(38,313 )
Net change in short-term borrowings	(17,550 )	(7,800 )
Issuance of common stock	160	255
Acquisition of treasury stock	(2,737 )	(2,124 )
Other	1,210	(969 )
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(63,400 )	99,985
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(27,541 )	109,628
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	78,162	26,527
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$50,621	\$136,155
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		

Income taxes	\$4,686	\$60
Interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$38,739	\$37,610
Non-cash investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment in accounts payable	\$21,395	\$12,348

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Table of contentsIDACORP, Inc.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity  
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
	(thousands of dollars)	
<b>Common Stock</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	\$839,750	\$834,922
Issued	160	255
Other	1,808	1,383
Balance at end of period	841,718	836,560
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	1,027,461	923,981
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	71,944	81,696
Common stock dividends (\$0.86 and \$0.76 per share)	(43,272)	(38,192)
Balance at end of period	1,056,133	967,485
<b>Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	(16,553)	(17,116)
Unrealized gain on securities (net of tax)	—	1,440
Unfunded pension liability adjustment (net of tax)	864	930
Balance at end of period	(15,689)	(14,746)
<b>Treasury Stock</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	(8)	(21)
Issued	2,459	2,132
Acquired	(2,737)	(2,124)
Balance at end of period	(286)	(13)
Total IDACORP, Inc. shareholders' equity at end of period	1,881,876	1,789,286
<b>Noncontrolling Interests</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	4,090	4,213
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(62)	(16)
Balance at end of period	4,028	4,197
Total equity at end of period	\$1,885,904	\$1,793,483

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Idaho Power Company  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income  
(unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(thousands of dollars)			
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>				
General business	\$282,147	\$264,432	\$526,979	\$496,651
Off-system sales	11,731	4,527	40,941	20,428
Other revenues	22,777	33,897	41,055	50,146
Total operating revenues	316,655	302,856	608,975	567,225
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>				
<b>Operation:</b>				
Purchased power	62,437	49,151	106,233	92,008
Fuel expense	34,443	41,878	89,771	91,044
Power cost adjustment	9,141	(13,299 )	24,164	(28,009 )
Other operations and maintenance	87,452	83,154	167,973	162,939
Energy efficiency programs	7,620	19,732	12,344	24,202
Depreciation	32,952	32,232	65,827	64,142
Taxes other than income taxes	8,241	8,054	16,345	16,226
Total operating expenses	242,286	220,902	482,657	422,552
Income from Operations	74,369	81,954	126,318	144,673
<b>Other Income (Expense):</b>				
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	4,459	3,528	8,538	7,143
Earnings (losses) of unconsolidated equity-method investments	721	(378 )	1,968	2,256
Other expense, net	(1,591 )	(1,215 )	(2,019 )	(3,374 )
Total other income	3,589	1,935	8,487	6,025
<b>Interest Charges:</b>				
Interest on long-term debt	20,141	20,793	40,282	40,462
Other interest	1,890	1,637	3,688	3,284
Allowance for borrowed funds used during construction	(2,145 )	(1,876 )	(4,109 )	(3,807 )
Total interest charges	19,886	20,554	39,861	39,939
Income Before Income Taxes	58,072	63,335	94,944	110,759
Income Tax Expense	15,419	18,352	24,390	31,730
Net Income	\$42,653	\$44,983	\$70,554	\$79,029

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Idaho Power Company  
 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income  
 (unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(thousands of dollars)			
Net Income	\$42,653	\$44,983	\$70,554	\$79,029
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Net unrealized holding gains arising during the period, net of tax of \$0, \$167, \$0 and \$925	—	259	—	1,440
Unfunded pension liability adjustment, net of tax of \$277, \$298, \$555 and \$596	432	465	864	930
Total Comprehensive Income	\$43,085	\$45,707	\$71,418	\$81,399

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of contentsIdaho Power Company  
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(unaudited)

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(thousands of dollars)	
Assets		
Electric Plant:		
In service (at original cost)	\$5,149,226	\$5,080,402
Accumulated provision for depreciation	(1,804,567	) (1,766,680 )
In service - net	3,344,659	3,313,722
Construction work in progress	370,895	327,000
Held for future use	7,090	7,090
Electric plant - net	3,722,644	3,647,812
Investments and Other Property	137,540	131,520
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	42,848	66,535
Receivables:		
Customer (net of allowance of \$2,017 and \$2,349, respectively)	98,000	97,873
Other (net of allowance of \$155 and \$153, respectively)	8,378	14,290
Accrued unbilled revenues	70,896	63,507
Materials and supplies (at average cost)	55,316	53,643
Fuel stock (at average cost)	44,029	41,546
Prepayments	17,597	15,204
Deferred income taxes	—	12,386
Current regulatory assets	69,953	61,837
Other	2,250	2,401
Total current assets	409,267	429,222
Deferred Debits:		
American Falls and Milner water rights	14,219	15,803
Company-owned life insurance	19,614	22,037
Regulatory assets	956,003	978,234
Other	44,147	41,783
Total deferred debits	1,033,983	1,057,857
Total	\$5,303,434	\$5,266,411

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of contentsIdaho Power Company  
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(unaudited)

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(thousands of dollars)	
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Capitalization:		
Common stock equity:		
Common stock, \$2.50 par value (50,000,000 shares authorized; 39,150,812 shares outstanding)	\$97,877	\$97,877
Premium on capital stock	712,258	712,258
Capital stock expense	(2,097	) (2,097 )
Retained earnings	960,163	932,547
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15,689	) (16,553 )
Total common stock equity	1,752,512	1,724,032
Long-term debt	1,614,316	1,615,258
Total capitalization	3,366,828	3,339,290
Current Liabilities:		
Long-term debt due within one year	1,064	1,064
Accounts payable	81,696	90,529
Accounts payable to affiliates	1,603	1,158
Taxes accrued	28,165	14,031
Interest accrued	22,693	22,764
Accrued compensation	32,839	38,297
Current regulatory liabilities	6,447	10,684
Other	29,428	17,095
Total current liabilities	203,935	195,622
Deferred Credits:		
Deferred income taxes	1,060,732	1,058,734
Regulatory liabilities	376,820	375,873
Pension and other postretirement benefits	247,776	244,627
Other	47,343	52,265
Total deferred credits	1,732,671	1,731,499
Commitments and Contingencies		
Total	\$5,303,434	\$5,266,411

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of contentsIdaho Power Company  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
	(thousands of dollars)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$70,554	\$79,029
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	67,566	65,675
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	(6,556	) 17,817
Changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	29,513	(24,727
Pension and postretirement benefit plan expense	13,920	14,657
Contributions to pension and postretirement benefit plans	(8,820	) (12,376
Earnings of unconsolidated equity-method investments	(1,968	) (2,256
Distributions from unconsolidated equity-method investments	—	7,214
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(8,538	) (7,143
Other non-cash adjustments to net income, net	(649	) (562
Change in:		
Accounts receivable	5,530	(238
Accounts payable	(13,624	) (12,041
Taxes accrued/receivable	15,695	17,462
Other current assets	(16,951	) (30,045
Other current liabilities	7,752	6,501
Other assets	1,173	(582
Other liabilities	(5,690	) (6,179
Net cash provided by operating activities	148,907	112,206
Investing Activities:		
Additions to utility plant	(128,234	) (109,059
Proceeds from the sale of emission allowances and RECs	2,615	480
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(1,639	) —
Other	(946	) 2,372
Net cash used in investing activities	(128,204	) (106,207
Financing Activities:		
Issuance of long-term debt	—	150,000
Retirement of long-term debt	(1,064	) (1,064
Dividends on common stock	(43,326	) (38,213
Other	—	(1,821
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(44,390	) 108,902
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(23,687	) 114,901
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	66,535	17,251
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$42,848	\$132,152
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid (received) during the period for:		
Income taxes paid (received)	\$17,332	\$(1,840
Interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$38,622	\$37,410
Non-cash investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment in accounts payable	\$21,395	\$12,348

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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IDACORP, INC. AND IDAHO POWER COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(unaudited)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is a combined report of IDACORP, Inc. (IDACORP) and Idaho Power Company (Idaho Power). Therefore, these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements apply to both IDACORP and Idaho Power. However, Idaho Power makes no representation as to the information relating to IDACORP's other operations.

Nature of Business

IDACORP is a holding company formed in 1998 whose principal operating subsidiary is Idaho Power. Idaho Power is an electric utility engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution, sale, and purchase of electric energy and capacity with a service area covering approximately 24,000 square miles in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon. Idaho Power is regulated primarily by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the state regulatory commissions of Idaho and Oregon. Idaho Power is the parent of Idaho Energy Resources Co. (IERCo), a joint venturer in Bridger Coal Company (BCC), which mines and supplies coal to the Jim Bridger generating plant owned in part by Idaho Power.

IDACORP's other wholly-owned subsidiaries include IDACORP Financial Services, Inc. (IFS), an investor in affordable housing and other real estate investments; Ida-West Energy Company (Ida-West), an operator of small hydroelectric generation projects that satisfy the requirements of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA); and IDACORP Energy Services Co. (IESCo), which is the former limited partner of, and current successor by merger to, IDACORP Energy L.P. (IE), a marketer of energy commodities that wound down operations in 2003.

Regulation of Utility Operations

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's financial statements reflect the effects of the different ratemaking principles followed by the jurisdictions regulating Idaho Power. The application of accounting principles related to regulated operations sometimes results in Idaho Power recording expenses and revenues in a different period than when an unregulated enterprise would record such expenses and revenues. In these instances, the amounts are deferred as regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities on the balance sheet and recorded on the income statement when recovered or returned through rates. Additionally, regulators can impose regulatory liabilities upon a regulated company for amounts previously collected from customers that are expected to be refunded. The effects of applying these regulatory accounting principles to Idaho Power's operations are discussed in more detail in Note 3.

Financial Statements

In the opinion of management of IDACORP and Idaho Power, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly each company's consolidated financial position as of June 30, 2014, consolidated results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, and consolidated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. These adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. These financial statements do not contain the complete detail or footnote disclosure concerning accounting policies and other matters that would be included in full-year financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. The results of operations for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. A change in management's estimates or

assumptions could have a material impact on IDACORP's or Idaho Power's respective financial condition and results of operations during the period in which such change occurred.

#### Management Estimates

Management makes estimates and assumptions when preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These estimates and assumptions include those related to rate regulation, retirement benefits, contingencies, litigation, asset impairment, income taxes, unbilled revenues, and bad debt. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic factors that are difficult to predict and are beyond management's control. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

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## Change in Method of Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects

On January 15, 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-01, Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects. This ASU permits an accounting policy election to account for investments in qualified affordable housing projects using the proportional amortization method. For its consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, IDACORP elected early adoption of ASU 2014-01 and thus changed its accounting for its equity-method investments in qualified affordable housing projects to the proportional amortization method. All prior periods were properly adjusted to reflect the new method. The standard also requires the recognition of the net investment performance in the financial statements as a component of income tax expense (benefit). The new method was elected because IDACORP believes the proportional amortization method more fairly represents the economics of and provides users with a better understanding of the returns from such investments than the equity method of amortization.

## 2. INCOME TAXES

In accordance with interim reporting requirements, IDACORP and Idaho Power use an estimated annual effective tax rate for computing their provisions for income taxes. An estimate of annual income tax expense (or benefit) is made each interim period using estimates for annual pre-tax income, income tax adjustments, and tax credits. The estimated annual effective tax rates do not include discrete events such as tax law changes, examination settlements, or method changes. Discrete events are recorded in the interim period in which they occur. The estimated annual effective tax rate is applied to year-to-date pre-tax income to determine income tax expense (or benefit) for the interim period consistent with the annual estimate. In subsequent interim periods, income tax expense (or benefit) for the period is computed as the difference between the year-to-date amount reported for the previous interim period and the current period's year-to-date amount.

## Income Tax Expense

The following table provides a summary of income tax expense for the three and six months ended June 30 (in thousands of dollars):

	IDACORP		Idaho Power	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Three months ended June 30,				
Income tax at statutory rates (federal and state)	\$23,042	\$25,094	\$22,707	\$24,764
Additional accumulated deferred investment tax credit amortization	950	—	950	—
Affordable housing tax credits	(1,256 )	(1,384 )	—	—
Affordable housing investment amortization, net of statutory taxes	640	658	—	—
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	(8,985 )	(6,692 )	(8,238 )	(6,412 )
Income tax expense	\$14,391	\$17,676	\$15,419	\$18,352
Six months ended June 30,				
Income tax at statutory rates (federal and state)	\$37,161	\$43,563	\$37,123	\$43,307
Affordable housing tax credits	(2,524 )	(2,768 )	—	—
Affordable housing investment amortization, net of statutory taxes	1,344	557	—	—
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	(12,883 )	(11,633 )	(12,733 )	(11,577 )

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Income tax expense	\$23,098	\$29,719	\$24,390	\$31,730	
Effective tax rate	24.3	% 26.7	% 25.7	% 28.6	%

<sup>(1)</sup> "Other" is primarily comprised of Idaho Power's regulatory flow-through tax adjustments, which are listed in the rate reconciliation table in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

In the second quarter of 2014, Idaho Power reversed the \$950 thousand of additional accumulated deferred investment tax credit (ADITC) amortization recorded in the first quarter of 2014, based on its updated estimate of year-end 2014 return on year-end equity in the Idaho jurisdiction (Idaho ROE). See Note 3 for a discussion of Idaho Power's regulatory authority for use of additional ADITC amortization.

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3. REGULATORY MATTERS

Included below is a summary of Idaho Power's most recent general rate changes, as well as other recent or pending notable regulatory matters and proceedings.

Idaho and Oregon General Rate Cases and Base Rate Adjustments

Effective January 1, 2012, Idaho Power implemented new Idaho base rates resulting from its receipt of an order from the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) approving a settlement stipulation that provided for a 7.86 percent authorized rate of return on an Idaho-jurisdiction rate base of approximately \$2.36 billion. The settlement stipulation resulted in a \$34.0 million overall increase in Idaho Power's annual Idaho-jurisdictional base rate revenues. Neither the IPUC's order nor the settlement stipulation specified an authorized rate of return on equity.

Effective March 1, 2012, Idaho Power implemented new Oregon base rates resulting from its receipt of an order from the Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC) approving a settlement stipulation that provided for a \$1.8 million base rate revenue increase, a return on equity of 9.9 percent, and an overall rate of return of 7.757 percent in the Oregon jurisdiction.

Idaho and Oregon base rates were subsequently adjusted again in 2012, in connection with Idaho Power's completion of the Langley Gulch power plant. On June 29, 2012, the IPUC issued an order approving a \$58.1 million increase in annual Idaho-jurisdiction base rate revenues, effective July 1, 2012, for inclusion of the investment and associated costs of the plant in rates. The order also provided for a \$335.9 million increase in Idaho rate base. On September 20, 2012, the OPUC issued an order approving a \$3.0 million increase in annual Oregon jurisdiction base rate revenues, effective October 1, 2012, for inclusion of the investment and associated costs of the plant in Oregon rates.

See "Idaho Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism; Update to Base -Level Net Power Supply Expense" below in this Note 3 for a description of Idaho Power's authorization from the IPUC to move a portion of its power supply expenses into Idaho base rates, effective June 1, 2014.

Idaho Settlement Stipulation — Investment Tax Credits and Sharing Mechanism

On December 27, 2011, the IPUC issued an order, separate from the then-pending Idaho general rate case proceeding, approving a settlement stipulation that provides as follows:

if Idaho Power's actual Idaho ROE for 2012, 2013, or 2014 is less than 9.5 percent, then Idaho Power may amortize additional ADITC to help achieve a minimum 9.5 percent Idaho ROE in the applicable year. Idaho Power would be permitted to amortize additional ADITC in an aggregate amount up to \$45 million over the three-year period; if Idaho Power's actual Idaho ROE for 2012, 2013, or 2014 exceeds 10.0 percent, the amount of Idaho Power's Idaho-jurisdiction earnings exceeding a 10.0 percent and up to and including a 10.5 percent Idaho ROE for the applicable year would be shared equally between Idaho Power and its Idaho customers in the form of a rate reduction to become effective at the time of the subsequent year's power cost adjustment (PCA); and if Idaho Power's actual Idaho ROE for 2012, 2013, or 2014 exceeds 10.5 percent, the amount of Idaho Power's Idaho-jurisdiction earnings exceeding a 10.5 percent Idaho ROE for the applicable year would be allocated 75 percent to Idaho Power's Idaho customers through a reduction to the pension regulatory asset and 25 percent to Idaho Power.

The settlement stipulation also provides that the Idaho ROE thresholds (9.5 percent, 10.0 percent, and 10.5 percent) will be automatically adjusted prospectively in the event the IPUC approves a change to Idaho Power's authorized return on equity as part of a general rate case proceeding seeking a rate change effective prior to January 1, 2015.

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Based on Idaho Power's Idaho ROE in 2012 and 2013, Idaho Power triggered the sharing mechanism of the December 2011 settlement stipulation for both years. The amounts Idaho Power recorded for revenue sharing were as follows (in millions):

	2013	2012
Additional pension expense funded through sharing	\$16.5	\$14.6
Provision against current revenue as a result of sharing	7.6	7.2
Total	\$24.1	\$21.8

In the first quarter of 2014, Idaho Power recorded \$950 thousand of additional ADITC amortization for that period based on its then-current estimate of the company's year-end 2014 Idaho ROE being less than the 9.5 percent threshold (absent amortization

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of additional ADITC). In the second quarter of 2014, Idaho Power reversed the \$950 thousand, based on its updated estimate of the company's year-end 2014 Idaho ROE.

### Application to Extend Terms of Idaho Settlement Stipulation

On May 30, 2014, Idaho Power filed an application with the IPUC requesting an extension of the terms of the December 2011 settlement stipulation described above. Idaho Power's application requested that the IPUC issue an order extending the terms of the December 2011 settlement stipulation until Idaho Power has amortized a total of \$45 million of additional ADITCs (including any additional ADITCs amortized in 2014) or until the terms are otherwise modified or terminated by order of the IPUC. Idaho Power requested that the IPUC issue its decision and order no later than December 31, 2014.

