UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

Current Report

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported):
September 23, 2013

Commission File Number	Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter, State of Incorporation, Address of Principal Executive Offices and Telephone Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
001-32206	**GREAT PLAINS ENERGY INCORPORATED** (A Missouri Corporation) 1200 Main Street Kansas City, Missouri 64105 (816) 556-2200 NOT APPLICABLE (Former name or former address, if changed since last report)	43-1916803
000-51873	**KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY** (A Missouri Corporation) 1200 Main Street Kansas City, Missouri 64105 (816) 556-2200 NOT APPLICABLE (Former name or former address, if changed since last report)	44-0308720

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

[ ] Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

[ ] Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

[ ] Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

[ ] Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

This combined Current Report on Form 8-K is being furnished by Great Plains Energy Incorporated (Great Plains Energy) and Kansas City Power & Light Company (KCP&L). KCP&L is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Great Plains Energy and represents a significant portion of its assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and operations. Thus, all information contained in this report relates to, and is furnished by, Great Plains Energy. Information that is specifically identified in this report as relating solely to Great Plains Energy, such as its financial statements and all information relating to Great Plains Energy's other operations, businesses and subsidiaries, including KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company (GMO), does not relate to, and is not furnished by, KCP&L. KCP&L makes no representation as to that information. Neither Great Plains Energy nor GMO has any obligation in respect of KCP&L's debt securities and holders of such securities should not consider Great Plains Energy's or GMO's financial resources or results of operations in making a decision with respect to KCP&L's debt securities. Similarly, KCP&L has no obligation in respect of securities of Great Plains Energy or GMO.

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

Representatives of Great Plains Energy will participate in meetings with investors at the Bank of America Merrill Lynch 2013 Power and Gas Leaders Conference ("BAML Conference") on September 24, 2013; a representative of Great Plains Energy will participate on a webcast panel at the BAML Conference, which is scheduled for 11:45 a.m. - 12:25 p.m. Eastern Time on such date. Additionally, representatives of Great Plains Energy will also participate in meetings with investors at the Wolfe Research 2013 Power and Gas Leaders Conference on September 25, 2013. A copy of the presentation slides to be used at each conference are attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1.

The presentation slides contain information regarding KCP&L. Accordingly, information in the presentation slides relating to KCP&L is also being furnished on behalf of KCP&L. The information under this Item 7.01 and in Exhibit 99.1 hereto is being furnished and shall not be deemed "filed" for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section. The information under this Item 7.01 and Exhibit 99.1 hereto shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, unless otherwise expressly indicated in such registration statement or other document.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	2013 Investor Slide Presentation

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 hereunto duly authorized.

GREAT PLAINS ENERGY INCORPORATED

/s/ Lori A. Wright
Lori A. Wright
Vice President –Business Planning and Controller

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

/s/ Lori A. Wright
Lori A. Wright
Vice President – Business Planning and Controller

Date: September 23, 2013

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	2013 Investor Slide Presentation

Exhibit 99.1

Reliable

GREAT PLAINS ENERGY

Investor Presentation
September 2013

Forward-Looking Statement

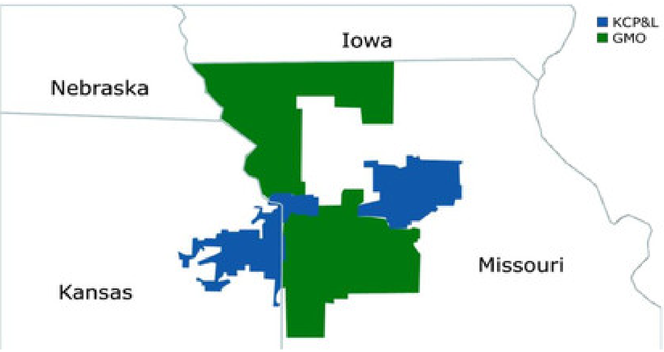
Statements made in this presentation that are not based on historical facts are forward-looking, may involve risks and uncertainties, and are intended to be as of the date when made. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the outcome of regulatory proceedings, cost estimates of capital projects and other matters affecting future operations. In connection with the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Great Plains Energy and KCP&L are providing a number of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the provided forward-looking information. These important factors include: future economic conditions in regional, national and international markets and their effects on sales, prices and costs; prices and availability of electricity in regional and national wholesale markets; market perception of the energy industry, Great Plains Energy and KCP&L; changes in business strategy, operations or development plans; the outcome of contract negotiations for goods and services including transportation and labor agreements; effects of current or proposed state and federal legislative and regulatory actions or developments, including, but not limited to, deregulation, re-regulation and restructuring of the electric utility industry; decisions of regulators regarding rates the companies can charge for electricity; adverse changes in applicable laws, regulations, rules, principles or practices governing tax, accounting and environmental matters including, but not limited to, air and water quality; financial market conditions and performance including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates and credit spreads and in availability and cost of capital and the effects on nuclear decommissioning trust and pension plan assets and costs; impairments of long-lived assets or goodwill; credit ratings; inflation rates; effectiveness of risk management policies and procedures and the ability of counterparties to satisfy their contractual commitments; impact of terrorist acts, including but not limited to cyber terrorism; ability to carry out marketing and sales plans; weather conditions including, but not limited to, weather-related damage and their effects on sales, prices and costs; cost, availability, quality and deliverability of fuel; the inherent uncertainties in estimating the effects of weather, economic conditions and other factors on customer consumption and financial results; ability to achieve generation goals and the occurrence and duration of planned and unplanned generation outages; delays in the anticipated in-service dates and cost increases of generation, transmission, distribution or other projects; the inherent risks associated with the ownership and operation of a nuclear facility including, but not limited to, environmental, health, safety, regulatory and financial risks; workforce risks, including, but not limited to, increased costs of retirement, health care and other benefits; and other risks and uncertainties.

This list of factors is not all-inclusive because it is not possible to predict all factors. Other risk factors are detailed from time to time in Great Plains Energy's and KCP&L's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the particular statement. Great Plains Energy and KCP&L undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Company Overview

Solid Vertically Integrated Midwest Utilities

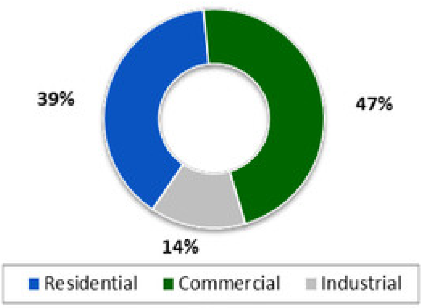
Service Territories: KCP&L and GMO



Business Highlights

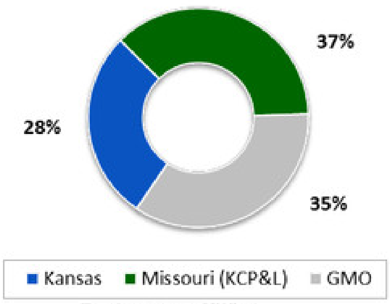
- Solid Midwest fully regulated electric utility operating under the KCP&L brand
- Company attributes
  - Regulated operations in Kansas and Missouri
  - ~830,600 customers / ~3,030 employees
  - ~6,600 MW of primarily low-cost coal baseload generation
  - ~3,600 circuit miles of transmission lines; ~22,300 circuit miles of distribution lines
  - ~$9.6 billion in assets at 2012YE
  - ~$5.7 billion in rate base