### Idaho Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism; Update to Base Level Net Power Supply Expense

In both its Idaho and Oregon jurisdictions, Idaho Power's PCA mechanisms address the volatility of power supply costs and provide for annual adjustments to the rates charged to its retail customers. The PCA mechanisms compare Idaho Power's actual and forecast net power supply costs (primarily fuel and purchased power less off-system sales) against net power supply costs currently being recovered in retail rates. Under the PCA mechanisms, certain differences between actual net power supply costs incurred by Idaho Power and the costs included in retail rates are recorded as a deferred charge or credit on the balance sheets for future recovery or refund through retail rates. The power supply costs deferred primarily result from changes in wholesale market prices and transaction volumes, fuel prices, changes in contracted power purchase prices and volumes (including PURPA power purchases), and the levels of Idaho Power's own hydroelectric and thermal generation.

On November 1, 2013, Idaho Power filed an application with the IPUC requesting an increase of approximately \$106 million in the normalized or "base level" net power supply expense on a total-system basis to be used to update base rates and in the determination of the PCA rate that would become effective June 1, 2014. Idaho Power's request was intended to remove the Idaho-jurisdictional portion of those expenses from collection via the Idaho PCA mechanism and instead collect that portion through base rates. On March 21, 2014, the IPUC issued an order approving Idaho Power's application, with the change in collection methodology effective June 1, 2014.

On May 30, 2014, the IPUC issued an order approving Idaho Power's April 15, 2014 application requesting an \$11.1 million net increase in Idaho PCA rates, effective for the 2014-2015 PCA collection period from June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015. The \$11.1 million PCA rate increase was net of Idaho Power's \$20.0 million of surplus Idaho energy efficiency rider funds. The PCA rate increase was also net of \$7.6 million of customer revenue sharing for the year 2013 under the December 2011 settlement stipulation described above. Previously, in May 2013 the IPUC issued an order authorizing a \$140.4 million increase in PCA rates (net of 2012 revenue sharing), effective for the 2013-2014 PCA collection period from June 1, 2013 to May 31, 2014.

### Annual Idaho Fixed Cost Adjustment Filing

The fixed cost adjustment (FCA) is designed to remove Idaho Power's financial disincentive to invest in energy efficiency programs by separating (or decoupling) the recovery of fixed costs from the variable kilowatt-hour charge and linking it instead to a set amount per customer. The FCA is adjusted each year to recover or refund the difference between the amount of fixed costs authorized in Idaho Power's most recent general rate case and the amount of fixed costs recovered by Idaho Power based upon weather-normalized energy sales. On May 30, 2014, the IPUC issued an order approving Idaho Power's March 14, 2014 application requesting a \$6.0 million increase in the FCA recovery from \$8.9 million to \$14.9 million, effective for the period from June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015. Previously, on May 22, 2013, the IPUC issued an order authorizing a decrease in FCA collection from \$10.3 million to \$8.9 million,

effective for the period from June 1, 2013 to May 31, 2014.

#### IPUC Review of Annual Rate Adjustment Mechanisms

On July 1, 2014, the IPUC opened a docket pursuant to which Idaho Power, the IPUC Staff, and other interested parties will further evaluate Idaho Power's application of the true-up component of the PCA mechanism and whether a deferral balance adjustment is appropriate. The docket arose from the IPUC's May 2014 PCA order, which noted that the IPUC Staff believes that Idaho Power's application of the true-up component introduces a line-loss bias that inflated the true-up revenue it must collect by \$14.2 million. Also on July 1, 2014, the IPUC opened a docket to allow Idaho Power, the IPUC Staff, and other interested parties to further evaluate the IPUC Staff's concerns regarding the future application of the FCA mechanism (including weather-normalization, customer count methodology, rate adjustment cap, and cross-subsidization issues) and whether the FCA is effectively removing Idaho Power's disincentive to aggressively pursue energy efficiency programs. As of the date of this report, both dockets remain open.

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## 4. NOTES PAYABLE

## Credit Facilities

IDACORP and Idaho Power have in place credit facilities that may be used for general corporate purposes and commercial paper backup. The terms and conditions of those credit facilities have not changed compared to the descriptions included in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

At June 30, 2014, no loans were outstanding under either IDACORP's or Idaho Power's facilities. At June 30, 2014, Idaho Power had regulatory authority to incur up to \$450 million in principal amount of short-term indebtedness at any one time outstanding. Balances (in thousands of dollars) and interest rates of IDACORP's and Idaho Power's short-term borrowings were as follows at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	June 30, 2014			December 31, 2013			
	Idaho Power	IDACORP	Total	Idaho Power	IDACORP	Total	
Commercial paper outstanding	\$—	\$37,200	\$37,200	\$—	\$54,750	\$54,750	
Weighted-average annual interest rate	—	% 0.31	% 0.31	% —	% 0.34	% 0.34	%

## 5. COMMON STOCK

## IDACORP Common Stock

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, IDACORP issued 74,049 shares of common stock pursuant to the IDACORP, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive and Compensation Plan. Effective July 1, 2012, IDACORP instructed the plan administrators of the IDACORP, Inc. Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and Idaho Power Company Employee Savings Plan to use market purchases of IDACORP common stock, as opposed to original issuance of common stock from IDACORP, to acquire shares of IDACORP common stock for the plans. However, IDACORP may determine at any time to resume original issuances of common stock under those plans.

IDACORP enters into sales agency agreements as a means of selling its common stock from time to time pursuant to a continuous equity program. On July 12, 2013, IDACORP entered into its current Sales Agency Agreement with BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC (BNYMCM). IDACORP may offer and sell up to 3 million shares of its common stock from time to time in at-the-market offerings through BNYMCM as IDACORP's agent. IDACORP has no obligation to issue any minimum number of shares under the Sales Agency Agreement. As of the date of this report, no shares of IDACORP common stock have been issued under the current Sales Agency Agreement.

## Restrictions on Dividends

Idaho Power's ability to pay dividends on its common stock held by IDACORP and IDACORP's ability to pay dividends on its common stock are limited to the extent payment of such dividends would violate the covenants in their respective credit facilities or Idaho Power's Revised Code of Conduct. A covenant under IDACORP's credit facility and Idaho Power's credit facility requires IDACORP and Idaho Power to maintain leverage ratios of consolidated indebtedness to consolidated total capitalization, as defined therein, of no more than 65 percent at the end of each fiscal quarter. At June 30, 2014, the leverage ratios for IDACORP and Idaho Power were 47 percent and 48 percent, respectively. Based on these restrictions, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's dividends were limited to \$989 million and \$880 million, respectively, at June 30, 2014. There are additional facility covenants, subject to exceptions, that prohibit or restrict the sale or disposition of property without consent and any agreements restricting

dividend payments to the company from any material subsidiary. At June 30, 2014, IDACORP and Idaho Power were in compliance with the financial covenants.

Idaho Power's Revised Policy and Code of Conduct relating to transactions between and among Idaho Power, IDACORP, and other affiliates, which was approved by the IPUC in April 2008, provides that Idaho Power will not pay any dividends to IDACORP that will reduce Idaho Power's common equity capital below 35 percent of its total adjusted capital without IPUC approval. At June 30, 2014, Idaho Power's common equity capital was 52 percent of its total adjusted capital. Further, Idaho Power must obtain approval of the OPUC before it could directly or indirectly loan funds or issue notes or give credit on its books to IDACORP.

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Idaho Power's articles of incorporation contain restrictions on the payment of dividends on its common stock if preferred stock dividends are in arrears. As of the date of this report, Idaho Power has no preferred stock outstanding.

In addition to contractual restrictions on the amount and payment of dividends, the Federal Power Act prohibits the payment of dividends from "capital accounts." The term "capital account" is undefined in the Federal Power Act or its regulations, but Idaho Power does not believe the restriction would limit Idaho Power's ability to pay dividends out of current year earnings or retained earnings.

## 6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The table below presents the computation of IDACORP's basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands, except for per share amounts).

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	\$44,540	\$46,502	\$71,944	\$81,696
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	50,133	50,056	50,133	50,047
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Options	1	2	1	3
Restricted stock	22	50	32	36
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - diluted	50,156	50,108	50,166	50,086
Basic earnings per share	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$1.44	\$1.63
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$1.43	\$1.63

## 7. COMMITMENTS

### Purchase Obligations

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's purchase obligations did not change materially, outside of the ordinary course of business, during the six months ended June 30, 2014, other than the addition of ten power purchase agreements with solar, wind, and other alternative energy developers for projects with a combined nameplate capacity of approximately 64 MW. Payments pursuant to these agreements are expected to total \$252 million from 2014 to 2038. Four of these power purchase agreements remain subject to IPUC approval, with a combined nameplate capacity of approximately 10 MW and expected payments of \$50 million.

### Guarantees

Idaho Power has agreed to guarantee a portion of the performance of reclamation activities and obligations at BCC, of which IERCo owns a one-third interest. This guarantee, which is renewed annually with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, was \$70 million at June 30, 2014, representing IERCo's one-third share of BCC's total reclamation obligation. BCC has a reclamation trust fund set aside specifically for the purpose of paying these reclamation costs. At June 30, 2014, the value of the reclamation trust fund was \$70 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, the reclamation trust fund distributed approximately \$5 million for reclamation activity costs associated with the BCC surface mine. BCC periodically assesses the adequacy of the reclamation trust fund and its estimate of future reclamation costs. To ensure that the reclamation trust fund maintains adequate reserves, BCC has the ability to add a per-ton surcharge to coal sales, all of which are made to the Jim Bridger plant. Starting in 2010, BCC began applying a nominal surcharge to coal sales in order to maintain adequate reserves in the reclamation trust

fund. Because of the existence of the fund and the ability to apply a per-ton surcharge, the estimated fair value of this guarantee is minimal.

IDACORP and Idaho Power enter into financial agreements and power purchase and sale agreements that include indemnification provisions relating to various forms of claims or liabilities that may arise from the transactions contemplated by these agreements. Generally, a maximum obligation is not explicitly stated in the indemnification provisions and, therefore, the overall maximum amount of the obligation under such indemnification provisions cannot be reasonably estimated. IDACORP and Idaho Power periodically evaluate the likelihood of incurring costs under such indemnities based on their historical

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experience and the evaluation of the specific indemnities. As of June 30, 2014, management believes the likelihood is remote that IDACORP or Idaho Power would be required to perform under such indemnification provisions or otherwise incur any significant losses with respect to such indemnification obligations. Neither IDACORP nor Idaho Power has recorded any liability on their respective condensed consolidated balance sheets with respect to these indemnification obligations.

## 8. CONTINGENCIES

IDACORP and Idaho Power have in the past and expect in the future to become involved in various claims, controversies, disputes, and other contingent matters, including the items described in this Note 8. Some of these claims, controversies, disputes, and other contingent matters involve litigation and regulatory or other contested proceedings. The ultimate resolution and outcome of litigation and regulatory proceedings is inherently difficult to determine, particularly where (a) the remedies or penalties sought are indeterminate, (b) the proceedings are in the early stages or the substantive issues have not been well developed, or (c) the matters involve complex or novel legal theories or a large number of parties. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, IDACORP and Idaho Power, as applicable, establish an accrual for legal proceedings when those matters proceed to a stage where they present loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable. In such cases, there may be a possible exposure to loss in excess of any amounts accrued. IDACORP and Idaho Power monitor those matters for developments that could affect the likelihood of a loss and the accrued amount, if any, and adjust the amount as appropriate. If the loss contingency at issue is not both probable and reasonably estimable, IDACORP and Idaho Power do not establish an accrual and the matter will continue to be monitored for any developments that would make the loss contingency both probable and reasonably estimable. As of the date of this report, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's accruals for loss contingencies are not material to their financial statements as a whole; however, future accruals could be material in a given period. IDACORP's and Idaho Power's determination is based on currently available information, and estimates presented in financial statements and other financial disclosures involve significant judgment and may be subject to significant uncertainty. For matters that affect Idaho Power's operations, Idaho Power intends to seek, to the extent permissible and appropriate, recovery through the ratemaking process of costs incurred.

## Western Energy Proceedings

High prices for electricity, energy shortages, and blackouts in California and in western wholesale markets during 2000 and 2001 caused numerous purchasers of electricity in those markets to initiate proceedings seeking refunds or other forms of relief and the FERC to initiate its own investigations. Some of these proceedings remain pending before the FERC or are on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Idaho Power and IESCo (as successor to IDACORP Energy L.P.) believe that settlement releases they have obtained will restrict potential claims that might result from the disposition of pending proceedings and predict that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on IDACORP's or Idaho Power's results of operations or financial condition. However, the settlements and associated FERC orders have not fully eliminated the potential for so-called "ripple claims," which involve potential claims for refunds from an upstream seller of power based on a finding that its downstream buyer was liable for refunds as a seller of power during the relevant period. The FERC has characterized these ripple claims as "speculative." The FERC has refused to dismiss Idaho Power and IESCo from the proceedings in the Pacific Northwest. In orders respecting two separately filed settlements, the FERC has refused to approve a provision that provided for waivers of all claims in those proceedings, despite only limited objections from two market participants, one of whom removed its objections in the later-filed settlement. Idaho Power and IESCo petitioned the D.C. Circuit for review of the first of the FERC's decisions refusing to approve the waiver provision of the settlements, on the basis that the FERC failed to apply its established precedents and rules. The petition for review was transferred to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in June 2013 and remains pending before that court. In June 2014, the FERC rejected Idaho Power's request for rehearing of the partial disapproval of the second settlement.

Based on its evaluation of the merits of ripple claims and the inability to estimate the potential exposure should the claims ultimately have any merit, particularly in light of Idaho Power and IESCo being both purchasers and sellers in the energy market during the relevant period, Idaho Power and IESCo have no amount accrued relating to the proceedings. To the extent the availability of any ripple claims materializes, Idaho Power and IESCo intend to continue to vigorously defend their positions in the proceedings.

#### Snake River Basin Adjudication

Idaho Power holds water rights, acquired under applicable state law, for its hydroelectric projects. In addition, Idaho Power holds water rights for domestic, irrigation, commercial, and other necessary purposes related to project lands and other holdings within the states of Idaho and Oregon. Idaho Power's water rights for power generation are, to varying degrees, subordinated to future upstream appropriations for irrigation and other authorized consumptive uses. Over time, increased irrigation development and other consumptive uses within the Snake River watershed led to a reduction in flows of the Snake River. In

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the late 1970s and early 1980s these reduced flows resulted in a conflict between the exercise of Idaho Power's water rights at certain hydroelectric projects on the Snake River and upstream consumptive diversions. The Swan Falls Agreement, signed by Idaho Power and the State of Idaho on October 25, 1984, resolved the conflict and provided a level of protection for Idaho Power's hydropower water rights at specified projects on the Snake River through the establishment of minimum stream flows and an administrative process governing future development of water rights that may affect those minimum stream flows. In 1987, Congress enacted legislation directing the FERC to issue an order approving the Swan Falls settlement together with a finding that the agreement was neither inconsistent with the terms and conditions of Idaho Power's project licenses nor the Federal Power Act. The FERC entered an order implementing the legislation in March 1988.

The Swan Falls Agreement provided that the resolution and recognition of Idaho Power's water rights together with the State Water Plan provided a sound comprehensive plan for management of the Snake River watershed. The Swan Falls Agreement also recognized, however, that in order to effectively manage the waters of the Snake River basin, a general adjudication to determine the nature, extent, and priority of the rights of all water uses in the basin was necessary. Consistent with that recognition, in 1987 the State of Idaho initiated the Snake River Basin Adjudication (SRBA), and pursuant to the commencement order issued by the SRBA court that same year, all claimants to water rights within the basin were required to file water rights claims in the SRBA. Idaho Power filed claims to its water rights and has been actively participating in the SRBA since its commencement. Questions concerning the effect of the Swan Falls Agreement on Idaho Power's water rights claims, including the nature and extent of the subordination of Idaho Power's rights to upstream uses, resulted in the filing of litigation in the SRBA in 2007 between Idaho Power and the State of Idaho. This litigation was resolved by the Framework Reaffirming the Swan Falls Settlement (Framework) signed by Idaho Power and the State of Idaho on March 25, 2009. In that Framework, the parties acknowledged that the effective management of Idaho's water resources remains critical to the public interest of the State of Idaho by sustaining economic growth, maintaining reasonable electric rates, protecting and preserving existing water rights, and protecting water quality and environmental values. The Framework further provided that the State of Idaho and Idaho Power would cooperate in exploring approaches to resolve issues of mutual concern relating to the management of Idaho's water resources. Idaho Power continues to work with the State of Idaho and other interested parties on these issues.

Idaho Power's claims for water rights have now been adjudicated in the SRBA and partial decrees for those water rights have been entered by the court. In July 2011, the SRBA Court entered an Order Designating Basin-Wide Issue 16, In Re: Form and Content of Final Unified Decree, and advised the parties to the SRBA of the need to file notices of intent to participate in the basin-wide issue and of the court's intent to establish a schedule for closing the taking of water right claims in the SRBA. Idaho Power participated in Basin-Wide Issue 16 and in June 2012 the court issued a memorandum decision and order. By subsequent orders, the court closed claims taking in all of the basins in the SRBA. The court is expected to issue a final unified decree in the SRBA in the fall of 2014. Assuming entry of the final decree, the SRBA will be concluded.

Separately, Idaho Power continues to work with the State of Idaho and other interested stakeholders on issues relating to the management of the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer (ESPA), a large underground aquifer in southeastern Idaho that is hydrologically connected to the Snake River. House Concurrent Resolution No. 28, adopted by the Idaho Legislature in 2007, directed the Idaho Water Resource Board to pursue the development of a comprehensive management plan for the ESPA, to include measures that would enhance aquifer levels, springs, and river flows on the eastern Snake River plain to the benefit of both agricultural development and hydropower generation. In May 2007, the Idaho Water Resource Board appointed an advisory committee, charged with the responsibility of developing a management plan for the ESPA. Idaho Power was a member of that committee. In January 2009, the Idaho Water Resource Board, based on the committee's recommendations, adopted a Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP) for the ESPA. The Idaho Legislature approved the CAMP that same year. Idaho Power is a member of the CAMP Implementation Committee and continues to work with the Idaho Water Resource Board, other stakeholders,

and the Idaho Legislature in exploring opportunities for implementation of the CAMP management plan.

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## Other Proceedings

IDACORP and Idaho Power are parties to legal claims and legal and regulatory actions and proceedings in the ordinary course of business that are in addition to those discussed above and, as noted above, records an accrual for associated loss contingencies when they are probable and reasonably estimable. As of the date of this report the companies believe that resolution of those matters will not have a material adverse effect on their respective consolidated financial statements. Idaho Power is also actively monitoring various pending environmental regulations that may have a significant impact on its future operations, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's recently issued proposed regulations for CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions from existing utility generating plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Given uncertainties regarding the outcome, timing, and compliance plans for these environmental matters, Idaho Power is unable to estimate the financial impact of these regulations but does believe that future capital investment for infrastructure and modifications to its electric generating facilities to comply with these regulations could be significant.

## 9. BENEFIT PLANS

Idaho Power has two defined benefit pension plans - a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (pension plan) and nonqualified defined benefit plans for certain senior management employees called the Security Plan for Senior Management Employees I and II (SMSP). The benefits under the pension plan are based on years of service and the employee's final average earnings. Idaho Power also maintains a defined benefit postretirement benefit plan (consisting of health care and death benefits) that covers all employees who were enrolled in the active-employee group plan at the time of retirement as well as their spouses and qualifying dependents. The table below shows the components of net periodic benefit costs for the pension, SMSP, and postretirement benefits plans for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands of dollars).

	Pension Plan		SMSP		Postretirement Benefits	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Service cost	\$6,062	\$7,866	\$412	\$545	\$230	\$245
Interest cost	8,837	7,979	964	814	704	573
Expected return on plan assets	(10,835 )	(9,065 )	—	—	(642 )	(569 )
Amortization of prior service cost	87	87	55	53	46	(90 )
Amortization of net loss (gain)	947	4,307	654	710	—	(120 )
Net periodic benefit cost	5,098	11,174	2,085	2,122	338	39
Adjustments due to the effects of regulation <sup>(1)</sup>	(592 )	(6,351 )	—	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost recognized for financial reporting <sup>(1)</sup>	\$4,506	\$4,823	\$2,085	\$2,122	\$338	\$39

<sup>(1)</sup> Net periodic benefit costs for the pension plan are recognized for financial reporting based upon the authorization of each regulatory jurisdiction in which Idaho Power operates. Under IPUC order, income statement recognition of pension plan costs is deferred until costs are recovered through rates.

The table below shows the components of net periodic benefit costs for the pension, SMSP, and postretirement benefits plans for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands of dollars).

	Pension Plan		SMSP		Postretirement Benefits	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Service cost	\$12,646	\$15,678	\$823	\$1,090	\$506	\$658
Interest cost	17,708	15,915	1,928	1,628	1,420	1,316
Expected return on plan assets	(21,156 )	(17,763 )	—	—	(1,298 )	(1,164 )
Amortization of prior service cost	174	174	110	106	92	(115 )

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Amortization of net loss	1,955	8,559	1,309	1,420	—	49
Net periodic benefit cost	11,327	22,563	4,170	4,244	720	744
Adjustments due to the effects of regulation <sup>(1)</sup>	(2,297 )	(12,894 )	—	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost recognized for financial reporting <sup>(1)</sup>	\$9,030	\$9,669	\$4,170	\$4,244	\$720	\$744

<sup>(1)</sup> Net periodic benefit costs for the pension plan are recognized for financial reporting based upon the authorization of each regulatory jurisdiction in which Idaho Power operates. Under IPUC order, income statement recognition of pension plan costs is deferred until costs are recovered through rates.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, Idaho Power made \$6.5 million in contributions to its defined benefit pension plan. In July 2014, Idaho Power made an additional \$6.5 million contribution to the pension plan. The company plans to contribute approximately \$30 million to the pension plan during 2014, including the contributions made to-date.

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Idaho Power also has an Employee Savings Plan that complies with Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code and covers substantially all employees. Idaho Power matches specified percentages of employee contributions to the Employee Savings Plan.

## 10. INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SECURITIES

Investments in securities classified as available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, using either specific identification or average cost to determine the cost for computing gains or losses. Any unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities are included in other comprehensive income. The table below summarizes investments in equity securities by IDACORP and Idaho Power as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (in thousands of dollars).

	June 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities	\$—	\$—	\$43,240	\$—	\$—	\$41,119

At the end of each reporting period, IDACORP and Idaho Power analyze securities in loss positions to determine whether they have experienced a decline in market value that is considered other-than-temporary. At June 30, 2014 and at December 31, 2013, there were no indicators of other-than-temporary impairment related to IDACORP's and Idaho Power's investments.

There were no sales of available-for-sale securities during the six months ended June 30, 2014 or 2013.

## 11. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

## Commodity Price Risk

Idaho Power is exposed to market risk relating to electricity, natural gas, and other fuel commodity prices, all of which are heavily influenced by supply and demand. Market risk may be influenced by market participants' nonperformance of their contractual obligations and commitments, which affects the supply of or demand for the commodity. Idaho Power uses derivative instruments, such as physical and financial forward contracts, for both electricity and fuel to manage the risks relating to these commodity price exposures. The primary objectives of Idaho Power's energy purchase and sale activity are to meet the demand of retail electric customers, maintain appropriate physical reserves to ensure reliability, and make economic use of temporary surpluses that may develop.

All of Idaho Power's derivative instruments have been entered into for the purpose of economically hedging forecasted purchases and sales, though none of these instruments have been designated as cash flow hedges. Idaho Power offsets fair value amounts recognized on its balance sheet and applies collateral related to derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting agreement. Idaho Power does not offset a counterparty's current derivative contracts with the counterparty's long-term derivative contracts, although Idaho Power's master netting arrangements would allow current and long-term positions to be offset in the event of default. Also, in the event of default, Idaho Power's master netting arrangements would allow for the offsetting of all transactions executed under the master netting arrangement. These types of transactions may include non-derivative instruments, derivatives qualifying for scope exceptions, receivables and payables arising from settled positions, and other forms of non-cash collateral (such as letters of credit). These types of transactions are excluded from the offsetting presented in the derivative fair value and offsetting table below.



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## Derivative Instrument Summary

The table below presents the fair values and locations of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments recorded on the balance sheets and reconciles the gross amounts of derivatives recognized as assets and as liabilities to the net amounts presented in the balance sheets at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (in thousands of dollars).

	Balance Sheet Location	Asset Derivatives			Liability Derivatives		
		Gross Fair Value	Amounts Offset	Net Assets	Gross Fair Value	Amounts Offset	Net Liabilities
June 30, 2014							
Current:							
Financial swaps	Other current assets	\$2,161	\$(232 )	\$1,929	\$232	\$(232 )	\$—
Financial swaps	Other current liabilities	340	(340 )	—	1,788	(1,509 ) <sup>(1)</sup>	279
Forward contracts	Other current assets	289	—	289	—	—	—
Forward contracts	Other current liabilities	—	—	—	226	—	226
Long-term:							
Financial swaps	Other assets	138	—	138	—	—	—
Financial swaps	Other liabilities	—	—	—	4	—	4
Forward contracts	Other assets	118	—	118	—	—	—
Total		\$3,046	\$(572 )	\$2,474	\$2,250	\$(1,741 )	\$509
December 31, 2013							
Current:							
Financial swaps	Other current assets	\$1,451	\$(175 )	\$1,276	\$175	\$(175 )	\$—
Financial swaps	Other current liabilities	373	(373 )	—	1,975	(1,429 ) <sup>(1)</sup>	546
Forward contracts	Other current assets	109	—	109	—	—	—
Forward contracts	Other current liabilities	—	—	—	26	—	26
Long-term:							
Financial swaps	Other assets	189	(28 )	161	28	(28 )	—
Forward contracts	Other assets	126	—	126	—	—	—
Total		\$2,248	\$(576 )	\$1,672	\$2,204	\$(1,632 )	\$572

<sup>(1)</sup> Current liability derivative amounts offset include \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million of collateral receivable for the periods ending June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

The table below presents the gains and losses on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands of dollars).

	Location of Realized Gain/(Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income	Gain/(Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income <sup>(1)</sup>			
		Three months ended		Six months ended	
		June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
Financial swaps	Off-system sales	\$251	\$(1,149 )	\$(6,543 )	\$323
Financial swaps	Purchased power	464	28	1,480	14
Financial swaps	Fuel expense	51	33	3,668	1,149
Financial swaps	Other operations and maintenance	(25 )	5	(10 )	16
Forward contracts	Off-system sales	9		52	
Forward contracts	Purchased power	(9 )		(50 )	
Forward contracts	Fuel expense	8	11	48	79

(1) Excludes unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, which are recorded on the balance sheet as regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities.

Settlement gains and losses on electricity swap contracts are recorded on the income statement in off-system sales or purchased power depending on the forecasted position being economically hedged by the derivative contract.

Settlement gains and losses

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on contracts for natural gas are reflected in fuel expense. Settlement gains and losses on diesel derivatives are recorded in other operations and maintenance expense. See Note 12 for additional information concerning the determination of fair value for Idaho Power's assets and liabilities from price risk management activities.

The table below presents the volumes of derivative commodity forward contracts and swaps outstanding at June 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands of units).

Commodity	Units	June 30,	
		2014	2013
Electricity purchases	MWh	357	112
Electricity sales	MWh	470	891
Natural gas purchases	MMBtu	10,516	14,952
Natural gas sales	MMBtu	636	885
Diesel purchases	Gallons	452	418

## Credit Risk

At June 30, 2014, Idaho Power did not have material credit risk exposure from financial instruments, including derivatives. Idaho Power monitors credit risk exposure through reviews of counterparty credit quality, corporate-wide counterparty credit exposure, and corporate-wide counterparty concentration levels. Idaho Power manages these risks by establishing credit and concentration limits on transactions with counterparties and requiring contractual guarantees, cash deposits, or letters of credit from counterparties or their affiliates, as deemed necessary. Idaho Power's physical power contracts are commonly under Western Systems Power Pool agreements, physical gas contracts are usually under North American Energy Standards Board contracts, and financial transactions are usually under International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. contracts. These contracts contain adequate assurance clauses requiring collateralization if a counterparty has debt that is downgraded below investment grade by at least one rating agency.

## Credit-Contingent Features

Certain of Idaho Power's derivative instruments contain provisions that require Idaho Power's unsecured debt to maintain an investment grade credit rating from Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services. If Idaho Power's unsecured debt were to fall below investment grade, it would be in violation of these provisions, and the counterparties to the derivative instruments could request immediate payment or demand immediate and ongoing full overnight collateralization on derivative instruments in net liability positions. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position at June 30, 2014, was \$2.0 million. Idaho Power posted \$1.7 million cash collateral related to this amount. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on June 30, 2014, Idaho Power would have been required to post an additional \$5.8 million of cash collateral to its counterparties.

## 12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

IDACORP and Idaho Power have categorized their financial instruments into a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that IDACORP and Idaho Power has the ability to access.
  
- Level 2: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on the following:
  - a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
  - b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets;
  - c) pricing models whose inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
  - d) pricing models whose inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other means for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

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IDACORP and Idaho Power Level 2 inputs are based on quoted market prices adjusted for location using corroborated, observable market data.

- Level 3: Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's assessment of a particular input's significance to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy. An item recorded at fair value is reclassified among levels when changes in the nature of valuation inputs cause the item to no longer meet the criteria for the level in which it was previously categorized. There were no transfers between levels or material changes in valuation techniques or inputs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 or the year ended December 31, 2013.

The table below presents information about IDACORP's and Idaho Power's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (in thousands of dollars).

	June 30, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:								
Derivatives	\$2,067	\$407	\$—	\$2,474	\$1,437	\$235	\$—	\$1,672
Money market funds	100	—	—	100	100	—	—	100
Trading securities: Equity securities	144	—	—	144	1,153	—	—	1,153
Available-for-sale securities: Equity securities	43,240	—	—	43,240	41,119	—	—	41,119
Liabilities:								
Derivatives	\$283	\$226	\$—	\$509	\$546	\$26	\$—	\$572

Idaho Power's derivatives are contracts entered into as part of its management of loads and resources. Electricity derivatives are valued on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) with quoted prices in an active market. Natural gas and diesel derivative valuations are performed using New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) and ICE pricing, adjusted for location basis, which are also quoted under NYMEX and ICE pricing. Trading securities consist of employee-directed investments held in a Rabbi Trust and are related to an executive deferred compensation plan. Available-for-sale securities are related to the SMSP and are held in a Rabbi Trust and are actively traded money market and equity funds with quoted prices in active markets.

The table below presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of financial instruments that are not reported at fair value, as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies.

	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
(thousands of dollars)				
IDACORP				
Assets:				
Notes receivable <sup>(1)</sup>	\$3,472	\$3,472	\$3,472	\$3,472
Liabilities:				
Long-term debt <sup>(1)</sup>	1,615,380	1,738,062	1,616,322	1,600,248
Idaho Power				

Liabilities:

Long-term debt <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,615,380	\$1,738,062	\$1,616,322	\$1,600,248
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<sup>(1)</sup> Notes receivable and long-term debt are categorized as Level 3 and Level 2, respectively, of the fair value hierarchy, as defined earlier in this Note 12.

Notes receivable are related to Ida-West and are valued based on unobservable inputs, including discounted cash flows, which are partially based on forecasted hydroelectric conditions. Long-term debt is not traded on an exchange and is valued using quoted rates for similar debt in active markets. Cash and cash equivalents, deposits, customer and other receivables, notes

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payable, accounts payable, interest accrued, and taxes accrued are reported at their carrying value as these are a reasonable estimate of their fair value. The estimated fair values for long-term debt are based upon quoted market prices of similar issues or the same issues in an inactive market. The estimated fair values for notes receivable are based upon discounted cash flow analysis.

## 13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

IDACORP's only reportable segment is utility operations. The utility operations segment's primary source of revenue is the regulated operations of Idaho Power. Idaho Power's regulated operations include the generation, transmission, distribution, purchase, and sale of electricity. This segment also includes income from IERCo, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Idaho Power that is also subject to regulation and is a one-third owner of BCC, an unconsolidated joint venture.

IDACORP's other operating segments are below the quantitative and qualitative thresholds for reportable segments and are included in the "All Other" category in the table below. This category is comprised of IFS's investments in affordable housing and historic rehabilitation projects, Ida-West's joint venture investments in small hydroelectric generation projects, the remaining activities of IESCo, and IDACORP's holding company expenses.

The table below summarizes the segment information for IDACORP's utility operations and the total of all other segments, and reconciles this information to total enterprise amounts (in thousands of dollars).

	Utility Operations	All Other	Eliminations	Consolidated Total
Three months ended June 30, 2014:				
Revenues	\$316,655	\$1,128	\$—	\$317,783
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	42,653	1,887	—	44,540
Total assets as of June 30, 2014	5,299,199	103,444	(12,774 )	5,389,869
Three months ended June 30, 2013:				
Revenues	\$302,856	\$1,092	\$—	\$303,948
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	44,983	1,519	—	46,502
Six months ended June 30, 2014:				
Revenues	\$608,975	\$1,527	\$—	\$610,502
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	70,554	1,390	—	71,944
Six months ended June 30, 2013:				
Revenues	\$567,225	\$1,652	\$—	\$568,877
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	79,029	2,667	—	81,696

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## 14. CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income includes net income, unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale marketable securities, and amounts related to the SMSP. The table below presents changes in components of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), net of tax, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands of dollars). Items in parentheses indicate reductions to AOCI.

	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension Items	Total	
Three months ended June 30, 2014:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$(16,121	)	\$(16,121 )
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—	
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI	—	432	432	
Net current-period other comprehensive income	—	432	432	
Balance at end of period	\$—	\$(15,689	)	\$(15,689 )
Six months ended June 30, 2014:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$(16,553	)	\$(16,553 )
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—	
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI	—	864	864	
Net current-period other comprehensive income	—	864	864	
Balance at end of period	\$—	\$(15,689	)	\$(15,689 )
Three months ended June 30, 2013:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$5,317	\$(20,787	)	\$(15,470 )
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	259	—	259	
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI	—	465	465	
Net current-period other comprehensive income	259	465	724	
Balance at end of period	\$5,576	\$(20,322	)	\$(14,746 )
Six months ended June 30, 2013:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$4,136	\$(21,252	)	\$(17,116 )
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	1,440	—	1,440	
Amounts reclassified out of AOCI	—	930	930	
Net current-period other comprehensive income	1,440	930	2,370	
Balance at end of period	\$5,576	\$(20,322	)	\$(14,746 )

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The table below presents amounts reclassified out of components of AOCI and the income statement location of those amounts reclassified during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands of dollars). Items in parentheses indicate increases to net income.

Details About AOCI	Amount Reclassified from AOCI			
	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Amortization of defined benefit pension items <sup>(1)</sup>				
Prior service cost	\$55	\$53	\$110	\$106
Net loss	654	710	1,309	1,420
Total before tax	709	763	1,419	1,526
Tax benefit <sup>(2)</sup>	(277	) (298	) (555	) (596
Net of tax	432	465	864	930
Total reclassification for the period	\$432	\$465	\$864	\$930

<sup>(1)</sup> Amortization of these items is included in IDACORP's condensed consolidated income statements in other operating expenses and in Idaho Power's condensed consolidated income statements in other expense, net.

<sup>(2)</sup> The tax benefit is included in income tax expense in the condensed consolidated income statements of both IDACORP and Idaho Power.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
IDACORP, Inc.  
Boise, Idaho

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of IDACORP, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2014, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, and of equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of IDACORP, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 20, 2014, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boise, Idaho  
July 31, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of  
Idaho Power Company  
Boise, Idaho

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Idaho Power Company and subsidiary (the "Company") as of June 30, 2014, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, and of cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Idaho Power Company and subsidiary as of December 31, 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, retained earnings, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 20, 2014, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boise, Idaho  
July 31, 2014

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Megawatt-hours (MWh) and dollar amounts in tables, other than earnings per share, are in thousands unless otherwise indicated.)

INTRODUCTION

In Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A), the general financial condition and results of operations for IDACORP, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, for purposes of this Item 2, IDACORP) and Idaho Power Company and its subsidiary (collectively, for purposes of this Item 2, Idaho Power) are discussed. While reading the MD&A, please refer to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of IDACORP and Idaho Power, and the notes thereto. This discussion updates the MD&A included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and should also be read in conjunction with the information in that report. The results of operations for an interim period generally will not be indicative of results for the full year, particularly in light of the seasonality of Idaho Power's sales volumes, as discussed below.