2012 Retail MWh Sold by Customer Type



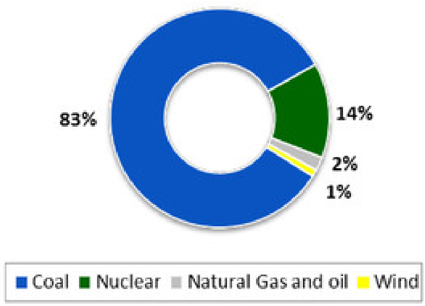
Total: ~ 22,992 MWhs*

2012 Retail MWh Sales by Jurisdiction



Total: ~ 22,992 MWhs*

2012 MWh Generated by Fuel Type



Total: ~ 27,953 MWhs*

* In thousands

GXP – Attractive Platform for Shareholders

Focused on Shareholder Value Creation	• Target significant reduction in regulatory lag • Seek to deliver earnings growth and increasing and sustainable dividends as a key component of total shareholder return • Improvement in / stability of key credit metrics is a priority
Attractive Platform for Long-Term Growth	• **Environmental** – approximately $700 million capital projects planned with clear timeline for compliance; additional $600 - $800 million to comply with proposed or final environmental regulations where timeline for compliance is uncertain • **Transmission** – formed Transource Energy, LLC joint venture to pursue competitive transmission projects • **Renewables** – driven by MO/KS Renewable Portfolio Standards • **Other Growth Opportunities** – selective future initiatives that will leverage our core strengths
Diligent Regulatory Approach	• Proven track record of constructive regulatory treatment • Credibility with regulators in terms of planning and execution of large, complex projects • Competitive retail rates on a regional and national level supportive of potential future investment
Excellent Relationships with Key Stakeholders	• **Customers** – focused on top tier customer satisfaction • **Suppliers** – strategic supplier alliances focused on long-term supply chain value • **Employees** – strong relations between management and labor (3 IBEW locals) • **Communities** – leadership, volunteerism and high engagement in the areas we serve

Total Shareholder Return

Earnings Growth

Continued Growth Through Reduced Regulatory Lag, Disciplined Cost Management and Focused Investment in Environmental and Transmission

+

Competitive Dividend

Sustainable and Growing Dividend While Strengthening Key Credit Metrics; Objective to Grow Dividend In Line With Payout Ratio Targets

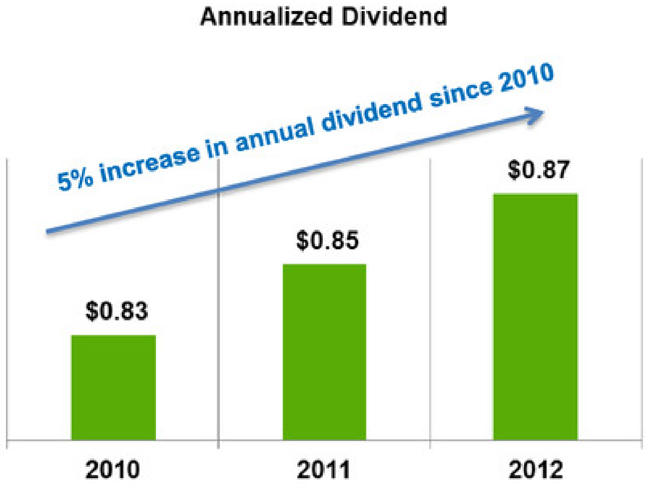
Objective: Improved Total Shareholder Returns

Dividend Growth Flexibility

- Raised annual dividend by $0.02 in November 2012 – second consecutive annual dividend increase
- Targeted payout ratio of 50% - 70%
- Dividend is reviewed quarterly by the Board of Directors
- Strong emphasis on improving cash flow profile; creates dividend growth flexibility

Current Annual Dividend:	$ 0.87
Payout ratio of 2012 earnings:	63%
Dividend Yield:	3.9%[1]

[1] As of June 30, 2013

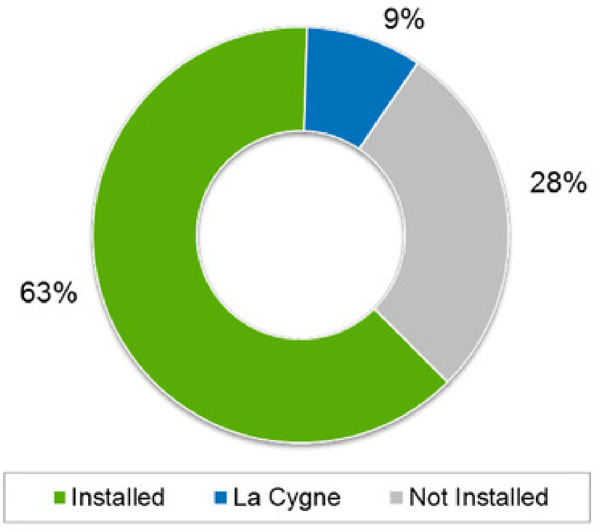


Operations Overview

Environmental[1]

- Estimated cost to comply with final regulations[2] with clear timelines for compliance
  - Estimated Cost: approximately $700 million
  - Projects include:
    - La Cygne – on schedule for completion in 2015
      - Unit 1 (368 MW[3]) – scrubber and baghouse
      - Unit 2 (343 MW[3]) – full Air Quality Control System (AQCS)
    - Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) environmental investments
- Estimated cost of compliance with proposed or final regulations where timing is uncertain
  - Estimated Cost: $600 – $800 million
  - Includes Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act
  - Projects are less certain and timeframe cannot be estimated
- Flexibility provided by environmental investments already made

% of Coal Fleet with Emission-Reducing Scrubbers



[1] KCP&L and GMO filed annual updates to Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) with the Missouri Public Service Commission in June 2013, outlining various resource planning scenarios for environmental compliance with its operations
[2] Best Available Retrofit Technology and Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
[3] KCP&L's share of jointly-owned facility