IDACORP is a holding company formed in 1998 whose principal operating subsidiary is Idaho Power. IDACORP's common stock is listed and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "IDA." Idaho Power is an electric utility with a service territory covering approximately 24,000 square miles in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon.

Idaho Power provided electric service to approximately 512,000 general business customers as of June 30, 2014. As a regulated utility, many of Idaho Power's fundamental business decisions are subject to the approval of governmental agencies. Idaho Power is under the jurisdiction (as to rates, service, accounting, and other general matters of utility operation) of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC), the Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC), and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The IPUC and OPUC determine the rates that Idaho Power charges to its general business customers. Idaho Power is also under the regulatory jurisdiction of the IPUC, the OPUC, and the Public Service Commission of Wyoming as to the issuance of debt and equity securities. As a public utility under the Federal Power Act, Idaho Power has authority to charge market-based rates for wholesale energy sales under its FERC tariff and to provide transmission services under its open access transmission tariff (OATT). Idaho Power uses general rate cases, cost adjustment mechanisms, and subject-specific filings to recover its costs of providing service and the costs of its energy efficiency and demand-response programs, and to seek to earn a return on investment.

Idaho Power generates revenues and cash flows primarily from the sale and distribution of electricity to customers in its Idaho and Oregon service territories, as well as from the wholesale sale and transmission of electricity. Idaho Power's revenues and income from operations are subject to fluctuations during the year due to the impacts of seasonal weather conditions on demand for electricity, availability of water for hydroelectric generation, price changes, customer usage patterns (which are affected in large part by the condition of the economy across the service area), and the availability and price of purchased power and fuel. Idaho Power experiences its highest retail energy sales during the summer irrigation and cooling season, with a lower peak in the winter that generally results from heating demand. IDACORP's and Idaho Power's financial condition are also affected by regulatory decisions through which Idaho Power seeks to recover its costs on a timely basis and earn an authorized return on investment, and by the ability to obtain financing through the issuance of debt and/or equity securities.

IDACORP's other subsidiaries include IDACORP Financial Services, Inc. (IFS), an investor in affordable housing and historic rehabilitation projects; Ida-West Energy Company, an operator of small hydroelectric generation projects that satisfy the requirements of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA); and IDACORP Energy

Services Co., which is the former limited partner of, and successor by merger to, IDACORP Energy L.P., a marketer of energy commodities that wound down operations in 2003. Idaho Power is the parent of Idaho Energy Resources Co. (IERCo), a joint venturer in Bridger Coal Company (BCC), which mines and supplies coal to the Jim Bridger generating plant owned in part by Idaho Power.

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EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Management's Outlook and Initiatives

In the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's management included a brief overview of their outlook and initiatives for the companies for 2014 and beyond, under the heading "Executive Overview - Management's Outlook" in the MD&A. As of the date of this report, management's outlook is consistent with the disclosure in that report. Most notably:

Idaho Power continues to expect positive customer growth in its service area, and continues to support economic development initiatives aimed at sustainable levels of growth. During the first six months of 2014, Idaho Power's customer count grew by 3,090 customers.

Idaho Power continues to expect sizable capital investment, with capital expenditures estimated to range from \$1.47 billion to \$1.56 billion during the five-year period from 2014 to 2018, including amounts spent to date in 2014.

Idaho Power continues to focus on optimization efforts targeting opportunities to manage operating and maintenance (O&M) expenses.

IDACORP remains focused on the previously established long-term target dividend payout ratio of between 50 and 60 percent of sustainable IDACORP earnings. IDACORP's board of directors approves the dividend amount quarterly and periodically assesses the potential for changes in the dividend amount.

Brief Overview of Second Quarter 2014 Financial Results

IDACORP's earnings were \$0.89 per diluted share for the quarter ended June 30, 2014, compared to \$0.93 per diluted share for the same quarter in 2013. IDACORP's second quarter earnings in 2014 were lower than in the second quarter of 2013 primarily due to the impact of milder weather on sales to residential customers, who use electricity for cooling. In the second quarter of 2014 temperatures were slightly cooler than normal, while in the second quarter of 2013 temperatures were warmer than normal.

A December 2011 settlement stipulation with the IPUC allows Idaho Power to amortize additional accumulated deferred investment tax credits (ADITC) if Idaho Power's return on year-end equity in the Idaho jurisdiction (Idaho ROE) is less than 9.5 percent. Based on Idaho Power's June 30, 2014 estimate of full-year 2014 Idaho ROE, Idaho Power does not expect to amortize additional ADITC in 2014, and reversed in the second quarter the \$950 thousand of additional ADITC that it had recorded in the first quarter. IDACORP's and Idaho Power's results, including a quantification of the impacts of the significant items influencing results, are discussed in more detail below.

Overview of General Factors and Trends Affecting Results of Operations and Financial Condition

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's results of operations and financial condition are affected by regulatory, operational, weather-related, economic, and other factors, many of which are described below.

**Timely Regulatory Cost Recovery:** The price that Idaho Power is authorized to charge for its electric service is a critical factor in determining IDACORP's and Idaho Power's results of operations and financial condition. Because of the significant impact of ratemaking decisions, and in furtherance of its goal of advancing a purposeful regulatory strategy, Idaho Power has focused on timely recovery of its costs through filings with the company's regulators, and on the prudent management of expenses and investments. Certain recent and pending rate proceedings are discussed in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, in "Regulatory Matters" in this MD&A, and in Note 3 - "Regulatory Matters" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Idaho Power believes that the December 2011 Idaho settlement stipulation referred to above, which has been in effect for 2012, 2013, and 2014, affords an element of earnings stability. Based on its 2012 and 2013 Idaho ROEs, Idaho Power did not amortize any additional ADITC for those two years. As of the date of this report, Idaho Power does not expect to amortize additional ADITC in 2014, and in the second quarter of 2014 Idaho Power reversed the full amount of additional ADITC recorded in the first quarter of 2014. In addition to the ADITC amortization provisions, the settlement stipulation also provides for the sharing between the company and customers of Idaho-jurisdictional earnings in excess of specified levels of Idaho ROE, and the sharing provisions were triggered in both 2012 and 2013. The terms of the settlement stipulation are described in further detail in "Regulatory Matters" in this MD&A and in Note 3 - "Regulatory Matters" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report. As discussed in Note 3, Idaho Power filed an application with the IPUC in May

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2014 requesting an extension of the terms of the December 2011 Idaho settlement stipulation, and that application remains pending.

Idaho Power's need for general rate relief and the development of rate case plans take into consideration short-term and long-term needs and factors such as in-service dates of major capital investments and the timing and magnitude of changes in major revenue and expense items. Growth in customers and sales volumes, the effect of regulatory mechanisms, and prudent cost management may allow the company to earn a reasonable rate of return and achieve timely cost recovery without having to frequently request general rate relief from regulators. As such, Idaho Power continues to focus on identifying opportunities to optimize operations and support economic growth in its service area.

**Economic Conditions and Customer/Load Growth:** Idaho Power monitors a number of economic indicators, including employment statistics, growth in customer numbers, foreclosure rates, and other housing-related data on a national and state scale and within Idaho Power's service territory. Economic conditions can impact consumer demand for electricity, collectability of accounts, the volume of off-system sales, and the need to construct and improve infrastructure, purchase power, and implement programs to meet customer load demands. Idaho Power has observed what it believes to be a number of improvements in economic conditions in its service territory. For example:

For the second quarter of 2014, the service area's average employment of 457,656, based on Idaho Department of Labor seasonally-adjusted preliminary data, established an all-time quarterly peak. The pre-recession employment peak in the fourth quarter of 2006 of 449,710 was first eclipsed in the fourth quarter of 2013. For June 2014, total employment in the service area was 459,340 compared to 453,494 in March 2014. The unemployment rate for the service area was 4.5 percent. The June 2014 U.S. unemployment rate stood at 6.1 percent, according to U.S. Department of Labor data.

Moody's Analytics forecasts, as of July 3, 2014, 3.0 percent and 3.8 percent growth in gross area product for the service area for 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Residential customer growth for the 12 months ended June 30, 2014 was 1.5 percent.

A number of businesses have recently constructed, or are in the process of constructing, sizable facilities in Idaho Power's service area, including office and manufacturing complexes, particularly in the food processing industry.

**Weather Conditions and Associated Impacts:** Weather and agricultural growing conditions have a significant impact on energy sales and the seasonality of those sales. Relatively low and high temperatures result in greater energy use for heating and cooling, respectively. During the agricultural growing season, which in large part occurs during the second and third quarters, irrigation customers use electricity to operate irrigation pumps, and weather conditions can impact the timing and degree of use of those pumps. Idaho Power also has tiered rates and seasonal rates, which contribute to increased revenues during higher-load periods, most notably during the third quarter of each year when overall customer demand is highest. In the first quarter of 2014, slightly above-normal temperatures reduced sales to residential customers for the operation of electric heating systems, while in the first quarter of 2013 extremely cold temperatures increased sales. In the second quarter of 2014, relatively mild weather decreased sales to residential customers for the operation of air conditioning and electric heating systems compared to the second quarter of 2013.

Idaho Power's hydroelectric facilities comprise nearly one-half of Idaho Power's nameplate generation capacity. However, the availability and volume of hydroelectric power generated depends on several factors - the snow pack levels in the mountains upstream of Idaho Power's facilities, reservoir storage, springtime snow pack run-off, base flows in the Snake River, spring flows, rainfall, water leases and other water rights, and other weather and stream flow considerations. Idaho Power estimates that its 2014 hydroelectric generation will be between 5.5 million and 6.5 million megawatt-hours (MWh). This estimated range compares to 2013 hydroelectric generation of 5.7 million MWh. The median annual hydroelectric generation is 8.4 million MWh.

When hydroelectric generation is reduced, Idaho Power must rely on more expensive generation sources and purchased power - but most of the increases in power supply costs are collected from customers through the Idaho and Oregon power cost adjustment (PCA) mechanisms. Conversely, in periods of greater hydroelectric generation most of the resulting decrease in power supply costs that typically occurs is returned to customers through the Idaho and Oregon PCA mechanisms.

When favorable hydroelectric generating conditions exist for Idaho Power, they also may exist for other Pacific Northwest hydroelectric facility operators – increasing the available supply of lower-cost power, lowering regional wholesale market prices, and impacting the revenue Idaho Power receives from off-system sales of its excess power. Conversely, when hydroelectric generating conditions are poor, wholesale market prices may be higher due to lower supply, but Idaho Power would generally have less surplus energy available for sale into the wholesale markets at those times. Much of the adverse or favorable impact of this volatility is addressed through the PCA mechanisms.

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**Fuel and Purchased Power Expense:** In addition to hydroelectric generation, Idaho Power relies significantly on coal and natural gas to fuel its generation facilities and power purchases in the wholesale markets. Idaho Power also uses physical and financial forward contracts for both electricity and fuel and other hedging strategies in order to manage the risks relating to fuel and power price exposures. Fuel costs are impacted by electricity sales volumes, the terms of contracts for fuel, Idaho Power's generation capacity, the availability of hydroelectric generation resources, transmission capacity, energy and natural gas market prices, and Idaho Power's hedging program for managing fuel costs.

Purchased power costs are impacted by the terms of contracts for purchased power, the rate of expansion of alternative energy generation sources such as wind energy, and wholesale energy market prices. Idaho Power is obligated to purchase power from some PURPA generation projects at a specified price regardless of the then-current load demand or wholesale energy market prices. This increases the likelihood that Idaho Power will at times be required to reduce output from its lower-cost hydroelectric and fossil fuel-fired generation resources and may be required to sell in the wholesale power market the power it purchases from PURPA projects at a significant loss. Integration of less reliable, intermittent, non-dispatchable resources (such as wind energy) into Idaho Power's portfolio also creates a number of complex operational challenges and risks that Idaho Power must address. Notably, integration of these sources of power into Idaho Power's portfolio does not eliminate Idaho Power's need to construct facilities and infrastructure that provide reliable power. For instance, at the time Idaho Power reached its all-time system peak demand of 3,407 MW on July 2, 2013, wind resources on Idaho Power's system, representing roughly 675 MW of nameplate capacity, were contributing only 57 MW of power due to lack of wind. Increases in federally mandated PURPA power purchases have contributed to increases in customer rates.

The Idaho and Oregon PCA mechanisms mitigate in large part the potential adverse impacts of fluctuations in power supply costs to Idaho Power, including substantially all of the Idaho-jurisdiction PURPA power purchase costs.

**Regulatory and Environmental Compliance Costs and Expenditures:** Idaho Power is subject to extensive federal and state laws, policies, and regulations, as well as regulatory actions and audits by agencies and quasi-governmental agencies, including the FERC and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation. Compliance with these requirements directly influences Idaho Power's operating environment and may significantly increase Idaho Power's operating costs. Further, potential monetary and non-monetary penalties for a violation of applicable laws or regulations may be substantial. Accordingly, Idaho Power has in place numerous compliance policies and initiatives to help ensure compliance, and periodically evaluates and updates those policies and initiatives.

In particular, environmental laws and regulations may, among other things, increase the cost of operating generation plants and constructing new facilities, require that Idaho Power install additional pollution control devices at existing generating plants, or require that Idaho Power cease operating certain generation plants. For instance, the Boardman coal-fired power plant, in which Idaho Power owns a 10-percent interest, is scheduled to cease coal-fired operations by the end of 2020, the decision for which was driven in large part by the substantial cost of environmental controls. Additionally, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently issued proposed rules under the Clean Air Act (CAA) intended to reduce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from the power sector, which could significantly increase costs in the industry. Idaho Power expects to spend a considerable amount on environmental compliance and controls in the next decade. As legislation and regulations concerning greenhouse gas emissions develop, Idaho Power will continue to assess, to the extent determinable, the potential impact on the costs to operate its generation facilities, as well as the willingness of joint owners of power plants to fund any required pollution control equipment upgrades in lieu of plant retirement or conversion to other fuel sources.

**Other Matters:** Refer to this section of MD&A in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, where the companies summarize certain other notable matters that could have an

impact on the companies' results of operations or financial condition, including Idaho Power's significant anticipated pension plan contributions, hydroelectric facility relicensing efforts, and the status of large transmission projects, each of which are discussed below in this MD&A.

#### Summary of Second Quarter and First Half of 2014 Financial Results

The following is a summary of Idaho Power's net income, net income attributable to IDACORP, and IDACORP's earnings per diluted share for the three-months and six-months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. IDACORP's 2013 results reflect the retrospective adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-01, which increased IDACORP's earnings by \$1.0 million for the second quarter of 2013, and by \$2.7 million for the first six months of 2013, as compared with what had been reported for those periods under the previous method of accounting. See Note 1 - "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report for a further description of the impact of this adoption.

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	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Idaho Power net income	\$42,653	\$44,983	\$70,554	\$79,029
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc.	\$44,540	\$46,502	\$71,944	\$81,696
Average outstanding shares – diluted (000's)	50,156	50,108	50,166	50,086
IDACORP, Inc. earnings per diluted share	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$1.43	\$1.63

The table below provides a reconciliation of net income attributable to IDACORP for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 to the same periods in 2013 (items are in millions and are before tax unless otherwise noted).

	Three months ended	Six months ended
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc. - June 30, 2013 (as previously reported)	\$45.5	\$79.0
Effect of an accounting method change for IDACORP Financial Services affordable housing investment amortization	1.0	2.7
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc. - June 30, 2013 (as reported under new method)	\$46.5	\$81.7
Change in Idaho Power net income:		
Decreased sales volumes attributable to usage per customer, net of associated power supply costs and PCA mechanism impacts	(8.6 )	(21.4 )
Increased sales volumes attributable to customer growth, net of associated power supply costs and PCA mechanism impacts	2.5	4.3
Other changes in operating revenues and expenses, net	(4.3 )	(4.1 )
Revenue sharing recorded in 2013 not recorded in 2014	2.8	2.8
Decrease in Idaho Power operating income	(7.6 )	(18.4 )
Changes in other non-operating income and expenses	2.4	2.6
Decrease in income tax expense	2.9	7.3
Total decrease in Idaho Power net income	(2.3 )	(8.5 )
Other changes (net of tax)	0.3	(1.3 )
Net income attributable to IDACORP, Inc. - June 30, 2014	\$44.5	\$71.9

## Second Quarter 2014 Net Income

IDACORP's net income decreased \$2.0 million for the second quarter of 2014 when compared with the same period in the prior year. Idaho Power's operating income decreased by \$7.6 million. Lower overall usage per customer due to relatively mild weather decreased operating income by \$8.6 million when compared to the same period in 2013. Relatively mild temperatures throughout the second quarter of 2014 resulted in lower use across most customer classes during the period. Partially offsetting these decreases was growth in the number of customers and associated increased sales volumes, which increased operating income by \$2.5 million for the quarter compared to the same period in 2013. Idaho Power's operating income was also impacted by a \$4.3 million increase in other operating expenses, mostly related to increased thermal maintenance expenses and normal payroll and benefits increases when compared to the same period in 2013.

The \$7.6 million decrease in Idaho Power's operating income was partially offset by \$2.4 million of other non-operating income, mostly attributable to an increase in AFUDC resulting from increased capital expenditures, and \$2.9 million of lower income tax expense mostly related to lower pre-tax income, when compared to the same period in 2013.

## Year-to-Date Net Income

IDACORP's net income decreased \$9.8 million for the first six months of 2014 when compared with the same period in the prior year. Idaho Power's operating income decreased by \$18.4 million over the comparative period. Lower usage per customer due to relatively mild weather decreased operating income by \$21.4 million when compared to the same period in 2013. These weather-related decreases were partially offset by growth in the number of customers and associated increased sales volumes, which increased operating income by \$4.3 million for the first six months of 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013. Small increases in operating and maintenance expenses, such as normal increases in payroll and benefits

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expenses, decreased operating income by a combined \$4.1 million for the first six months of 2014 when compared with the same period in the prior year.

The \$18.4 million decrease in Idaho Power's operating income was partially offset by \$2.6 million of other non-operating income, mostly attributable to an increase in AFUDC resulting from increased capital expenditures and \$7.3 million of lower income tax expense mostly related to lower pre-tax income, when compared to the same period in 2013.

Also partially offsetting the decrease in operating income for the second quarter and the first six months of 2014 was a \$2.8 million decrease in revenue sharing that was recorded in 2013. The revenue sharing recorded in the second quarter of 2013 related to a December 2011 settlement agreement with the IPUC, which requires sharing with Idaho customers of a portion of 2012, 2013, and 2014 Idaho-jurisdiction earnings exceeding a 10.0 percent Idaho ROE. In the second quarter of 2014, Idaho Power did not record any provision for sharing under the settlement agreement.

## Key Operating and Financial Metric Estimates for Full-Year 2014

As of the date of this report, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's estimates for 2014 are as follows (in millions):

	2014 Estimates	
	Current <sup>(1)</sup>	Previous <sup>(2)</sup>
Idaho Power Operating & Maintenance Expense	No Change	\$335-\$345
Idaho Power Additional Amortization of ADITC	\$0	Less than \$5
Idaho Power Capital Expenditures, excluding AFUDC	No Change	\$280-\$295
Idaho Power Hydroelectric Generation (MWh) <sup>(3)</sup>	5.5-6.5	5.5-7.5

<sup>(1)</sup> As of July 31, 2014.

<sup>(2)</sup> As of May 1, 2014, the date of filing IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014.

<sup>(3)</sup> Based on reservoir storage levels and forecasted weather conditions as of the date of this report.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This section of MD&A takes a closer look at the significant factors that affected IDACORP's and Idaho Power's earnings during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014. In this analysis, the results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 are compared to the same periods in 2013.

## Utility Operations

The table below presents Idaho Power's energy sales and supply (in thousands of MWh) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
General business sales	3,577	3,649	6,763	6,997
Off-system sales	361	200	1,177	701
Total energy sales	3,938	3,849	7,940	7,698
Hydroelectric generation	1,778	1,499	3,334	3,009
Coal generation	1,068	1,316	2,630	2,973
Natural gas and other generation	44	264	439	491
Total system generation	2,890	3,079	6,403	6,473
Purchased power	1,368	1,080	2,107	1,801

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Line losses	(320	)	(310	)	(570	)	(576	)
Total energy supply	3,938		3,849		7,940		7,698	

Sales Volume and Generation: In the second quarter and first six months of 2014, general business sales volume decreased by 72 thousand MWh, or 2 percent, for the quarter, and 234 thousand MWh, or 3 percent, for the first six months of 2014, compared to the same periods in the prior year. The decreases resulted largely from a decreased volume of sales to residential, commercial, and irrigation customers. The comparative decrease in residential customer usage is largely attributable to milder

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temperatures in the second quarter and first six months of 2014 than in the same periods of 2013, which decreased electricity demand for air conditioning and for heating.

Off-system sales volume increased by 161 thousand MWh, or 81 percent, in the second quarter, and by 476 thousand MWh, or 68 percent, for the first six months of 2014, when compared to the same periods in the prior year. Favorable wholesale market conditions and lower system loads allowed for greater off-system sales during 2014 than in 2013.

The lower system load demand combined with increased hydroelectric generation led to a decreased utilization of coal-fired and natural-gas fired generation. Hydroelectric generation was higher by 279 thousand MWh, or 19 percent, for the second quarter, and 325 thousand MWh, or 11 percent, for the first six months of 2014, compared to the same periods in 2013. The increased hydroelectric generation resulted from more favorable hydrologic conditions when compared to the same periods in the prior year.

Impacts related to off-system sales, purchased power, and fuel expense, among other revenues and expenses, are addressed in Idaho Power's Idaho and Oregon PCA mechanisms, which are described below.

General Business Revenues: The table below presents Idaho Power's general business revenues and MWh sales volumes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and the number of customers as of June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,	2013	June 30,	2013
	2014		2014	
Revenue				
Residential	\$102,768	\$100,038	\$236,631	\$236,425
Commercial	71,352	66,757	141,411	128,632
Industrial	44,190	39,230	87,018	75,068
Irrigation	66,186	63,556	66,853	64,330
Total	284,496	269,581	531,913	504,455
Provision for sharing	—	(2,800)	—	(2,800)
Deferred revenue related to HCC relicensing AFUDC <sup>(1)</sup>	(2,349)	(2,349)	(4,934)	(5,004)
Total general business revenues	\$282,147	\$264,432	\$526,979	\$496,651
Volume of Sales (MWh)				
Residential	1,015	1,069	2,421	2,625
Commercial	933	949	1,909	1,935
Industrial	786	772	1,583	1,570
Irrigation	843	859	850	867
Total MWh sales	3,577	3,649	6,763	6,997
Number of customers at period end				
Residential	424,518	418,213		
Commercial	67,116	66,334		
Industrial	115	117		
Irrigation	19,776	19,376		
Total customers	511,525	504,040		

<sup>(1)</sup> As part of its January 30, 2009 general rate case order, the IPUC allowed Idaho Power to recover AFUDC for the HCC relicensing asset even though the relicensing process is not yet complete and the relicensing asset has not been placed in service. Idaho Power is collecting approximately \$10.7 million annually in the Idaho jurisdiction, but is deferring revenue recognition of the amounts collected until the license is issued and the asset is placed in service under the new license.

Changes in rates and changes in customer demand are the primary reasons for fluctuations in general business revenue from period to period. The only notable rate changes impacting general business revenue for the comparative periods were the 2014 and 2013 Idaho PCA rate changes, which were effective June 1, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The estimated annualized revenue impact of the 2014 and 2013 PCA rate increase is \$11.1 million and \$140.4 million, respectively.

The primary influences on customer demand for electricity are weather and economic conditions. Extreme temperatures increase sales to customers who use electricity for cooling and heating, while moderate temperatures decrease sales. Precipitation levels and the timing of precipitation during the agricultural growing season also affect sales to customers who use

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electricity to operate irrigation pumps. Rates are also seasonally adjusted and based on a tiered rate structure that provides for higher rates during peak load periods. The seasonal and tiered rate structures contribute to seasonal fluctuations in revenues and earnings. For purposes of illustration, Boise, Idaho weather-related information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 is presented in the table below.

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30,			June 30,		
	2014	2013	Normal	2014	2013	Normal
Heating degree-days <sup>(1)</sup>	617	642	719	2,987	3,474	3,199
Cooling degree-days <sup>(1)</sup>	136	238	183	136	238	183

<sup>(1)</sup> Heating and cooling degree-days are common measures used in the utility industry to analyze the demand for electricity and indicate when a customer would use electricity for heating and air conditioning. A degree-day measures how much the average daily temperature varies from 65 degrees. Each degree of temperature above 65 degrees is counted as one cooling degree-day, and each degree of temperature below 65 degrees is counted as one heating degree-day. While Boise, Idaho weather conditions are not necessarily representative of weather conditions throughout Idaho Power's service area, the greater Boise area has the majority of Idaho Power's customers.

General business revenue increased \$17.7 million and \$30.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2013. Specific factors affecting general business revenues during the periods are discussed below.

Rates: Rate changes combined to increase general business revenue by \$21.6 million in the second quarter and \$48.1 million in the first six months of 2014 compared to the same periods in 2013. The revenue impact of the rate changes was substantially offset by associated changes in operating expenses. Of note, Idaho PCA amortization expense increased \$14.5 million for the quarter and \$32.3 million for the first six months of 2014 compared to the same periods in 2013 due to the changes in the corresponding Idaho PCA true-up rate in the comparative periods.

Customers: Customer growth increased general business revenues by \$3.1 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, when compared to the second quarter and first six months of 2013. Total customers increased 1.5 percent during the twelve months ended June 30, 2014.

Usage: Lower usage (on a per customer basis), primarily by residential customers, decreased general business revenue for the quarter and the first six months of 2014 by a respective \$9.8 million and \$26.0 million when compared to the same periods in 2013. For the quarter and first six months of 2014, residential usage per customer decreased 7 percent and 9 percent, respectively, as a result of more mild temperatures during the periods (and hence lesser electric heat and air conditioning usage) compared to the same periods in the prior year.

Sharing: A portion of the increase in revenue for the quarter and the first six months of 2014 resulted from the revenue sharing mechanism in place in both years. The revenue sharing mechanism is associated with the Idaho regulatory agreement that provides for the sharing of Idaho-jurisdiction earnings exceeding a 10 percent Idaho ROE. The impact of this mechanism is recorded as a reduction to general business revenue. For both the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2013, \$2.8 million of sharing was recorded, reflecting the amount to be refunded to customers. No such provision was recorded in the comparable periods of the current year.

Off-System Sales: Off-system sales consist primarily of long-term sales contracts and opportunity sales of surplus system energy. The table below presents Idaho Power's off-system sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013

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Revenue	\$ 11,731	\$ 4,527	\$ 40,941	\$ 20,428
MWh sold	361	200	1,177	701
Revenue per MWh	\$ 32.50	\$ 22.64	\$ 34.78	\$ 29.14

For the second quarter and first six months of 2014, off-system sales revenue increased by \$7.2 million, or 159 percent, and \$20.5 million, or 100 percent, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2013. Sales volumes increased 81 percent for the quarter and 68 percent for the first six months of 2014 when compared to the same periods in 2013, as a result of favorable market conditions, at times, for selling power off-system. Off-system sales volumes also benefited from greater amounts of surplus system energy resulting from slightly lower system loads and increased hydroelectric generation. The favorable market

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conditions drove an increase in average off-system sales prices for the second quarter and the first six months of 2014 by 44 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

Other Revenues: The table below presents the components of other revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
Transmission services and other	\$ 15,157	\$ 14,165	\$ 28,711	\$ 25,944
Energy efficiency	7,620	19,732	12,344	24,202
Total other revenues	\$ 22,777	\$ 33,897	\$ 41,055	\$ 50,146

Other revenue decreased \$11.1 million, or 33 percent, and \$9.1 million, or 18 percent, in the second quarter and first six months of 2014, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2013. These decreases resulted primarily from an order issued by the IPUC in the prior year that allowed Idaho Power to recover custom efficiency program incentive payments made between January 1, 2011 and June 1, 2013 through the energy efficiency rider. Based on the order, \$14.3 million of other revenue and energy efficiency program expense was recognized in the second quarter of 2013.

Most energy efficiency activities are funded through a rider mechanism on customer bills. Energy efficiency program expenditures funded through the rider are reported as an operating expense with an equal amount of revenues recorded in other revenues, resulting in no net impact on earnings. The cumulative variance between expenditures and amounts collected through the rider is recorded as a regulatory asset or liability pending future collection from or obligation to customers. A liability balance indicates that Idaho Power has collected more than it has spent and an asset balance indicates that Idaho Power has spent more than it has collected.

Purchased Power: The table below presents Idaho Power's purchased power expenses and volumes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
Expense				
PURPA contracts	\$ 37,919	\$ 33,432	\$ 66,616	\$ 64,089
Other purchased power (including wheeling)	24,518	15,719	39,617	27,919
Total purchased power expense	\$ 62,437	\$ 49,151	\$ 106,233	\$ 92,008
MWh purchased				
PURPA contracts	681	640	1,178	1,152
Other purchased power	687	440	929	649
Total MWh purchased	1,368	1,080	2,107	1,801
Cost per MWh from PURPA contracts	\$ 55.68	\$ 52.24	\$ 56.55	\$ 55.63
Cost per MWh from other sources	\$ 35.69	\$ 35.73	\$ 42.64	\$ 43.02
Weighted average - all sources	\$ 45.64	\$ 45.51	\$ 50.42	\$ 51.09

The purchased power cost per MWh often exceeds the off-system sales revenue per MWh because Idaho Power generally needs to purchase more power during heavy load periods than during light load periods, and conversely has less energy available for off-system sales during heavy load periods than light load periods. Energy prices are typically higher during heavy load periods than during light load periods. Also, in accordance with Idaho Power's risk management policy, Idaho Power may purchase or sell energy several months in advance of anticipated delivery. The regional energy market price is dynamic and additional energy purchase or sale transactions that Idaho Power makes at current market prices may be noticeably different than the advance purchase or sale transaction prices.

Purchased power expense increased \$13.3 million, or 27 percent, in the second quarter and \$14.2 million, or 15 percent, in the first six months of 2014, compared to the same periods in 2013. The increases for the quarter and first six months of 2014 were driven by wholesale gas and electricity market conditions that warranted third-party power purchases to serve system load at times rather than dispatching Idaho Power-owned thermal resources. Scheduled maintenance on thermal resources, which

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makes them temporarily unavailable for generation purposes, also caused greater reliance on third-party purchases of power to serve customer loads.

Most of the non-PURPA purchased power and substantially all of the PURPA power purchase costs are recovered through base rates and Idaho Power's PCA mechanisms.

Fuel Expense: The table below presents Idaho Power's fuel expenses and generation at its thermal generating plants for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
Expense				
Coal	\$30,211	\$32,200	\$71,247	\$72,516
Natural gas and other thermal	4,232	9,678	18,524	18,528
Total fuel expense	\$34,443	\$41,878	\$89,771	\$91,044
MWh generated				
Coal	1,068	1,316	2,630	2,973
Natural gas and other thermal	44	264	439	491
Total MWh generated	1,112	1,580	3,069	3,464
Cost per MWh - Coal	\$28.29	\$24.47	\$27.09	\$24.39
Cost per MWh - Natural gas and other thermal	\$96.18	\$36.66	\$42.20	\$37.74
Weighted average, all sources	\$30.97	\$26.51	\$29.25	\$26.28

Most fuel supply contracts are subject to changes in published indexes that are closely related to materials and supplies, labor, and diesel costs. In addition to commodity (variable) costs, both natural gas and coal expense include costs that are more fixed in nature for items such as capacity charges, transportation, and fuel handling. Period to period variances in fuel expense per MWh (such as the cost per MWh for natural gas and other in the second quarter compared to the same period in 2013) are noticeably impacted by these fixed charges when generation output is substantially different between the two periods.

Fuel expense decreased \$7.4 million, or 18 percent, in the second quarter of 2014, and \$1.3 million, or 1 percent, in the first six months of 2014, compared to the same periods in 2013. The decreases were due principally to more favorable hydrologic conditions and resulting increased hydroelectric generation, as well as lower prices for purchased power, which collectively reduced the need to rely on coal and natural gas-fired generation. Further decreasing fuel expense was the impact of scheduled outages at the Langley Gulch natural gas-fired plant that did not occur in the prior year. These decreases were partially offset for the first six months of 2014 by increased output from the Langley Gulch natural gas-fired plant during the first quarter, which was operated in part to take advantage of more favorable pricing in the region for selling power off-system than during the same period in 2013.

PCA Mechanisms: Idaho Power's power supply costs (primarily purchased power and fuel, less off-system sales) can vary significantly from year to year. Volatility of power supply costs arises from factors such as weather conditions, wholesale market prices and volumes of power purchased and sold in the wholesale markets, Idaho Power's hydroelectric generation volume, thermal generation volumes and fuel costs, generation plant availability, and retail loads. To address the volatility of power supply costs, Idaho Power has PCA mechanisms in both the Idaho and Oregon jurisdictions. These mechanisms allow Idaho Power to recover from or refund to customers most of the fluctuations in power supply costs. In the Idaho jurisdiction, the PCA includes a cost or benefit sharing ratio that allocates the deviations in net power supply expenses between customers (95 percent) and the company (5 percent), with the exception of PURPA power purchases and demand response program incentives, which are allocated 100 percent to customers. Because of the PCA mechanisms, the primary financial impacts of power supply cost variations

is that cash is paid out but recovery from customers does not occur until a future period, or cash that is collected is refunded to customers in a future period, resulting in fluctuations in operating cash flows from year to year. The following table presents the components of the Idaho and Oregon PCA mechanisms for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

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	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Idaho power supply cost deferral	\$ (7,362	) \$ (15,348	) \$ (5,156	) \$ (25,102
Amortization of prior year authorized balances	16,503	2,049	29,320	(2,907
Total power cost adjustment expense	\$ 9,141	\$ (13,299	) \$ 24,164	\$ (28,009

The power supply deferrals represent the portion of the power supply cost fluctuations deferred under the PCA mechanisms. When actual power supply costs are higher than the amount forecasted in PCA rates, which was the case for the second quarter and for the first six months of 2014, most of the difference is deferred. The amortization of the prior year's balances represents the offset to the amounts being collected or refunded in the current PCA year that were deferred or accrued in the prior PCA year (the true-up component of the PCA). See "Regulatory Matters - IPUC Review of Annual Rate Adjustment Mechanisms," in this MD&A for a description of the IPUC's review of the true-up component of the PCA mechanism.

**Other Operations and Maintenance Expenses:** Other O&M expense increased \$4.3 million, or 5 percent, for the quarter and \$5.0 million, or 3 percent, for the first six months of 2014 as compared to the same periods in 2013. The increase for the quarter related to a shift of \$2.2 million in thermal maintenance expenses to the second quarter from the first quarter due to the timing of maintenance work performed in the comparative periods and to a \$1.8 million increase in labor and benefits costs when compared to the same period in the prior year. Operating and maintenance expenses for the first six months of 2014 were higher due to normal escalations in labor and materials costs of \$2.2 million, higher non-labor administrative expenses of \$2.4 million, and a \$1.0 million increase in bad debt expense when compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in non-labor administrative expenses primarily related to smart grid expense reimbursements received in 2013 that were not received in 2014.

**Income Taxes**

**Income Tax Expense:** IDACORP's and Idaho Power's income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2014, compared to the same period in 2013, decreased \$6.6 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, primarily as a result of lower Idaho Power pre-tax earnings.

For information relating to IDACORP's and Idaho Power's computation of income tax expense and estimated annual effective tax rate, see Note 2 - "Income Taxes" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report.

**Additional Amortization of ADITC:** Idaho Power's December 2011 settlement stipulation with the IPUC and other parties provided for the availability of additional amortization of ADITC if Idaho Power's actual Idaho ROE is below 9.5 percent in any calendar year from 2012 to 2014. For information relating to Idaho Power's 2011 settlement stipulation, see Note 3 - "Regulatory Matters" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report. In accordance with the settlement stipulation, Idaho Power has a total of \$45 million of additional ADITC amortization available for use in 2014. Based on its estimate of 2014 Idaho ROE, Idaho Power did not utilize additional ADITC amortization in the second quarter of 2014 and reversed the \$950 thousand that had been recorded in the first quarter of 2014.