La Cygne Environmental Upgrade, Construction Update

La Cygne Generation Station

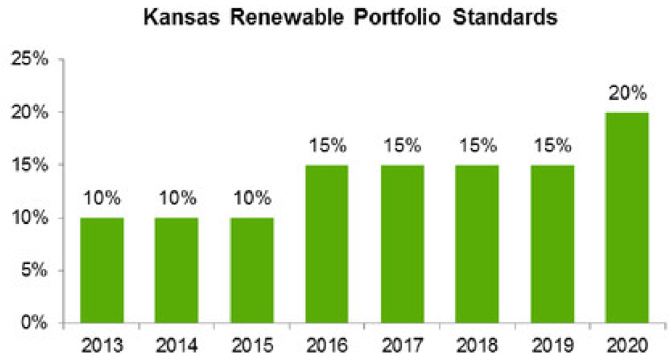
- La Cygne Coal Unit 1 368 MW[1] - Wet scrubber, baghouse, activated carbon injection
- La Cygne Coal Unit 2 343 MW[1] - Selective catalytic reduction system, wet scrubber, baghouse, activated carbon injection, over-fired air, low No_x burners
- Project cost estimate, excluding AFUDC and property tax, $615 million[1]. Kansas jurisdictional share is $281 million
- 2011 predetermination order issued in Kansas deeming project as requested and cost estimate to be reasonable
- Project is on schedule and on budget

[1] KCP&L's 50% share

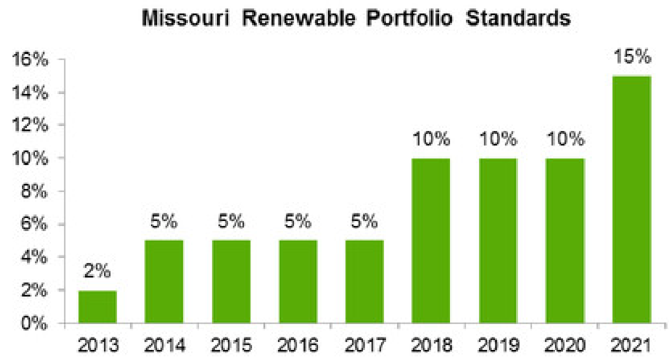
Key Steps to Completion		Status
• New Chimney Shell Erected		Completed (2Q 2012)
• Site Prep; Major Equipment Purchase		Completed (3Q 2012)
• Installation of Low No_x Burners for La Cygne 2		Completed (2Q 2013)
• Major Construction	4Q 2012 – 2Q 2014	On schedule
• Startup Testing	3Q 2014	On schedule
• Tie-in Outage Unit 2	4Q 2014	On schedule
• Tie-in Outage Unit 1	1Q 2015	On schedule
• In-service	2Q 2015	On schedule

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

- Company-owned assets and commitments in place that will increase renewable portfolio to approximately 600 MW of wind and hydroelectric power
- Future renewable requirements driven by the Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) in Missouri and Kansas
- Flexibility regarding acquisition of future renewable resources:
  - Through Purchased Power Agreements (PPAs) and purchases of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs); or
  - Adding to rate base if supported by credit profile and available equity and debt financing
- Energy efficiency expected to be a key component of future resource portfolio:
  - Aggressive pursuit planned with appropriate regulatory recovery



Based on three-year average peak retail demand



Based on electricity provided to retail customers

Transource Overview

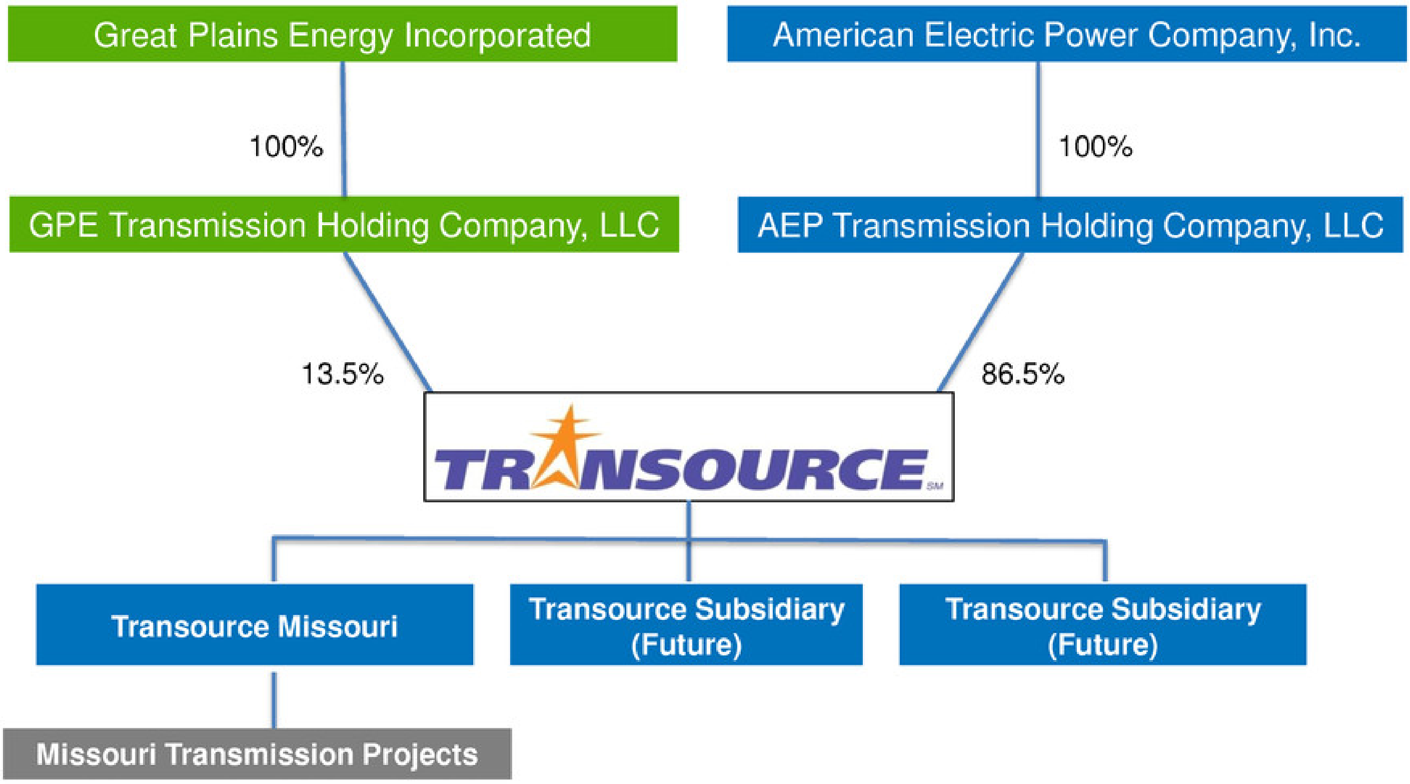
- Great Plains Energy (GXP) and American Electric Power (AEP) formed a joint venture, Transource Energy, LLC (Transource), to pursue competitive transmission projects
  - GXP owns 13.5% through a newly-formed subsidiary (GPE Transmission Holding Company, LLC)
  - AEP owns 86.5% through its subsidiary (AEP Transmission Holding Company, LLC)

- GXP's regulated subsidiaries, KCP&L and GMO, are seeking regulatory approval to novate two Southwest Power Pool (SPP) regional transmission projects they have committed to build that are in various stages of development
  - Sibley-Nebraska City an SPP Priority Project[1] - 345kV, GMO's share is approximately 135 miles (180 miles total project and approximately $400 million estimated total costs), expected in-service: 2017
  - Iatan-Nashua an SPP Balanced Portfolio Project - 345kV, approximately 30 miles, estimated total costs of approximately $65 million, expected in-service: 2015
  - KCP&L and GMO to fund 100% of the costs of the two SPP projects until they are novated and will be reimbursed by Transource consistent with the ownership structure