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

## Overview

Idaho Power has been pursuing significant enhancements to its utility infrastructure in an effort to ensure an adequate supply of electricity, to provide service to new customers, and to maintain system reliability. Idaho Power's existing hydroelectric and thermal generation facilities also require continuing upgrades and component replacement. Idaho Power expects these substantial capital expenditures to continue, with estimated total capital expenditures in the range of \$1.47 billion to \$1.56 billion over the five-year period from 2014 (including expenditures to-date in 2014) through 2018.

Idaho Power funds its liquidity needs for capital expenditures through cash flows from operations, debt offerings, commercial paper markets, credit facilities, and capital contributions from IDACORP. Idaho Power periodically files for rate adjustments for recovery of operating costs and capital investments to provide the opportunity to align Idaho Power's earned returns with those allowed by regulators.

Idaho Power uses operating and capital budgets to control operating costs and capital expenditures, and focuses on optimizing its business operations, which includes controlling O&M costs through process review and improvement initiatives. A

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significant focus for 2014 will be to continue to optimize operations and control costs and to generate sufficient operating cash inflows to meet operating expenditures, contribute to capital expenditure requirements, and pay dividends to shareholders.

As of July 25, 2014, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's access to debt, equity, and credit arrangements included:

• their respective \$125 million and \$300 million revolving credit facilities;  
 IDACORP's shelf registration statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 22, 2013, which may be used for the issuance of debt securities and common stock, including up to 3 million shares of IDACORP common stock available for issuance under IDACORP's sales agency agreement executed in July 2013;  
 Idaho Power's shelf registration statement, filed with the SEC jointly with IDACORP on May 22, 2013, which may be used for the issuance of first mortgage bonds and debt securities; \$500 million is available for issuance under a selling agency agreement executed in July 2013 and pursuant to state regulatory authority; and  
 IDACORP's and Idaho Power's issuance of commercial paper, which may be issued up to an amount equal to the available credit capacity under their respective credit facilities.

IDACORP and Idaho Power have no significant long-term debt maturities until 2018. Based on planned capital expenditures and operating and maintenance expenses for 2014, and in light of the success of cost-controlling efforts to-date, the companies believe they will be able to meet capital requirements during the remainder of 2014 with a combination of existing cash and operating cash flows generated by Idaho Power's utility business. IDACORP and Idaho Power would expect to meet any cash shortfall with existing credit facilities and expect to continue to manage short-term liquidity through commercial paper markets. At the same time, IDACORP and Idaho Power monitor capital markets with a view toward opportunistic debt and equity transactions, taking into account potential future needs. As a result, IDACORP may issue debt securities or may issue common stock under the existing continuous equity program, and Idaho Power may issue debt securities, if the companies believe terms available in the capital markets are particularly favorable and that issuances would be financially prudent.

IDACORP and Idaho Power seek to maintain capital structures of approximately 50 percent debt and 50 percent equity, and maintaining this ratio influences IDACORP's and Idaho Power's debt and equity issuance decisions. As of June 30, 2014, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's capital structures were as follows:

	IDACORP	Idaho Power
Debt	47%	48%
Equity	53%	52%

### Operating Cash Flows

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's operating cash inflows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 were \$163 million and \$149 million, respectively, increases of \$49 million and \$37 million, respectively, compared to the same period in 2013. With the exception of cash flows related to income taxes, IDACORP's operating cash flows are principally derived from the operating cash flows of Idaho Power. Significant items that affected the comparability of the companies' operating cash flows in the first six months of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 were as follows:

• changes in regulatory assets and liabilities, mostly related to the relative amounts of power supply costs deferred and collected under the Idaho PCA mechanism, increased operating cash flows by \$54 million; and  
 changes in working capital balances due primarily to timing, including fluctuations in other current assets, as there was a smaller increase in accrued unbilled revenue in the first six months of 2014 compared to the increase experienced during the first six months of 2013.

### Investing Cash Flows

Investing activities consist primarily of capital expenditures related to new construction and improvements to Idaho Power's generation, transmission, and distribution facilities. IDACORP's and Idaho Power's net investing cash outflows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 were \$127 million and \$128 million, respectively. Investing cash outflows for 2014 and 2013 were primarily for construction of utility infrastructure needed to address Idaho Power's aging plant and equipment, customer growth, and environmental and regulatory compliance requirements.

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Financing Cash Flows

Financing activities provide supplemental cash for both day-to-day operations and capital requirements as needed. Idaho Power funds liquidity needs for capital investment, working capital, managing commodity price risk, and other financial commitments through cash flows from operations, debt offerings, commercial paper markets, credit facilities, and capital contributions from IDACORP. IDACORP funds its cash requirements, such as payment of taxes, capital contributions to Idaho Power, and non-utility expenses allocated to IDACORP, through cash flows from operations, commercial paper markets, sales of common stock, and credit facilities.

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's financing cash outflows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 were \$63 million and \$44 million, respectively. The following are significant items that affected financing cash flows in the first six months of 2014:

- ¶IDACORP and Idaho Power paid cash dividends of approximately \$43 million; and
- ¶IDACORP had a net reduction of commercial paper borrowings of \$18 million.

Financing Programs and Available Liquidity

IDACORP Equity Programs: On July 12, 2013, IDACORP entered into a Sales Agency Agreement with BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC (BNYMCM), under which IDACORP may offer and sell up to 3 million shares of its common stock from time to time through BNYMCM as IDACORP's agent. IDACORP has no obligation to sell any minimum number of shares under the Sales Agency Agreement. As of the date of this report, all 3 million shares of IDACORP common stock remain available for sale under the Sales Agency Agreement with BNYMCM.

Effective July 1, 2012, IDACORP discontinued original issuances of common stock and instructed the plan administrators to use market purchases of IDACORP common stock for purposes of acquiring IDACORP common stock for the IDACORP, Inc. Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and the Idaho Power Company Employee Savings Plan. However, IDACORP may determine at any time to resume original issuances of common stock under those plans. As noted above, an important component of that determination will be IDACORP's and Idaho Power's capital structure.

Idaho Power First Mortgage Bonds: Idaho Power's issuance of long-term indebtedness is subject to the approval of the IPUC, OPUC, and Wyoming Public Service Commission (WPSC). In April 2013, Idaho Power received orders from the IPUC, OPUC, and WPSC authorizing Idaho Power to issue and sell from time to time up to \$500 million in aggregate principal amount of debt securities and first mortgage bonds, subject to conditions specified in the orders. Authority from the IPUC is through April 9, 2015, though Idaho Power may request an extension by letter filed with the IPUC prior to that date. The OPUC's and WPSC's orders do not impose a time limitation for issuances, but the OPUC order does impose a number of other conditions, including a maximum interest rate limit of 7 percent.

On July 12, 2013, Idaho Power entered into a Selling Agency Agreement with eight banks named in the agreement in connection with the potential issuance and sale from time to time of up to \$500 million in aggregate principal amount of first mortgage bonds, Series J (Series J Notes), under Idaho Power's Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, dated as of October 1, 1937, as amended and supplemented (Indenture). Also on July 12, 2013, Idaho Power entered into the Forty-seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 1, 2013, to the Indenture. The Forty-seventh Supplemental Indenture provides for, among other items, the issuance of up to \$500 million in aggregate principal amount of Series J Notes. As of the date of this report, Idaho Power has not sold any first mortgage bonds or debt securities under the Selling Agency Agreement and does not anticipate any issuances during the remainder of 2014, except for potential transactions the company believes may be particularly opportunistic based on capital market conditions.

The issuance of first mortgage bonds requires that Idaho Power meet interest coverage and security provisions set forth in the Indenture. Future issuances of first mortgage bonds are subject to satisfaction of covenants and security provisions set forth in the Indenture, market conditions, regulatory authorizations, and covenants contained in other financing agreements. The Indenture limits the amount of additional first mortgage bonds that Idaho Power may issue to the sum of (a) the principal amount of retired first mortgage bonds and (b) 60 percent of total unfunded property additions, as defined in the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust. As of June 30, 2014, Idaho Power could issue approximately \$1.5 billion of additional first mortgage bonds based on retired first mortgage bonds and total unfunded property additions. However, the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust further limits the maximum amount of first mortgage bonds at any one time outstanding to \$2.0 billion, and as a result the maximum amount of first mortgage bonds Idaho Power could issue as of June 30, 2014 was limited to approximately \$409 million. Idaho Power may increase the \$2.0 billion limit on the maximum amount of first mortgage bonds outstanding by filing a supplemental indenture with the trustee as provided in the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

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IDACORP and Idaho Power Credit Facilities: IDACORP and Idaho Power have \$125 million and \$300 million credit facilities, respectively. Each of the credit facilities may be used for general corporate purposes and commercial paper back-up. IDACORP's facility permits borrowings under a revolving line of credit of up to \$125 million outstanding at any one time, including swingline loans not to exceed \$15 million at any time and letters of credit not to exceed \$50 million at any time. IDACORP's facility may be increased, subject to specified conditions, to \$150 million. Idaho Power's facility permits borrowings through the issuance of loans and standby letters of credit of up to \$300 million outstanding at any one time, including swingline loans not to exceed \$30 million at any one time. Idaho Power's facility may be increased, subject to specified conditions, to \$450 million. The interest rates for any borrowings under the facilities are based on either (1) a floating rate that is equal to the highest of the prime rate, federal funds rate plus 0.5 percent, or LIBOR rate plus 1.0 percent, or (2) the LIBOR rate, plus, in each case, an applicable margin. The applicable margin is based on IDACORP's or Idaho Power's, as applicable, senior unsecured long-term indebtedness credit rating, as set forth on a schedule to the credit agreements. The companies also pay a facility fee based on the respective company's credit rating for senior unsecured long-term debt securities.

Each facility contains a covenant requiring each company to maintain a leverage ratio of consolidated indebtedness to consolidated total capitalization equal to or less than 65 percent as of the end of each fiscal quarter. In determining the leverage ratio, "consolidated indebtedness" broadly includes all indebtedness of the respective borrower and its subsidiaries, including, in some instances, indebtedness evidenced by certain hybrid securities (as defined in the credit agreement). "Consolidated total capitalization" is calculated as the sum of all consolidated indebtedness, consolidated stockholders' equity of the borrower and its subsidiaries, and the aggregate value of outstanding hybrid securities. At June 30, 2014, the leverage ratios for IDACORP and Idaho Power were 47 percent and 48 percent, respectively. IDACORP's and Idaho Power's ability to utilize the credit facilities is conditioned upon their continued compliance with the leverage ratio covenants included in the credit facilities, which could limit the ability of the companies to issue first mortgage bonds and debt securities. There are additional covenants, subject to exceptions, that prohibit certain mergers, acquisitions, and investments, restrict the creation of certain liens, and prohibit entering into any agreements restricting dividend payments from any material subsidiary. At June 30, 2014, IDACORP and Idaho Power believe they were in compliance with all facility covenants. Further, IDACORP and Idaho Power do not believe they will be in violation or breach of their respective debt covenants during the next twelve months.

The events of default under both facilities include, without limitation, non-payment of principal, interest, or fees; materially false representations or warranties; breach of covenants; bankruptcy or insolvency events; condemnation of property; cross-default to certain other indebtedness; failure to pay certain judgments; change of control; failure of IDACORP to own free and clear of liens the voting stock of Idaho Power; the occurrence of specified events or the incurring of specified liabilities relating to benefit plans; and the incurring of certain environmental liabilities, subject, in certain instances, to cure periods.

Upon any event of default relating to the voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy of IDACORP or Idaho Power or the appointment of a receiver, the obligations of the lenders to make loans under the applicable facility and to issue letters of credit will automatically terminate and all unpaid obligations will become due and payable. Upon any other event of default, the lenders holding greater than 50 percent of the outstanding loans or greater than 50 percent of the aggregate commitments (required lenders) or the administrative agent with the consent of the required lenders may terminate or suspend the obligations of the lenders to make loans under the facility and to issue letters of credit under the facility and/or declare the obligations to be due and payable. During an event of default under the facilities, the lenders may, at their option, increase the applicable interest rates then in effect and the letter of credit fee by 2.0 percentage points per annum. A ratings downgrade would result in an increase in the cost of borrowing, but would not result in a default or acceleration of the debt under the facilities. However, if Idaho Power's ratings are downgraded below investment grade, Idaho Power must extend or renew its authority for borrowings under its IPUC and OPUC regulatory orders.

In October 2012 and 2013, IDACORP and Idaho Power executed agreements with the lenders, extending the maturity date under both credit agreements to October 26, 2018. No other terms of the credit agreements, including the amount of permitted borrowings under the credit agreements, were affected by the extensions.

Without additional approval from the IPUC, the OPUC, and the WPSC, the aggregate amount of short-term borrowings by Idaho Power at any one time outstanding may not exceed \$450 million.

**IDACORP and Idaho Power Commercial Paper:** IDACORP and Idaho Power have commercial paper programs under which they issue unsecured commercial paper notes up to a maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time not to exceed the available capacity under their respective credit facilities, described above. IDACORP's and Idaho Power's credit facilities are available to the companies to support borrowings under their commercial paper programs. The commercial paper issuances are used to provide an additional financing source for the companies' short-term liquidity needs. The maturities of the commercial paper issuances will vary, but may not exceed 270 days from the date of issue. Individual instruments carry a fixed rate during

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their respective terms, although the interest rates are reflective of current market conditions, subjecting the companies to fluctuations in interest rates.

## Available Short-Term Borrowing Liquidity

The table below outlines available short-term borrowing liquidity as of the dates specified.

	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	IDACORP <sup>(2)</sup>	Idaho Power	IDACORP <sup>(2)</sup>	Idaho Power
Revolving credit facility	\$ 125,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 300,000
Commercial paper outstanding	(37,200 )	—	(54,750 )	—
Identified for other use <sup>(1)</sup>	—	(24,245 )	—	(24,245 )
Net balance available	\$ 87,800	\$ 275,755	\$ 70,250	\$ 275,755

<sup>(1)</sup> Port of Morrow and American Falls bonds that Idaho Power could be required to purchase prior to maturity under the optional or mandatory purchase provisions of the bonds, if the remarketing agent for the bonds is unable to sell the bonds to third parties.

<sup>(2)</sup> Holding company only.

At July 25, 2014, IDACORP had no loans outstanding under its credit facility and \$34.8 million of commercial paper outstanding, and Idaho Power had no loans outstanding under its credit facility and no commercial paper outstanding. The table below presents additional information about short-term commercial paper borrowing during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014.

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2014	Idaho Power	June 30, 2014	Idaho Power
Commercial paper:	IDACORP <sup>(1)</sup>	Idaho Power	IDACORP <sup>(1)</sup>	Idaho Power
Period end:				
Amount outstanding	\$ 37,200	\$ —	\$ 37,200	\$ —
Weighted average interest rate	0.31	% —	% 0.31	% —
Daily average amount outstanding during the period	\$ 42,363	\$ —	\$ 44,557	\$ —
Weighted average interest rate during the period	0.30	% —	% 0.31	% —
Maximum month-end balance	\$ 40,500	\$ —	\$ 47,300	\$ —

<sup>(1)</sup> Holding company only.

## Impact of Credit Ratings on Liquidity and Collateral Obligations

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's access to capital markets, including the commercial paper market, and their respective financing costs in those markets, depends in part on their respective credit ratings. There have been no changes to IDACORP's or Idaho Power's ratings or ratings outlook by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Moody's Investors Service from those included in the companies' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. However, any rating can be revised upward or downward or withdrawn at any time by a rating agency if it decides that the circumstances warrant the change.

Idaho Power maintains margin agreements relating to its wholesale commodity contracts that allow performance assurance collateral to be requested of and/or posted with certain counterparties. As of June 30, 2014, Idaho Power had posted \$1.7 million of performance assurance collateral. Should Idaho Power experience a reduction in its credit rating on its unsecured debt to below investment grade, Idaho Power could be subject to requests by its wholesale counterparties to post additional performance assurance collateral, and counterparties to derivative instruments and other forward contracts could request immediate payment or demand immediate ongoing full daily collateralization on

derivative instruments and contracts in net liability positions. Based upon Idaho Power's current energy and fuel portfolio and market conditions as of June 30, 2014, the amount of additional collateral that could be requested upon a downgrade to below investment grade is approximately \$10.6 million. To minimize capital requirements, Idaho Power actively monitors its portfolio exposure and the potential exposure to additional requests for performance assurance collateral through sensitivity analysis.

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## Capital Requirements

Idaho Power's construction expenditures, excluding AFUDC, were \$124.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2014. The table below presents Idaho Power's estimated cash requirements for construction, excluding AFUDC, for 2014 (including amounts incurred to-date during 2014) through 2018 (in millions of dollars).

	2014	2015	2016-2018
Ongoing capital expenditures (excluding item listed below in this table)	\$235-245	\$275-290	\$855-900
Jim Bridger plant selective catalytic reduction (SCR) equipment	45-50	40-45	20-25
Total	\$280-295	\$315-335	\$875-925

Major Infrastructure Projects: Idaho Power is engaged in the development of a number of significant projects and has entered into arrangements with third parties concerning joint infrastructure development. The discussion below provides a summary of certain of these projects and notable developments since the discussion of these matters included in Part II, Item 7 - "MD&A - Capital Requirements" in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. The discussion below should be read in conjunction with that report.

Boardman-to-Hemingway Line: The Boardman-to-Hemingway line, a proposed 300-mile, 500-kV transmission project between a station near Boardman, Oregon and the Hemingway station near Boise, Idaho, would provide transmission service to meet future resource needs. The Boardman-to-Hemingway line was included in the preferred resource portfolio in Idaho Power's 2013 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). In January 2012, Idaho Power entered into a joint funding agreement with PacifiCorp and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to pursue permitting of the project. The joint funding agreement provides that Idaho Power's interest in the permitting phase of the project would be approximately 21 percent, and that during future negotiations relating to construction of the transmission line Idaho Power would seek to retain that percentage interest in the completed project. Assuming both other participants fund their full share of the total cost of the permitting phase of the project, Idaho Power's estimated share of the cost of the permitting phase of the project is approximately \$20 million, including AFUDC. Total cost estimates for the project are between \$890 million and \$940 million, including AFUDC. This cost estimate excludes the impacts of inflation and price changes of materials and labor resources that may occur following the date of the estimate. Idaho Power's share of the permitting phase of the project (excluding AFUDC) is included in the capital requirements table above. Construction costs beyond the permitting phase are not included in the table above.

The permitting phase of the Boardman-to-Hemingway project is subject to review and approval by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (as the lead federal agency on behalf of other federal agencies), the U.S. Forest Service, and the Oregon Department of Energy. Idaho Power currently expects the BLM to issue a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project in late 2014. In the separate Oregon state permitting process, Idaho Power submitted a preliminary application for a site certificate in February 2013 and intends to submit the final application in late 2015. In light of the delays and siting impediments that have occurred and are expected, Idaho Power is unable to accurately determine an approximate in-service date for the line but continues to expect the in-service date would be in 2020 or beyond.

Idaho Power has expended approximately \$58 million on the Boardman-to-Hemingway project through June 30, 2014. Pursuant to the terms of the joint funding arrangements, approximately \$29 million of that amount must be reimbursed to Idaho Power by joint permitting participants for expenses Idaho Power incurred, \$23 million of which Idaho Power had received as of June 30, 2014. An additional \$14 million is subject to reimbursement at a later date from the joint permitting participants, assuming their continued participation in the project, for expenses Idaho Power incurred prior to execution of the joint funding arrangements. Idaho Power plans to seek recovery of its share of project costs through the regulatory process.

Gateway West Line: Idaho Power and PacifiCorp are pursuing the joint development of the Gateway West project, a 500-kV transmission project between a station located near Douglas, Wyoming and the Hemingway station. In January 2012, Idaho Power and PacifiCorp entered a new joint funding agreement for permitting of the project. Idaho Power's estimated cost for the permitting phase of the Gateway West project is approximately \$29 million, including AFUDC. Idaho Power has expended approximately \$25 million on the permitting phase of the project through June 30, 2014. As of the date of this report, Idaho Power estimates the total cost for its share of the project (including both permitting and construction) to be between \$150 million and \$300 million, including AFUDC. Idaho Power's share of the permitting phase of the project (excluding AFUDC) is included in the capital requirements table above. Construction costs are not included in the table above.

Idaho Power's interest in the Gateway West project applies to four of ten segments involved in the project, referred to as segments 6 (which Idaho Power had previously constructed and is included only for purposes of federal permitting related to the Gateway West project), 8, 9, and 10, comprised of 88, 126, 152, and 34 miles, respectively and each of which is 500-kV.

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The BLM released its record of decision prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act in November 2013. In its record of decision, the BLM identified its final decision on the routing of the project, issued right-of-way grants on public land for segments 1 through 7 and 10, and deferred a decision on segments 8 and 9 to resolve routing concerns in those areas. Several interested parties have appealed the BLM's record of decision, and Idaho Power has intervened in the proceedings. The BLM requested and received from the Boise District Regional Advisory Council recommendations on routing, siting, and mitigation/enhancements for segments 8 and 9. The BLM has determined that a full supplemental EIS will be required for segments 8 and 9 but has not released a schedule for the preparation and issuance of the supplemental EIS. Idaho Power estimates that it could take up to two years before a record of decision is issued by the BLM on segments 8 and 9.

**Shoshone Falls Expansion Project Update:** The Shoshone Falls plant expansion project was included in Idaho Power's 2013 IRP and consists of constructing a new powerhouse, intake structure, penstock, and substation and the installation of a new turbine to increase the nameplate generation capacity of the plant from 12.5 MW to 61.5 MW. The most recent FERC license amendment issued for the plant in 2012 required the project to be completed by 2017. However, as the project is unlikely to be completed by 2017, Idaho Power sought from the FERC an additional schedule extension. In May 2014, the FERC authorized extension of the date of commencement of construction to July 2018 and completion of construction by July 2022. Notwithstanding this schedule extension, Idaho Power still anticipates incurring the construction expenditures included in the table above through selecting and accelerating other projects that Idaho Power had previously expected to defer beyond 2018.

**2013 Integrated Resource Plan:** The IPUC and OPUC require that Idaho Power biennially prepare an IRP. The IRP forecasts Idaho Power's loads and resources for a 20-year period, analyzes potential supply-side and demand-side resource options, and identifies potential near-term and long-term actions. Decisions made in IRP proceedings do not constitute ratemaking, but the company views acceptance for filing (in Idaho) or acknowledgment (in Oregon) of an IRP as relevant to the subsequent examination of whether the company's resource investments were prudent and thus may be recoverable through rates. On June 28, 2013, Idaho Power filed its 2013 IRP with the IPUC and OPUC. The 2013 IRP includes a preferred resource portfolio, which identifies the Boardman-to-Hemingway transmission line as the major near-term supply-side resource addition. The 2013 IRP also identifies a number of significant plant upgrades and environmental control technology installations. On February 24, 2014, the IPUC accepted the 2013 IRP for filing and requested that Idaho Power continue monitoring environmental requirements at a national level and account for their impact in resource planning, collaborate with stakeholders on how best to use energy efficiency as a resource, be actively involved in matters relating to the North Valmy coal-fired power plant, and promptly apprise the IPUC of developments that could impact the company's continued reliance on that coal-fired resource. On July 8, 2014, the OPUC acknowledged Idaho Power's short-term action items in the 2013 IRP. In its order, the OPUC did not acknowledge Idaho Power's investments in selective catalytic reduction emissions technology at the Jim Bridger plant. The OPUC stated that it would undertake a fair and thorough investigation of the prudence of the emissions technology investments at the Jim Bridger plant when Idaho Power seeks rate recovery for the investments.

## Defined Benefit Pension Plan Contributions

Idaho Power contributed \$30 million to the defined benefit pension plan in 2013, \$6.5 million in April 2014, and \$6.5 million in July 2014. Idaho Power plans to contribute approximately \$30 million to the pension plan during 2014 (including the April and July 2014 contributions) in a continued effort to balance the regulatory collection of these expenditures with the amount and timing of contributions and to mitigate the cost of being in an underfunded position. In 2015 and beyond, Idaho Power expects significant contribution obligations under the pension plan. The primary impact of pension contributions is on the timing of cash flows, as cost recovery lags behind the timing of contributions.

## Contractual Obligations

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, IDACORP's and Idaho Power's contractual obligations, outside the ordinary course of business, did not change materially from the amounts disclosed in their Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, except for the addition of ten power purchase agreements with solar, wind, and other alternative energy developers for projects with a combined nameplate capacity of approximately 64 MW. Payments pursuant to these agreements are expected to total \$252 million from 2014 to 2038. Four of these power purchase agreements remain subject to IPUC approval, with a combined nameplate capacity of approximately 10 MW and expected payments of \$50 million.

In July 2014, Idaho Power signed two energy sales agreements with solar energy developers for projects with a combined nameplate capacity of approximately 120 MW. The agreements are subject to approval by the IPUC, and the payments pursuant to these agreements are expected to total \$480 million from 2016 to 2036.

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## Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's off-balance sheet arrangements have not changed materially from those reported in MD&A in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

## REGULATORY MATTERS

## Introduction

As a regulated utility, many of Idaho Power's fundamental business decisions are subject to the approval of governmental agencies. Idaho Power is under the jurisdiction (as to rates, service, accounting, and other general matters of utility operation) of the FERC, the IPUC, and the OPUC. The IPUC and the OPUC determine the rates that Idaho Power charges to its retail customers. Idaho Power is also under the regulatory jurisdiction of the IPUC, the OPUC, and the WPSC as to the issuance of debt and equity securities. Also, as a public utility under the Federal Power Act, Idaho Power has authority to charge market-based rates for wholesale energy sales under its FERC tariff and to provide transmission services under its OATT. Idaho Power uses general rate cases, cost adjustment mechanisms, and subject-specific filings to recover its costs of providing service and the costs of its energy efficiency and demand-side management programs, seeking to earn a return on investment where permitted by regulators. Idaho Power remains focused on communicating with regulators the necessity of investments to better serve its customers, the prudence of the costs incurred, and the importance of a reasonable return on investment for IDACORP's shareholders.

Idaho Power filed general rate cases, as well as single-issue rate cases for the Langley Gulch power plant, that resulted in the resetting of Idaho and Oregon base rates in 2012. The outcomes of these and other significant proceedings are described in part in this report and further in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. In addition to the discussion below, which includes notable recent regulatory rate adjustments and mechanisms (including developments since the discussion of these matters in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013), refer to Note 3 - "Regulatory Matters" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information and updates relating to Idaho Power's regulatory matters and recent regulatory filings and orders.

## Notable Orders During 2014

During 2014 to-date, Idaho Power has received orders in the notable regulatory proceedings summarized in the table below.

Description	Status	Estimated Rate Impact <sup>(1)</sup>	Notes
Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism - Idaho Filing	Approved by the IPUC on May 30, 2014	\$11.1 million net PCA rate increase for the period from June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015	The potential earnings impact of rate increases and decreases associated with the Idaho PCA mechanism is largely offset by associated increases and decreases in actual power supply costs and amortization of deferred power supply costs under the Idaho PCA mechanism.
Net Power Supply Expense Recovery	Approved by the IPUC on March 21, 2014	No net impact on revenues - resulted in the reallocation of costs collected via the Idaho PCA to Idaho base rates, effective June 1, 2014	Idaho Power requested an increase of approximately \$106 million on a total-system basis in the normalized or "base level" power supply expense to be used to update base rates and in the determination of the PCA rate.

Fixed Cost Adjustment - Idaho Filing	Approved by the IPUC on May 30, 2014	\$6.0 million increase in the FCA for the period from June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015	The FCA is designed to remove Idaho Power's financial disincentive to invest in energy efficiency programs by partially separating (or decoupling) the recovery of fixed costs from the volumetric kilowatt-hour charge and linking it instead to a set amount per customer.
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<sup>(1)</sup> The annual amount collected in rates is typically not recovered on a straight-line basis (i.e., 1/12th per month), and is instead recovered in proportion to general business sales volumes.

Idaho ROE Support from December 2011 Settlement Stipulation; Request for Extension of Settlement Terms

Idaho Power has in place a regulatory mechanism that it believes affords an element of earnings stability for 2014. In December 2011, the IPUC issued an order, separate from the then-pending Idaho general rate case proceeding, approving a settlement stipulation that provides as follows:

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if Idaho Power's actual Idaho ROE for 2012, 2013, or 2014 is less than 9.5 percent, then Idaho Power may amortize additional ADITC to help achieve a minimum 9.5 percent Idaho ROE in the applicable year. Idaho Power would be permitted to amortize additional ADITC in an aggregate amount up to \$45 million over the three-year period; if Idaho Power's actual Idaho ROE for 2012, 2013, or 2014 exceeds 10.0 percent, the amount of Idaho Power's Idaho-jurisdictional earnings exceeding a 10.0 percent and up to and including a 10.5 percent Idaho ROE for the applicable year would be shared equally between Idaho Power and its Idaho customers in the form of a rate reduction to become effective at the time of the subsequent year's PCA adjustment; and if Idaho Power's actual Idaho ROE for 2012, 2013, or 2014 exceeds 10.5 percent, the amount of Idaho Power's Idaho-jurisdictional earnings exceeding a 10.5 percent Idaho ROE for the applicable year would be allocated 75 percent to Idaho Power's Idaho customers through a reduction to the pension regulatory asset and 25 percent to Idaho Power.

As Idaho Power's 2012 and 2013 Idaho ROE exceeded 10.5 percent, Idaho Power did not amortize additional ADITC in 2012 or 2013, but instead shared earnings with customers, as described in Note 3 - "Regulatory Matters" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report. Based on Idaho Power's June 30, 2014 estimate of full-year 2014 Idaho ROE, Idaho Power does not expect to amortize any additional ADITC or share earnings with customers in 2014.

On May 30, 2014, Idaho Power filed an application with the IPUC requesting an extension of the terms of the December 2011 settlement stipulation described above. Idaho Power's application stated that Idaho Power expected, as of the date of the application, to amortize less than \$5 million of additional ADITCs in 2014, which would leave more than \$40 million of additional ADITCs unused under the December 2011 settlement stipulation. Idaho Power's application requested that the IPUC issue an order extending the terms of the December 2011 settlement stipulation until Idaho Power has amortized a total of \$45 million of additional ADITCs (including any additional ADITCs amortized in 2014) or until the terms are otherwise modified or terminated by order of the IPUC. Idaho Power requested that the IPUC process the application under modified procedure (which involves written submissions rather than hearings) and issue its decision and order no later than December 31, 2014. The IPUC has granted the request for modified procedure. A meeting among the IPUC Staff, Idaho Power, and intervening parties to conduct a workshop and engage in settlement negotiations is scheduled for August 11, 2014.

## Change in Deferred Net Power Supply Costs and the Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism

Deferred power supply costs represent certain differences between Idaho Power's actual net power supply costs and the costs included in its retail rates, the latter being based on annual forecasts of power supply costs. Deferred power supply costs are recorded on the balance sheets for future recovery or refund through customer rates. The table below summarizes the change in deferred net power supply costs during the six months ended June 30, 2014.

	Idaho	Oregon <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$84,843	\$6,611	\$91,454
Current period net power supply costs deferred	5,156	—	5,156
Prior amounts recovered through rates	(22,869)	) (1,062	) (23,931
SO <sub>2</sub> allowance and renewable energy certificate (REC) sales	(2,362)	) (104	) (2,466
Revenue sharing and energy efficiency rider funds	(27,624)	) —	) (27,624
Interest and other	340	202	542
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$37,484	\$5,647	\$43,131

<sup>(1)</sup> Oregon power supply cost deferrals are subject to a statute that specifically limits rate amortizations of deferred costs to six percent of gross Oregon revenue per year (approximately \$3 million). Deferrals are amortized sequentially.

Idaho Power's PCA mechanisms in its Idaho and Oregon jurisdictions address the volatility of power supply costs and provide for annual adjustments to the rates charged to retail customers. The PCA mechanism and associated financial impacts are described in "Results of Operations" in this MD&A. The IPUC's approval of Idaho Power's April 2014 application requesting an \$11.1 million net increase in PCA rates for the 2014-2015 PCA collection period from June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015, is discussed in Note 3 - "Regulatory Matters" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report. Previously, in May 2013 the IPUC issued an order authorizing a \$140.4 million increase in Idaho PCA rates, effective for the 2013-2014 PCA collection period. Also, see Note 3 for a description of the IPUC's currently open docket to review aspects of the PCA mechanism.

With the exception of power supply expenses incurred under PURPA and certain demand response program costs that are passed through to customers substantially in full, the PCA allows Idaho Power to pass through to customers 95 percent of the

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differences in actual net power supply expenses as compared to forecasted base net power supply expenses, whether positive or negative. Thus, the primary financial statement impact of power supply cost deferrals is that cash is paid out but recovery of those costs from customers does not occur until a future period, impacting operating cash flows from year to year.

Since 2010, when Idaho Power's normalized level of net power supply expenses included in Idaho base rates last received a comprehensive review, many of the individual cost and revenue components of these "base level" net power supply expenses changed significantly and permanently. These ongoing and permanent costs were being recovered through the Idaho PCA. The primary components contributing to the increase in net power supply expenses are increased energy purchases pursuant to PURPA, lower surplus energy sales revenue resulting from lower energy market prices, and the elimination of anticipated offsetting revenues from one special contract customer. In light of these permanent increases, on November 1, 2013, Idaho Power filed an application with the IPUC requesting an increase of approximately \$106 million on a total-system basis in the normalized or "base level" power supply expense to be used to update base rates and in the determination of the PCA rate that would become effective June 1, 2014. On March 21, 2014, the IPUC issued an order approving Idaho Power's application. This removed the Idaho-jurisdiction portion of those expenses from collection via the Idaho PCA mechanism and instead results in Idaho Power collecting that portion in base rates. Approval of the application results in no change in the aggregate amount collected through base rates and the PCA mechanism. However, the approved application will reduce the magnitude of any base rate increase requested by Idaho Power in its next general rate case application filed with the IPUC.

### Update to Open Access Transmission Tariff

Idaho Power uses a formula rate for transmission service provided under its OATT, which allows transmission rates to be updated annually based on financial and operational data Idaho Power files with the FERC. On May 30, 2014, Idaho Power publicly posted its 2014 draft transmission rate, reflecting a transmission rate of \$22.71 per kW-year, to be effective for the period from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015. Idaho Power is required to file its final transmission rate with the FERC by September 1, 2014. Idaho Power's draft posting was based on a net annual transmission revenue requirement of \$120.8 million. The existing OATT rate in effect from October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014 is \$22.80 per kW-year based on a net annual transmission revenue requirement of \$118.2 million.

### Bulk-System Reliability Standards

In March 2014, the FERC directed the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), pursuant to the Federal Power Act, to submit for approval reliability standards that will require electric utilities to take steps or demonstrate that they have taken steps to address physical security risks and vulnerabilities related to the reliable operation of the bulk-power system. The standards require utilities to identify facilities on the bulk-power system that are critical to the reliable operation of the system and develop, validate, and implement plans to protect against physical attacks that may compromise the operability or recovery of the facilities. Idaho Power has in place a number of physical security measures for its infrastructure. However, the NERC's standards may result in Idaho Power further enhancing its existing physical security measures, which would increase costs. Idaho Power would seek to recover those increased costs through the regulatory process.

### Renewable and Other Energy Contracts, Renewable Energy Certificates, and Emission Allowances

**Sale of Renewable Energy Certificates:** Pursuant to an IPUC order, Idaho Power continues to sell its near-term RECs and is returning to customers their share (95 percent in the Idaho jurisdiction) of those proceeds through the PCA. Idaho Power's REC sales were \$2.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014 as compared with \$0.5 million for the same period of 2013. The comparative increase in REC sales resulted primarily from the execution of new bundled

REC purchase and sale agreements with third parties.

Renewable and Other Energy Contracts: Idaho Power purchases wind power from both cogeneration and small power production (CSPP) and non-CSPP facilities, including its largest non-CSPP wind power project -- the Elkhorn Valley wind project with a 101 MW nameplate capacity. As of June 30, 2014, Idaho Power had contracts to purchase energy from on-line CSPP wind power projects with a combined nameplate rating of 577 MW and an additional 50 MW of CSPP wind power projects not on-line and scheduled to come on-line by year-end 2016. In addition to its power purchase arrangements with wind power generators, Idaho Power has contracts for the purchase of power from other CSPP and non-CSPP renewable generation sources, such as biomass, solar, small hydroelectric projects, and two geothermal projects. As of June 30, 2014, Idaho Power had the number and nameplate capacity of signed CSPP-related agreements with terms ranging from one to 35 years set forth in the following table.