- Approvals to novate the projects estimated to be completed by 1Q 2014

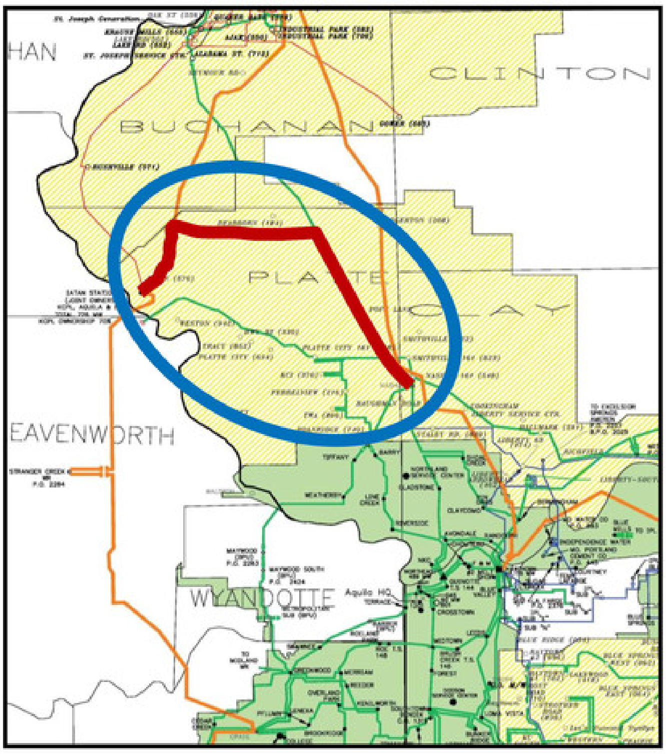
[1] In June 2013, the final route for this line was determined and the previous total cost estimate, including GMO's $380 million portion, is currently being reevaluated

Transource Ownership Structure



Iatan – Nashua Project

- Approximately 30-mile 345 kV transmission line and related facilities between the Iatan and Nashua substations in Missouri
- Estimated Project Cost: $65 million
- Expected In-service: 2015
- Approved as SPP ‘Balanced Portfolio’ project in 2009
- Expected benefits greater than cost; increases system reliability; reduces congestion; reduces regional production costs; reduces congestion for power flows between SPP and MISO



Sibley – Nebraska City Project

- Approximately 135-mile (GMO's share of the 180-mile project) 345 kV transmission line and related facilities between Nebraska and Missouri
- Estimated Total Project Cost[1]: Approximately $400 million
- Expected In-service: 2017
- Approved as the largest regional project in the SPP 'Priority Projects' portfolio in 2010
- Benefits: Priority Projects will increase reliability; reduce congestion; improve energy market efficiency; facilitate the integration of renewables; increase west-east transfer capability across the SPP

[1] In June 2013, the final route for this line was determined and the previous total cost estimate, including GMO's $380 million portion, is currently being reevaluated.

Transource Missouri, LLC Regulatory Filings

Application	Regulatory Jurisdiction	Case Number	Date Filed	Purpose	Anticipated Date for Approval
Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN)	MPSC	EA-2013-0098	8/31/12	• Seeking a line CCN to construct, finance, own, operate, and maintain the Iatan-Nashua 345kV line and Sibley-Nebraska 345kV line within the state of Missouri	Stipulation and Agreement approved in 3Q 2013
Authorization to Transfer	MPSC	EO-2012-0367 [1]	8/31/12	• Request authorization to transfer at cost certain transmission property to Transource Missouri, LLC • Grant waivers of Missouri Affiliate Transaction Rules	Stipulation and Agreement approved in 3Q 2013
FERC 205 Filing	FERC	ER12-2554-000 [2]	8/31/12	• Request for incentive rate treatments for investment in Iatan-Nashua 345kV project and Sibley-Nebraska City 345kV project • Acceptance of Transource Missouri formula rate to capture and recover the costs of Transource Missouri's investment in the projects and any future SPP-controlled transmission asset	• Incentive rate treatment approved in 3Q 2012 • Formula rate settlement approved in 2Q 2013

[1] Regulatory filing made by KCP&L and GMO
[2] Transource will receive revenue through FERC formula rates for the Iatan-Nashua and Sibley-Nebraska City projects once they are novated

FERC 205 Filing - Case Number ER12-2554-000

- FERC Order approved a base ROE of 9.8% with a 55% cap on the equity component of the post-construction capital structure. Inclusive of the incentives granted below, the weighted average all-in rate for the Iatan-Nashua and Sibley-Nebraska City projects is expected to be approximately 11.1%

Incentive Requested	Iatan-Nashua Project	Sibley-Nebraska City Project	Commission Ruling
RTO Adder	50 basis points	50 basis points	Granted
ROE Risk Adder	None	100 basis points	Granted
CWIP in Transmission Rate Base	Yes	Yes	Granted
Abandonment	Yes	Yes	Granted
Pre-commercial Costs/Regulatory Asset	Yes	Yes	Granted
Hypothetical (60% Equity/40% Debt) Capital Structure During Construction	Yes	Yes	Granted
Single-Issue Ratemaking: ROE	Yes	Yes	Denied

Plant Operations

- No additional baseload generation expected for several years
- Targeting modest improvements in existing fleet performance in the coming years
- No changes currently planned regarding nuclear's role in the portfolio

Iatan 2, an 850-megawatt coal-fired power plant, located near Weston, Mo

Local Economy

Economic Development Activity	Ford Motor Company investing $1.1 billion in its Kansas City Assembly Plant •Third shift for F-150 truck line began in August 2013 adding approximately 900 jobs •Transit commercial van to begin production in 1Q 2014 and is expected to create approximately 1,100 jobs BNSF Railway's new, state-of-the-art, intermodal facility expected to be operational in 4Q 2013, providing businesses with a direct connection to global supply chain Diverse service territory including telecommunications, data centers and biotechnology
Housing	Continued improvement in Kansas City area home construction •Year-to-date July 2013 single family and multi-family housing permits up 33% and 181%, respectively, compared to the same period in 2012 •July 2013 average new home price increased 10% compared to the same period in 2012
Unemployment[1]	Kansas City area unemployment rate of 7.1% in July 2013 compared to: •National rate of 7.7% in July 2013 •Kansas City area rate of 7.2% in July 2012

[1] On a non-seasonally adjusted basis

Regulatory

Missouri Public Service Commission

Consists of five members, including the Chairman, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

- Members serve six-year terms (continue to serve after term expires until reappointed or replaced)
- Governor appoints one member to serve as Chairman

Kansas Corporation Commission

Consists of three members, including the Chairman, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

- Members serve four-year terms (continue to serve after term expires until reappointed or replaced)
- Commissioners elect one member to serve as Chairman

Recovery Mechanisms
Energy Cost Adjustment (Rider): KCP&L – Kansas Fuel Adjustment Clause (Rider): GMO Quarterly Cost Adjustment (Rider): GMO Steam
Property Tax Surcharge (Rider): KCP&L – Kansas
Energy Efficiency Cost Recovery (Rider): KCP&L – Kansas
Pension and OPEB (Tracker): KCP&L – Missouri, KCP&L – Kansas and GMO
Demand-Side Investment Mechanism (Tracker): GMO
Renewable Energy Standards (Tracker): KCP&L-Missouri and GMO
Construction Work in Progress (La Cygne only): KCP&L – Kansas

2012 Rate Case Summary

	KCP&L – Kansas	KCP&L – Missouri	GMO – MPS	GMO – L&P
Annual Revenue Increase (in millions)	$ 33.2	$ 67.4	$ 26.2	$ 21.7[1]
Percent Increase	6.7%	9.6%	4.9%	12.7%[1]
Rate Base (in millions)	$ 1,798	$ 2,052	$ 1,364	$ 466
Authorized ROE	9.5%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
Common Equity Ratio	51.8%	52.3%[2]	52.3%[2]	52.3%[2]
New Retail Rates Effective	January 1, 2013	January 26, 2013	January 26, 2013	January 26, 2013

[1] Includes full impact of phase in from rate case ER-2010-0356

[2] MPSC authorized an equity ratio of approximately 52.6% or approximately 52.3% after including other comprehensive income

Second Quarter and Year to Date 2013 Update

Second Quarter Financial Review

2013 Earnings Guidance	• Reaffirming 2013 earnings per share guidance range of $1.44 - $1.64 – Assumes normal weather for the remainder of the year – Assumes full-year weather-normalized load growth of flat to 1.0%
2013 Year-To-Date[1] Trends	• Year-to-date[1] weather-normalized retail MWh sales down 0.1% compared to 2012 – Solid increase in residential demand of 2.5% • Proactive cost management

[1] As of June 30

2013 Second Quarter EPS Reconciliation Versus 2012

	2013 EPS	2012 EPS	Change in EPS
1Q	$ 0.17	$ (0.07)	$ 0.24
2Q	$ 0.41	$ 0.41	$ -
YTD[1]	$ 0.58	$ 0.34	$ 0.24

Contributors to Change in 2013 EPS Compared to 2012

	New Retail Rates	Interest Expense	Wolf Creek	WN Demand	Other Margin	Weather	Dilution	Other	Total
1Q 2013	$ 0.09	$ 0.08	$ 0.07	$ 0.02	$ (0.06)	$ 0.07	$ 0.01	$ (0.04)	$ 0.24
2Q 2013	$ 0.17	$ 0.03	$ -	$ -	$ (0.04)	$ (0.12)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.01)	$ -
YTD[1]	$ 0.27	$ 0.11	$ 0.06	$ 0.01	$ (0.10)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)	$ 0.24

Note: Numbers may not add due to the effect of dilutive shares on EPS

[1] As of June 30

Great Plains Energy Consolidation Earnings and Earnings Per share – Three Months Ended June 30 (Unaudited)

	Earnings (millions)		Earnings per Share	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Electric Utility	$ 65.5	$ 63.8	$ 0.43	$ 0.45
Other	(1.9)	(5.7)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Net income	63.6	58.1	0.41	0.41
Preferred dividends	(0.4)	(0.4)	-	-
Earnings available for common shareholders	**$ 63.2**	**$ 57.7**	**$ 0.41**	**$ 0.41**

Common stock outstanding for the quarter averaged 153.8 million shares, about 8 percent higher than the same period in 2012

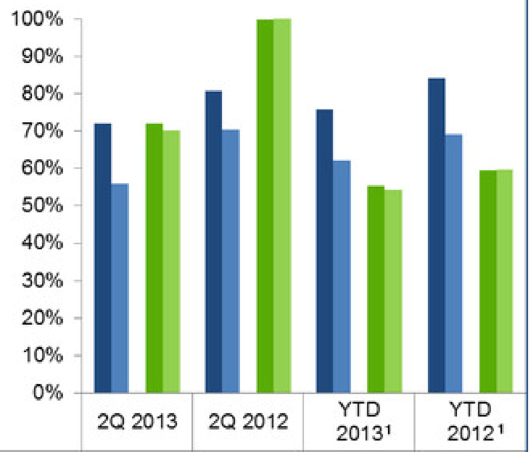
Great Plains Energy Consolidation Earnings and Earnings Per share – Year to Date June 30 (Unaudited)

	Earnings (millions)		Earnings per Share	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Electric Utility	$ 93.1	$ 68.3	$ 0.61	$ 0.49
Other	(3.5)	(19.5)	(0.03)	(0.14)
Net income	89.6	48.8	0.58	0.35
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	0.2	-	-
Net income attributable to Great Plains Energy	89.6	49.0	0.58	0.35
Preferred dividends	(0.8)	(0.8)	-	(0.01)
Earnings available for common shareholders	**$ 88.8**	**$ 48.2**	**$ 0.58**	**$ 0.34**

Common stock outstanding for the quarter averaged 153.7 million shares, about 9 percent higher than the same period in 2012

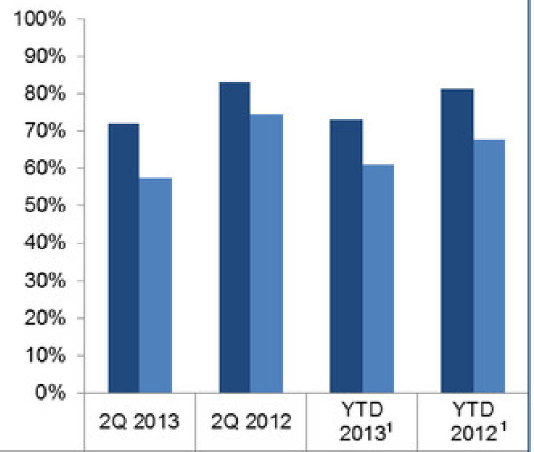
Plant Performance

Coal and Nuclear



	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	YTD 2013[1]	YTD 2012[1]
Equivalent Availability	72%	81%	76%	84%
Capacity Factor	56%	71%	62%	69%
Equivalent Availability Nuclear	72%	100%	55%	59%
Capacity Factor Nuclear	70%	100%	54%	60%

Combined Fleet



	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	YTD 2013[1]	YTD 2012[1]
Equivalent Availability	72%	83%	73%	81%
Capacity Factor	58%	75%	61%	68%