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Status	Number of CSPP Contracts	Nameplate Capacity (MW)
On-line as of June 30, 2014	104	781
Contracted and projected to come on-line by June 1, 2017	15	120

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 210 of PURPA, the IPUC and OPUC have each issued orders and rules regulating Idaho Power's purchase of power from CSPP facilities. A key component of the PURPA power purchase contracts is the energy price contained within the agreements. Regulatory-mandated execution of PURPA agreements may result in Idaho Power acquiring energy that it does not need to serve customer loads at above wholesale market prices and require additional operational integration measures, thus increasing costs to Idaho Power's customers. Substantially all PURPA power purchase costs are recovered through base rates and Idaho Power's PCA mechanisms, and thus the primary impact of PURPA agreements is on customer rates.

## Relicensing of Hydroelectric Projects

Costs for the relicensing of Idaho Power's hydroelectric projects are recorded in construction work in progress until new multi-year licenses are issued by the FERC, at which time the charges are transferred to electric plant in service. Idaho Power expects to seek recovery of relicensing costs through the ratemaking process. Relicensing costs of \$189 million for the HCC, Idaho Power's largest hydroelectric complex and a major relicensing effort, were included in construction work in progress at June 30, 2014. As of the date of this report, the IPUC authorizes Idaho Power to include in its Idaho jurisdiction rates approximately \$6.5 million annually (\$10.7 million grossed up for income taxes) of AFUDC relating to the HCC relicensing project. Collecting these amounts now will reduce the amount collected in the future when HCC relicensing costs are approved for recovery in base rates. As of June 30, 2014, Idaho Power's regulatory liability for collection of AFUDC relating to the HCC was \$65.5 million. While Idaho Power is unable to predict with certainty the timing of issuance of a new license for the HCC, or the financial or operational requirements of a new license, Idaho Power currently projects issuance of the license near 2020.

## ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

## Overview

Idaho Power is subject to a broad range of federal, state, regional, and local laws and regulations designed to protect, restore, and enhance the environment, including the CAA, the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and the Endangered Species Act, among other laws. Current and pending environmental legislation relates to, among other issues, climate change, greenhouse gas, mercury and other emissions, air quality, hazardous wastes, polychlorinated biphenyls, and threatened and endangered species. These laws are administered by a number of federal, state, and local agencies. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations and associated costs, these laws and regulations provide authority to regulators to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance, injunctive relief, and other sanctions. Idaho Power's three coal-fired power plants and three natural gas-fired combustion turbine power plants are subject to many of these regulations. Idaho Power's 17 hydroelectric projects are also subject to a number of water discharge standards and other environmental requirements.

Compliance with current and future environmental laws and regulations may:

- increase the operating costs of generating plants;
- increase the construction costs and lead time for new facilities;
- require the modification of existing generation plants, which could result in additional costs;
- require the curtailment or shut-down of existing generating plants; or

•reduce the output from current generating facilities.

Current and future environmental laws and regulations will increase the cost of operating coal-fired power plants and constructing new facilities, in large part through the installation of additional pollution control devices at existing generating plants, and could result in Idaho Power discontinuing the operation of one or more coal-fired plants if operation becomes uneconomical. These regulations could, in turn, affect IDACORP's and Idaho Power's results of operations and financial condition if the costs associated with these environmental requirements and plant shut-downs cannot be fully recovered in rates on a timely basis. Part I - "Business - Environmental Regulation and Costs" in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 includes a summary of Idaho Power's expected capital and operating expenditures for environmental matters during the period from 2014 to 2016. Given the uncertainty of future environmental

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regulations, Idaho Power is unable to predict its environmental-related expenditures beyond that time, though they could be substantial.

Included below is a summary of notable developments in environmental and related issues impacting Idaho Power since the discussion of these and other matters included in Part II, Item 7 - "MD&A - Environmental Issues" and "MD&A - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Capital Requirements - Environmental Regulation Costs" in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Clean Air Act Developments

Clean Air Act - Proposed Rules for Existing Generating Plants under Section 111(d)

On June 2, 2014, the EPA released, under Section 111(d) of the CAA, proposed regulations for addressing greenhouse gas emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units (EGUs). According to the EPA, the regulations are designed to achieve a 30 percent reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the power sector. The proposal has two main elements: (1) state-specific emission rate-based CO<sub>2</sub> goals and (2) guidelines for the development, submission, and implementation of state plans. The EPA used 2012 as the baseline when calculating the state-specific emission rate goals. While the proposal lays out state-specific CO<sub>2</sub> goals that each state is required to meet, it does not prescribe how a state should meet its goal. Under the proposal, each state may seek to do so alone or may seek to collaborate with other states on multi-state plans.

Under the proposed rule, the EPA would permit states to develop plans to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions under an approach referred to as the "best system of emission reduction." This approach is intended to take into account both the cost and technical feasibility of achieving such reduction. States would have flexibility to implement measures that, in some cases, are already in progress. The EPA has grouped these measures into the following four "building blocks," which generally describe four approaches for CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction:

1. Reducing the carbon intensity of generation at individual affected EGUs through heat rate improvements.
2. Reducing emissions from the most carbon-intensive affected EGUs in the amount that results from substituting generation at those EGUs with generation from less carbon-intensive affected EGUs.
3. Reducing emissions from affected EGUs in the amount that results from substituting generation at those EGUs with expanded low- or zero-carbon generation.
4. Reducing emissions from affected EGUs in the amount that results from the use of demand-side energy efficiency that reduces the amount of generation required.

The EPA's proposal requires that states meet their goal by 2030, with periodic reports to the EPA starting in 2022. The proposal also provides for states meeting interim goals from 2020 to 2029. State implementation plans would be due by June 30, 2016, subject to extension for portions of the plan to June 30, 2017 for state plans or June 30, 2018 for multi-state plans, under certain circumstances.

Idaho Power is analyzing the proposed rules and is participating in state and regional forums that are evaluating the impact of the proposed rules, the means by which states may seek to achieve compliance, the potential contents of state implementation plans, and other matters. As of the date of this report, Idaho Power is unable to determine the impact of the proposed rules, should they become final, on its generating plants and operations.

Regional Haze Rules - Update to Wyoming Implementation Plan: In accordance with federal regional haze rules under the CAA, coal-fired utility boilers are subject to regional haze - best available retrofit technology (RH BART) if they were built between 1962 and 1977 and affect any "Class I" (wilderness) areas. This includes all four units at the Jim Bridger coal-fired plant. In December 2009, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) issued a

RH BART permit to PacifiCorp as the operator of the Jim Bridger plant. As part of the WDEQ's long term strategy for regional haze, the permit requires that PacifiCorp install SCR equipment for NO<sub>x</sub> control at Jim Bridger Units 3 and 4 by December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016, respectively, and submit an application by January 15, 2015 to install add-on NO<sub>x</sub> controls at Jim Bridger unit 1 by 2022 and unit 2 by 2021. In November 2010, PacifiCorp and the WDEQ signed a settlement agreement under which PacifiCorp agreed to the timing and nature of the controls. However, the settlement agreement was conditioned on the EPA ultimately approving those portions of the Wyoming Regional Haze State Implementation Plan (RH SIP) that are consistent with the terms of the settlement agreement. On January 10, 2014, the EPA approved the portion of Wyoming's RH SIP relating to the Jim Bridger plant, with the NO<sub>x</sub> control compliance dates set forth in the settlement agreement, and approved and disapproved other portions of the RH SIP. Several interested parties have appealed the EPA's decisions on Wyoming's RH SIP on various grounds. Idaho Power has not appealed the EPA's decisions but has intervened in the proceedings to participate if and to the extent the Jim Bridger plant could be affected.

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Clean Water Act Developments

Potential Expansion of CWA Scope: On April 21, 2014, the EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jointly published for public comment a proposed rule to revise the definition of "waters of the United States" for purposes of the CWA. The proposed rule would potentially expand federal jurisdiction under the CWA beyond traditional navigable waters, interstate waters, territorial seas, tributaries, and adjacent wetlands, to a number of other waters, including waters with a "significant nexus" to those traditional waters. The rule could trigger substantial additional permitting and regulatory requirements under multiple provisions of the CWA. Idaho Power is analyzing the proposed rules but as of the date of this report is unable to determine the impact of the proposed rules, should they become final rules, on its operations.

CWA Section 316(b) Regulation of Cooling Water Intake Structures: Section 316(b) of the CWA requires that National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for facilities with cooling water intake structures ensure that the location, design, construction, and capacity of the structures employ the best technology available (BTA) to minimize harmful impacts on the environment, such as the removal of fish, fish larvae, marine mammals, and other aquatic organisms from waters of the U.S. In May 2014, the EPA issued final rules that establish requirements under Section 316(b) of the CWA for existing power generation facilities that withdraw more than 2 million gallons per day of water from waters of the U.S. and use at least 25 percent of the water they withdraw exclusively for cooling purposes. These facilities are required to reduce fish impingement under the final rules, using one of several options for meeting BTA requirements for reducing impingement. Based on the qualification criteria, Idaho Power expects that these new requirements apply to the Jim Bridger plant. Idaho Power and the plant's co-owner are performing studies at the plant to determine the infrastructure improvements or operational changes that may be required for the plant to comply with the new rules. Based on its preliminary analysis, as of the date of this report Idaho Power does not expect that compliance with the new rules will result in a material increase in costs.

OTHER MATTERS

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's discussion and analysis of their financial condition and results of operations are based upon their condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires IDACORP and Idaho Power to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, IDACORP and Idaho Power evaluate these estimates, including those estimates related to rate regulation, benefit costs, contingencies, litigation, impairment of assets, income taxes, unbilled revenue, and bad debt. These estimates are based on historical experience and on other assumptions and factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and are the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. IDACORP and Idaho Power, based on their ongoing reviews, make adjustments when facts and circumstances dictate.

IDACORP's and Idaho Power's critical accounting policies are reviewed by the audit committees of the boards of directors. These policies have not changed materially from the discussion of those policies included under "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 - "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report for a summary of significant accounting policies, including the discussion under "Change in

Method of Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects," relating to IDACORP's adoption in 2013, with retrospective effect, of an accounting policy election to account for investments in qualified affordable housing projects using the proportional amortization method. This method change resulted in a \$1.0 million increase in IDACORP's net income in the second quarter of 2013 and a \$2.7 million increase in IDACORP's net income for the first half of 2013 compared to the amounts recorded under the previously applied method.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). ASU 2014-09 is intended to enable users of financial statements to better understand and consistently analyze an entity's revenue across industries, transactions, and geographies. ASU 2014-09 requires an entity to apply a five-step model to achieve the core principle of recognizing revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The ASU also requires certain disclosures to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature,

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amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The amendments in ASU 2014-09 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is not permitted. IDACORP and Idaho Power are currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2014-09 on their financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

IDACORP is exposed to market risks, including changes in interest rates, changes in commodity prices, credit risk, and equity price risk. The following discussion summarizes these risks and the financial instruments, derivative instruments, and derivative commodity instruments sensitive to changes in interest rates, commodity prices, and equity prices that were held at June 30, 2014. IDACORP has not entered into any of these market-risk-sensitive instruments for trading purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

IDACORP manages interest expense and short- and long-term liquidity through a combination of fixed rate and variable rate debt. Generally, the amount of each type of debt is managed through market issuance, but interest rate swap and cap agreements with highly-rated financial institutions may be used to achieve the desired combination.

Variable Rate Debt: As of June 30, 2014, IDACORP had \$61.3 million in net floating rate debt. The fair market value of this debt was \$61.3 million. Assuming no change in financial structure, if variable interest rates were to average one percentage point higher than the average rate on June 30, 2014, annual interest expense would increase and pre-tax earnings would decrease by approximately \$0.6 million.

Fixed Rate Debt: As of June 30, 2014, IDACORP had \$1.6 billion in fixed rate debt, with a fair market value equal to \$1.7 billion. These instruments are fixed rate and, therefore, do not expose the companies to a loss in earnings due to changes in market interest rates. However, the fair value of these instruments would increase by approximately \$203 million if market interest rates were to decline by one percentage point from their June 30, 2014 levels.

Commodity Price Risk

IDACORP's exposure to changes in commodity prices is related to Idaho Power's ongoing utility operations that produce electricity to meet the demand of its retail electric customers. These changes in commodity prices are mitigated in large part by Idaho Power's Idaho and Oregon PCA mechanisms. To supplement its generation resources and balance its supply of power with the demand of its retail customers, Idaho Power participates in the wholesale marketplace. IDACORP's commodity price risk as of June 30, 2014 had not changed materially from that reported in Item 7A of IDACORP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. Information regarding Idaho Power's use of derivative instruments to manage commodity price risk can be found in Note 11 – "Derivative Financial Instruments" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Credit Risk

IDACORP is subject to credit risk based on Idaho Power's activity with market counterparties. Idaho Power is exposed to this risk to the extent that a counterparty may fail to fulfill a contractual obligation to provide energy, purchase energy, or complete financial settlement for market activities. Idaho Power mitigates this exposure by actively establishing credit limits; measuring, monitoring, and reporting credit risk using appropriate contractual arrangements; and transferring of credit risk through the use of financial guarantees, cash, or letters of credit. Idaho Power maintains a current list of acceptable counterparties and credit limits.

The use of performance assurance collateral in the form of cash, letters of credit, or guarantees is common industry practice. Idaho Power maintains margin agreements relating to its wholesale commodity contracts that allow performance assurance collateral to be requested of and/or posted with certain counterparties. As of June 30, 2014, Idaho Power had posted \$1.7 million of performance assurance collateral. Should Idaho Power experience a reduction in its credit rating on Idaho Power's unsecured debt to below investment grade Idaho Power could be subject to requests by its wholesale counterparties to post additional performance assurance collateral. Counterparties to derivative instruments and other forward contracts could request immediate payment or demand immediate ongoing full daily collateralization on derivative instruments and contracts in net liability positions. Based upon Idaho Power's energy and fuel portfolio and market conditions as of June 30, 2014, the amount of collateral that could be requested upon a downgrade to below investment grade was approximately \$10.6 million. To minimize capital requirements, Idaho Power actively monitors the portfolio exposure and the potential exposure to additional requests for performance assurance collateral calls through sensitivity analysis.

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IDACORP's credit risk related to uncollectible accounts, net of amounts reserved, as of June 30, 2014 had not changed materially from that reported in Item 7A of IDACORP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. Additional information regarding Idaho Power's management of credit risk and credit contingent features can be found in Note 11 – "Derivative Financial Instruments" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Equity Price Risk

IDACORP is exposed to price fluctuations in equity markets, primarily through Idaho Power's defined benefit pension plan assets, a mine reclamation trust fund owned by an equity-method investment of Idaho Power, and other equity security investments at Idaho Power. The equity securities held by the pension plan and in such accounts are diversified to achieve broad market participation and reduce the impact of any single investment, sector, or geographic region. Idaho Power has established asset allocation targets for the pension plan holdings, which are described in Note 10 - "Benefit Plans" to the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in IDACORP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. IDACORP's equity price risk as of June 30, 2014 had not changed materially from that reported in Item 7A of IDACORP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

IDACORP: The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of IDACORP, based on their evaluation of IDACORP's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of June 30, 2014, have concluded that IDACORP's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of that date.

Idaho Power: The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Idaho Power, based on their evaluation of Idaho Power's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of June 30, 2014, have concluded that Idaho Power's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of that date.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in IDACORP's or Idaho Power's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2014, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, IDACORP's or Idaho Power's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Refer to Note 8 - "Contingencies" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report for information regarding certain legal and administrative proceedings in which the registrants are involved.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The factors discussed in Part I - Item 1A - "Risk Factors" in IDACORP's and Idaho Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, could materially affect IDACORP's and Idaho Power's business, financial condition, or future results. In addition to those risk factors and other risks discussed in this report, see

"Forward-Looking Statements" in this report for additional factors that could have a significant impact on IDACORP's or Idaho Power's operations, results of operations, or financial condition and could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements.

## ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

### Restrictions on Dividends

See Note 5 - "Common Stock" to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report for a description of restrictions on IDACORP's and Idaho Power's payment of dividends.

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## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During the quarter ended June 30, 2014, IDACORP effected the following repurchases of its common stock:

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased <sup>(1)</sup>	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1, 2014 - April 30, 2014	4,667	\$56.14	—	—
May 1, 2014 - May 31, 2014	—	—	—	—
June 1, 2014 - June 30, 2014	184	57.83	—	—
Total	4,851	\$56.20	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> These shares were withheld for taxes upon vesting of restricted stock.

## ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

## ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K (17 CFR 229.104) is included in Exhibit 95.1 of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

## ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

## ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits for IDACORP and Idaho Power are listed in the Exhibit Index at the end of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrants have duly caused this report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

IDACORP, INC.  
(Registrant)

Date: July 31, 2014

By: /s/ Darrel T. Anderson  
Darrel T. Anderson  
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: July 31, 2014

By: /s/ Steven R. Keen  
Steven R. Keen  
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial  
Officer, and Treasurer

IDAHO POWER COMPANY  
(Registrant)

Date: July 31, 2014

By: /s/ Darrel T. Anderson  
Darrel T. Anderson  
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: July 31, 2014

By: /s/ Steven R. Keen  
Steven R. Keen  
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial  
Officer, and Treasurer

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## EXHIBIT INDEX

The following exhibits are filed or furnished, as applicable, with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014:

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Included Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit No. Date	
10.65	Fourth Amendment to the Employee Savings Plan of Idaho Power Company, dated June 16, 2014				X
12.1	IDACORP, Inc. Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Supplemental Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges				X
12.2	Idaho Power Company Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Supplemental Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges				X
15.1	Letter Re: Unaudited Interim Financial Information Certification of IDACORP, Inc. Chief Executive Officer				X
31.1	Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
31.2	Certification of IDACORP, Inc. Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
31.3	Certification of Idaho Power Company Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
31.4	Certification of Idaho Power Company Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32.1	Certification of IDACORP, Inc. Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32.2	Certification of IDACORP, Inc. Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32.3	Certification of Idaho Power Company Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
32.4	Certification of Idaho Power Company Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				X
95.1	Mine Safety Disclosures				X
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document				X
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document				X
101.CAL					X

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	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	X