[1] As of June 30

Customer Consumption

Retail MWh Sales Growth Rates						
	2Q 2013 Compared to 2Q 2012			YTD 2013 Compared to YTD 2012[1]		
	Total Change in MWh Sales	Weather – Normalized Change in MWh Sales	% of Retail MWh Sales	Total Change in MWh Sales	Weather – Normalized Change in MWh Sales[2]	% of Retail MWh Sales
Residential	(9.3%)	1.2%	35%	2.6%	2.5%	39%
Commercial	(4.5%)	(1.5%)	50%	(1.2%)	(0.9%)	47%
Industrial	(4.8%)	(2.6%)	15%	(5.7%)	(4.1%)	14%
	(6.2%)	(0.8%)[3]		(0.5%)	(0.1%)[3]	

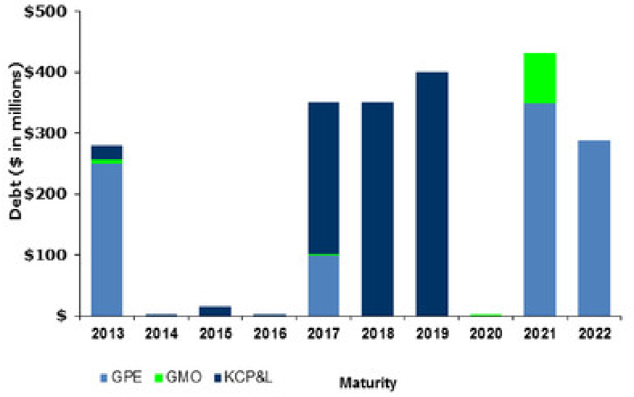
[1] As of June 30
[2] Excluding 2012 Leap Day sales
[3] Weighted average

June 30, 2013 Debt Profile and Current Credit Ratings

($ in Millions)	Great Plains Energy Debt							
	KCP&L		GMO [1]		GPE		Consolidated	
	Amount	Rate [2]	Amount	Rate [2]	Amount	Rate [2]	Amount	Rate [2]
Short-term debt	$ 310.0	0.60%	$ 250.0	0.84%	$ 6.0	2.00%	$ 566.0	0.72%
Long-term debt [3]	2,312.1	5.15%	118.2	7.37%	992.7	4.65%	3,423.0	5.08%
Total	**$2,622.1**	**4.61%**	**$368.2**	**2.94%**	**$998.7**	**4.63%**	**$3,989.0**	**4.46%**

Secured debt = $780 (20%), Unsecured debt = $3,209 (80%)
[1] GPE guarantees substantially all of GMO's debt
[2] Weighted Average Rates – excludes premium / discounts and other amortizations
[3] Includes current maturities of long-term debt

Long-Term Debt Maturities [4, 5]



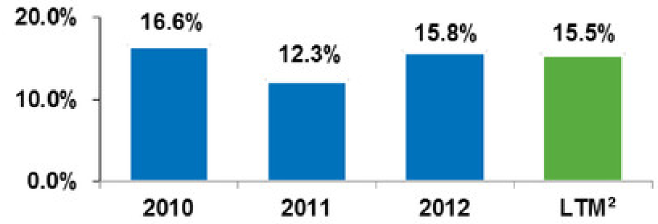
4 Includes long-term debt maturities through December 31, 2022
5 2013 reflects $23.4 million of KCP&L tax-exempt bonds subject to remarketing prior to final maturity date

Current Credit Ratings

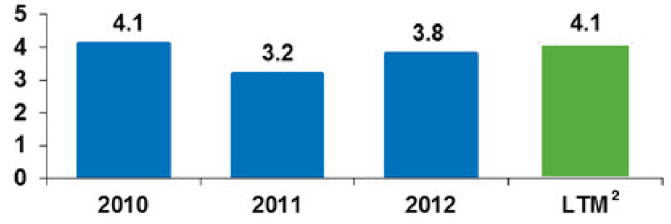
	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
Great Plains Energy		
Outlook	**Stable**	**Positive**
Corporate Credit Rating	-	BBB
Preferred Stock	Ba2	BB+
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa3	BBB-
KCP&L		
Outlook	**Stable**	**Positive**
Senior Secured Debt	A3	A-
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa2	BBB
Commercial Paper	P-2	A-2
GMO		
Outlook	**Stable**	**Positive**
Senior Unsecured Debt	Baa3	BBB
Commercial Paper	P-3	A-2

Key Credit Ratios for Great Plains Energy and Liquidity

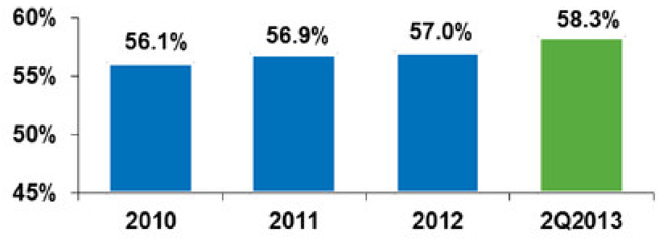
FFO / Adjusted Debt[1]



FFO Interest Coverage[1]



Adjusted Debt / Total Adjusted Capitalization[1]



June 30, 2013 Liquidity

($ in millions)	KCP&L	GMO	GPE	Total
Aggregate Bank Commitments[3]	$710.0	$530.0	$200.0	$1,440.0
Outstanding Facility Draws	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
Outstanding Letters of Credit	5.3	15.1	1.8	22.2
A/R Securitization Facility Draws	110.0	65.0	0.0	175.0
Available Capacity Under Facilities	**594.7**	**449.9**	**192.2**	**1,236.8**
Outstanding Commercial Paper	200.0	185.0	-	385.0
Available Capacity Less Outstanding Commercial Paper	**$394.7**	**$264.9**	**$192.2**	**$851.8**

[3] Includes KCP&L $110M and GMO $65M accounts receivable securitization facilities

[1] All ratios calculated using Standard and Poor's methodology. Ratios are non-GAAP measures that are defined and reconciled to GAAP in Appendix
[2] Last twelve months (LTM) as of June 30, 2013

2013 Earnings Guidance and Projected Drivers

2013 Earnings Considerations

EPS Growth Trajectory

- 2012 EPS growth of 8% compared to 2011
- 2013 EPS guidance of $1.44 to $1.64 reflects EPS growth of 14% at the midpoint of the range

2013 Drivers

- Assumes flat to 1% weather-normalized load growth
- Benefit of new retail rates – full-year in Kansas and 11-months in Missouri
- $28 million of O&M increases recovered in rates
- Dilution from June 2012 equity units
- Increase in Missouri property taxes and transmission costs
- Continued proactive cost management
  - Workforce attrition
  - Outage management
  - Supply chain transformation
  - Rail contracts

[1] Reaffirming 2013 earnings per share guidance range of $1.44 - $1.64

2014 and 2015 Considerations

2014

- One additional month of new Missouri retail rates
- La Cygne environmental upgrade AFUDC and abbreviated rate case in Kansas
- Reduced capital expenditures assuming novation of two SPP approved regional transmission projects
- New coal transportation contracts
- Increasing property taxes and transmission costs under-recovered in Missouri
- No plans to issue equity

2015

- La Cygne environmental upgrade in-service in 2Q 2015
- Anticipated new retail rates effective in 2016 on projected rate base of $6.5 billion
- No plans to issue equity

Projected Utility Capital Expenditures[1]

Projected Utility Capital Expenditures (In Millions)	2013	2014	2015
Generating Facilities	$ 245.4	$ 230.2	$ 230.2
Distribution and transmission facilities	192.3	199.1	204.4
SPP – approved regional transmission projects	73.6	76.0	97.7
General facilities	45.7	54.9	53.3
Nuclear fuel	5.5	1.6	47.9
Environmental	162.4	148.8	82.0
Total utility capital expenditures	**$ 724.9**	**$ 710.6**	**$ 715.5**

[1] Projected capital expenditures excludes Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC)

Considerations	
Generating	• Includes costs associated with our 47% interest in Wolf Creek
Distribution and Transmission	• Includes costs associated with our vehicle fleet and expanding service areas
SPP transmission projects	• Reflects 100% of the costs associated with Iatan-Nashua and Sibley-Maryville-Nebraska City projects which we expect to novate to Transource by 2014 upon regulatory approval. Once novated to Transource, Great Plains Energy will fund 13.5% of the SPP transmission projects • In June 2013, the final route for the Sibley-Maryville-Nebraska City transmission line was determined and the previous total cost estimate, including GMO's portion is currently being reevaluated
General	• Costs associated with facilities and information systems
Environmental	• Costs associated with our share of environmental upgrades at La Cygne station expected to be completed in 2015

2013 Financing Strategy[1]

Debt

- In March 2013, KCP&L issued $300 million 10-year senior unsecured notes with a coupon rate of 3.15%
- In August 2013, GMO completed a private placement for an aggregate principal amount of $350 million, with a weighted average maturity of 21.4 years and a weighted average coupon rate of 4.15%, consisting of:
  - Series A: $125 million 12-year senior unsecured notes with a coupon rate of 3.49%
  - Series B: $75 million 20-year senior unsecured notes with a coupon rate of 4.06%
  - Series C: $150 million 30-year senior unsecured notes with a coupon rate of 4.74%

Equity

- No plans to issue equity

[1] 2013 financing strategy is subject to change, depending on capital expenditures, internal cash generation, market conditions and other factors

2013 Guidance Assumptions Income Taxes

- Effective income tax rate of approximately 35%
- Federal/state combined statutory rate of approximately 38.9% impacted by:
  - AFUDC Equity (non-taxable)
  - Wind Production Tax Credits (PTC)
  - Amortization of Investment Tax Credits (ITC)
- Do not expect to generate significant income tax liability or pay significant income taxes during 2013 due to:
  - Bonus depreciation of approximately $180 million
  - Ongoing wind PTC
  - Utilization of prior year Net Operating Losses (NOLs) and tax credits

2013 Guidance Assumption Deferred Income Tax

- Year-end 2012 deferred income taxes include:
  - $217.5 million tax credit carry forwards primarily related to Advanced Coal ITCs, wind PTCs, and Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) credits ($88.1 million related to GMO acquisition)
    - Coal and wind credits expire in years 2028 to 2032
    - AMT credits do not expire
    - $0.5 million valuation allowance on federal and state tax credits
  - $517.2 million of tax benefits on NOL carry forwards ($352.7 million related to the GMO acquisition)
    - Federal NOL carry forwards expire in years 2023 to 2031
    - $23.3 million valuation allowance on state NOL tax benefits
- Do not expect to generate significant income tax liability during 2013 (see previous slide)
- Do not anticipate paying significant income taxes through the end of 2018
  - Expect to utilize year-end 2012 NOL and tax credit carry forwards, net of valuation allowances
  - Estimate that impact of bonus depreciation in 2013 has delayed paying significant income taxes by about one year

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Appendix

Great Plains Energy Reconciliation of Gross Margin to Operating Revenues (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30 (millions)		Year to Date June 30 (millions)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Operating revenues	$ 600.3	$ 603.6	$ 1,142.5	$ 1,083.3
Fuel	(121.2)	(138.1)	(253.4)	(257.4)
Purchased power	(34.9)	(26.9)	(73.7)	(51.6)
Transmission of electricity by others	(12.9)	(8.8)	(24.3)	(16.1)
Gross margin	**$ 431.3**	**$ 429.8**	**$ 791.1**	**$ 758.2**

Gross margin is a financial measure that is not calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Gross margin, as used by Great Plains Energy, is defined as operating revenues less fuel, purchased power and transmission of electricity by others. The Company's expense for fuel, purchased power and transmission of electricity by others, offset by wholesale sales margin, is subject to recovery through cost adjustment mechanisms, except for KCP&L's Missouri retail operations. As a result, operating revenues increase or decrease in relation to a significant portion of these expenses. Management believes that gross margin provides a more meaningful basis for evaluating the Electric Utility segment's operations across periods than operating revenues because gross margin excludes the revenue effect of fluctuations in these expenses. Gross margin is used internally to measure performance against budget and in reports for management and the Board of Directors. The Company's definition of gross margin may differ from similar terms used by other companies. A reconciliation to GAAP operating revenues is provided in the table above.

Credit Metric Reconciliation to GAAP

Funds from operations (FFO) to adjusted debt is a financial measure that is not calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). FFO to adjusted debt, as used by Great Plains Energy, is defined in accordance with Standard & Poor's methodology used for calculating FFO to debt. The numerator of the ratio is defined as net cash from operating activities (GAAP) plus non-GAAP adjustments related to operating leases, hybrid securities, post-retirement benefit obligations, capitalized interest, power purchase agreements, asset retirement obligations, changes in working capital and decommissioning fund contributions. The denominator of the ratio is defined as the sum of debt balances (GAAP) plus non-GAAP adjustments related to some of the same items adjusted for in the numerator and other adjustments related to securitized receivables and accrued interest. Management believes that FFO to adjusted debt provides a meaningful way to better understand the Company's credit profile. FFO to adjusted debt is used internally to help evaluate the possibility of a change in the Company's credit rating.

Funds from Operations (FFO) / Adjusted Debt

	2010	2011	2012	LTM[1]
Funds from operations				
Net cash from operating activities	$ 552.1	$ 443.0	$ 663.8	$ 673.9
Adjustments to reconcile net cash from operating activities to FFO:				
Operating leases	8.7	11.1	10.8	11.6
Intermediate hybrids reported as debt	28.8	28.8	7.2	
Intermediate hybrids reported as equity	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Post-retirement benefit obligations	24.4	65.3	25.7	25.7
Capitalized interest	(28.5)	(5.8)	(5.3)	(7.2)
Power purchase agreements	8.3	1.6	7.8	8.4
Asset retirement obligations	(7.0)	(6.6)	(4.8)	(4.8)
Reclassification of working-capital changes	95.1	(0.8)	5.0	31.4
US decommissioning fund contributions	(3.7)	(3.4)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Total adjustments	125.3	89.4	42.3	61.0
Funds from operations	$ 677.4	$ 532.4	$ 706.1	$ 734.9
Adjusted Debt				
Notes payable	$ 9.5	$ 22.0	$ 12.0	$ 6.0
Collateralized note payable	95.0	95.0	174.0	175.0
Commercial paper	263.5	267.0	530.1	385.0
Current maturities of long-term debt	485.7	801.4	263.1	257.1
Long-term Debt	2,942.7	2,742.3	2,756.8	3,165.9
Total debt	3,796.4	3,927.7	3,736.0	3,989.0
Adjustments to reconcile total debt to adjusted debt:				
Trade receivables sold or securitized				
Operating leases	142.5	127.2	127.4	133.9
Intermediate hybrids reported as debt	(287.5)	(287.5)		
Intermediate hybrids reported as equity	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Post-retirement benefit obligations	280.5	303.1	364.2	364.2
Accrued interest not included in reported debt	75.4	76.9	41.5	62.0
Power purchase agreements	19.6	105.8	129.5	134.1
Asset retirement obligations	41.1	40.4	37.1	37.1
Total adjustments	291.1	385.4	719.2	750.8
Adjusted Debt	$ 4,087.5	$ 4,313.1	$ 4,455.2	$4,739.8
FFO / Adjusted Debt	16.6%	12.3%	15.8%	15.5%

[1] Last twelve months (LTM) as of June 30, 2013

Credit Metric Reconciliation to GAAP

Funds from operations (FFO) interest coverage ratio is a financial measure that is not calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). FFO interest coverage, as used by Great Plains Energy, is defined in accordance with Standard & Poor's methodology used for calculating FFO interest coverage. The numerator of the ratio is defined as net cash from operating activities (GAAP) plus non-GAAP adjustments related to operating leases, hybrid securities, post-retirement benefit obligations, capitalized interest, power purchase agreements, asset retirement obligations, changes in working capital and decommissioning fund contributions plus adjusted interest expense (non-GAAP). The denominator of the ratio, adjusted interest expense, is defined as interest charges (GAAP) plus non-GAAP adjustments related to some of the same items adjusted for in the numerator and other adjustments needed to match Standard & Poor's calculation. Management believes that FFO interest coverage provides a meaningful way to better understand the Company's credit profile. FFO interest coverage is used internally to help evaluate the possibility of a change in the Company's credit rating.

Funds from Operations (FFO) Interest Coverage

	2010	2011	2012	LTM[1]
Funds from operations				
Net cash from operating activities	$ 552.1	$ 443.0	$ 663.8	$ 673.9
Adjustments to reconcile net cash from operating activities to FFO:				
Operating leases	8.7	11.1	10.8	11.6
Intermediate hybrids reported as debt	28.8	28.8	7.2	
Intermediate hybrids reported as equity	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
Post-retirement benefit obligations	24.4	65.3	25.7	25.7
Capitalized interest	(28.5)	(5.8)	(5.3)	(7.2)
Power purchase agreements	8.3	1.6	7.8	8.4
Asset retirement obligations	(7.0)	(6.6)	(4.8)	(4.8)
Reclassification of working-capital changes	95.1	(0.8)	5.0	31.4
US decommissioning fund contributions	(3.7)	(3.4)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Total adjustments	125.3	89.4	42.3	61.0
Funds from operations	$ 677.4	$ 532.4	$ 706.1	$ 734.9
Interest expense				
Interest charges	$ 184.8	$ 218.4	$ 220.8	$ 197.2
Adjustments to reconcile interest charges to adjusted interest expense:				
Trade receivables sold or securitized				
Operating leases	8.1	7.7	7.5	6.7
Intermediate hybrids reported as debt	(28.8)	(28.8)	(14.4)	
Intermediate hybrids reported as equity	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Post-retirement benefit obligations	19.4	17.6	12.0	12.0
Capitalized interest	28.5	5.8	5.3	7.2
Power purchase agreements	2.9	6.1	7.6	7.0
Asset retirement obligations	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.2
Other adjustments	(2.4)			
Total adjustments	37.2	18.5	28.0	42.9
Adjusted interest expense	$ 222.0	$ 236.9	$ 248.8	$ 240.1
FFO interest coverage (x)	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.1

[1] Last twelve months (LTM) as of June 30, 2013

Credit Metric Reconciliation to GAAP

Adjusted debt to total adjusted capitalization is a financial measure that is not calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Adjusted debt to total adjusted capitalization, as used by Great Plains Energy, is defined in accordance with Standard & Poor's methodology used for calculating the ratio of debt to debt and equity. The numerator of the ratio, adjusted debt, is defined as the sum of debt balances (GAAP) plus non-GAAP adjustments related to securitized receivables, operating leases, hybrid securities, post-retirement benefit obligations, accrued interest, power purchase agreements and asset retirement obligations. The denominator of the ratio, total adjusted capitalization, is defined as the sum of equity balances (GAAP) plus non-GAAP adjustments related to hybrid securities plus the non-GAAP adjusted debt as defined for the numerator. Management believes that adjusted debt to total adjusted capitalization provides a meaningful way to better understand the Company's credit profile. Adjusted debt to total adjusted capitalization is used internally to help evaluate the possibility of a change in the Company's credit rating.

Adjusted Debt / Total Adjusted Capitalization

	2010	2011	2012	2Q2013
Adjusted Debt				
Notes payable	$ 9.5	$ 22.0	$ 12.0	$ 6.0
Collateralized note payable	95.0	95.0	174.0	175.0
Commercial paper	263.5	267.0	530.1	385.0
Current maturities of long-term debt	485.7	801.4	263.1	257.1
Long-term Debt	2,942.7	2,742.3	2,756.8	3,165.9
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Post-retirement benefit obligations	280.5	303.1	364.2	364.2
Accrued interest not included in reported debt	75.4	76.9	41.5	62.0
Power purchase agreements	19.6	105.8	129.5	134.1
Asset retirement obligations	41.1	40.4	37.1	37.1
Total adjustments	291.1	385.4	719.2	750.8
Adjusted Debt	$ 4,087.5	$ 4,313.1	$ 4,455.2	$ 4,739.8
Total common shareholders' equity	$ 2,885.9	$ 2,959.9	$ 3,340.0	$ 3,373.2
Noncontrolling interest	1.2	1.0	-	-
Total cumulative preferred stock	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Total equity	2,926.1	2,999.9	3,379.0	3,412.2
Adjustments to reconcile total equity to adjusted equity:				
Intermediate hybrids reported as debt	287.5	287.5		
Intermediate hybrids reported as equity	(19.5)	(19.5)	(19.5)	(19.5)
Total adjustments	268.0	268.0	(19.5)	(19.5)
Adjusted Equity	$ 3,194.1	$ 3,267.9	$ 3,359.5	$ 3,392.7
Total Adjusted Capitalization	$ 7,281.6	$ 7,581.0	$ 7,814.7	$ 8,132.5
Adjusted Debt / Total Adjusted Capitalization	56.1%	56.9%	57.0%	58.3%