

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORP
Form 10-K/A
September 18, 2003
[Index to Financial Statements](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

x Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2002

.. Transition Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File No. 1-13726

Chesapeake Energy Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Oklahoma
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
6100 North Western Avenue

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
(Address of principal executive offices)

73-1395733
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

73118
(Zip Code)

(405) 848-8000

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$.01	New York Stock Exchange
7.875% Senior Notes due 2004	New York Stock Exchange
8.375% Senior Notes due 2008	New York Stock Exchange
8.125% Senior Notes due 2011	New York Stock Exchange
8.5% Senior Notes due 2012	New York Stock Exchange
6.75% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has 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 registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES x NO "

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). YES x NO "

The aggregate market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2002 was \$1,054,315,346. At February 24, 2003, there were 190,782,300 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our definitive proxy statement for the 2003

annual meeting of shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III

Index to Financial Statements

AMENDMENT NO. 1

EXPLANATORY NOTE

As described in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Chesapeake Energy Corporation has revised its previously reported Consolidated Statements of Operations and has made the corresponding revisions to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001. The revisions had no effect on previously reported net income or net income per share.

Corresponding changes resulting from these revisions of classifications in the financial statements were also made to Item 1. Business, Item 6. Selected Financial Data, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

In light of the refiling of this report for the purpose of revising the financial statements, we have also revised other disclosures from the original filing in response to comments of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Index to Financial Statements**PART I****ITEM 1. Business****General**

We are one of the ten largest independent natural gas producers in the United States in terms of natural gas produced. Chesapeake began operations in 1989 and completed its initial public offering in 1993. Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CHK. Our principal executive offices are located at 6100 North Western Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118, and our main telephone number at that location is (405) 848-8000. We make available free of charge on our website at www.chkenergy.com, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

At the end of 2002, we owned interests in approximately 10,700 producing oil and gas wells. Our primary operating area is the Mid-Continent region of the United States, which includes Oklahoma, western Arkansas, southwestern Kansas and the Texas Panhandle. Other operating areas include the Deep Giddings field in Texas, a portion of the Permian Basin region of southeastern New Mexico and a portion of the Williston Basin located in eastern Montana and western North Dakota. The following table highlights our growth since 1997:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Production (mmcf)	181,478	161,451	134,179	133,492	130,277	80,302
Proved reserves (mmcf)	2,205,125	1,779,946	1,354,813	1,205,595	1,091,348	448,474
Net income (loss) (\$ in 000 s)	\$ 40,286	\$ 217,406	\$ 455,570	\$ 33,266	\$ (933,854)	\$ (233,429)

Recent Developments

On January 31, 2003, we completed the acquisition of Mid-Continent gas assets from a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tulsa-based ONEOK, Inc. for \$300 million. Based on internal reservoir engineering estimates, we believe the acquisition adds approximately 200 bcf of proved reserves. The acquisition was funded with proceeds generated from the company's December 2002 issuance of 23 million common shares at \$7.50 per share and \$150 million of 7.75% senior notes.

In September 2002, we announced our intention to dispose of our assets in the Permian Basin, either by a cash sale or an exchange of Mid-Continent properties. We have decided not to divest the Permian Basin assets as a result of recent favorable drilling results and higher oil and gas prices.

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On February 24, 2003, we announced that we had entered into an agreement to acquire El Paso Corporation's Anadarko Basin assets in western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle for \$500 million, which, by our internal estimates, will add approximately 328 bcfe to our estimated proved reserves and approximately 67 mmcf to our daily production. We expect to close the El Paso acquisition in March 2003. However, there is no assurance that this acquisition will be completed or that our estimates of the reserves being acquired will prove correct.

On February 24, 2003, we announced that we had entered into an agreement to acquire Vintage Petroleum, Inc.'s assets in the Bray field in southern Oklahoma for \$30 million, which, by our internal estimates, will add approximately 22 bcfe to our estimated proved reserves and approximately 3.5 mmcf to our daily production. We expect to close the Vintage acquisition in March 2003. However, there is no assurance that this acquisition will be completed or that our estimates of the reserves being acquired will prove correct.

On February 25, 2003, we announced a proposed private placement of \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of senior notes, a proposed public offering of 20,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to our existing shelf registration statement and a proposed private placement of \$200 million of convertible preferred stock. There is no assurance these proposed offerings will be completed or, if they are completed, that they will be completed for the amount contemplated.

Index to Financial Statements

Business Strategy

From our inception in 1989, our business goal has been to create value for our investors by building one of the largest onshore natural gas resource bases in the United States. Since 1998, our business strategy to achieve this goal has been to integrate our aggressive and technologically advanced Mid-Continent drilling program with a Mid-Continent focused producing property consolidation program. We believe this balanced business strategy enables us to achieve greater economies of scale, increase our undrilled acreage inventory and attract and retain talented and motivated land, geoscientific and engineering personnel. We are executing our strategy by:

Consistently Making High-Quality Acquisitions. Our acquisition program is focused on small to medium-sized acquisitions of Mid-Continent natural gas properties that provide high-quality production and significant drilling opportunities. Since January 1, 2000, we have acquired or have signed agreements to acquire \$1.9 billion of such properties (primarily in 17 separate transactions of greater than \$10 million each) at an estimated average cost of \$1.23 per mcf of proved reserves. Each of these acquisitions either increased our ownership in existing wells or fields or added additional drilling locations in our core Mid-Continent operating area. We believe we are acquiring high-quality assets from El Paso and Vintage, distinguished by proved reserves that are 96% gas and 70% proved developed. We believe these properties provide substantial opportunities for additional drilling and improvement of operational efficiencies. The El Paso and Vintage properties complement our existing Mid-Continent assets, with 96% and 88%, respectively, of their proved reserves located in townships where we presently own properties. Because the Mid-Continent region contains many small companies seeking market liquidity and larger companies seeking to divest non-core assets, we expect to find additional attractive acquisition opportunities in the future.

Consistently Growing through the Drillbit. One of our most distinctive characteristics is our ability to increase reserves through the drillbit. We are conducting one of the five most active drilling programs in the United States with our program focused on finding gas in the Mid-Continent region. We currently have 31 rigs drilling on Chesapeake-operated prospects, and we are participating in approximately 50 wells being drilled by others. Our Mid-Continent drilling program is the most active in the region and is supported by our ownership of an extensive land and 3-D seismic base.

Consistently Focusing on the Mid-Continent. In this region, we believe we are the largest natural gas producer in terms of natural gas produced, the most active driller and the most active acquirer of undeveloped leases and producing properties. We believe the Mid-Continent region, which trails only the Gulf Coast and Rocky Mountain basins in U.S. gas production, has many attractive characteristics. These characteristics include long-lived natural gas properties with relatively predictable decline curves; multi-pay geological targets that decrease drilling risk, resulting in our historical Mid-Continent drilling success rate of over 95%; relatively high natural gas prices, typically only 10 to 20 cents per mmbtu behind Henry Hub index prices; generally lower service costs than in more competitive or more remote basins; and a favorable regulatory environment with virtually no federal land ownership. In addition, we believe the location of our headquarters in Oklahoma City provides us with many competitive advantages over other companies that direct their activities in this region from district offices in Oklahoma City or Tulsa or from out-of-state headquarters.

Consistently Focusing on Low Costs. By minimizing operating costs, we have been able to deliver consistently attractive financial returns through all phases of the commodity price cycle. We believe our general and administrative costs and our lease operating expenses are among the lowest in the industry. We believe these low costs are the result of our management's effective cost-control programs, our high-quality asset base and the extensive and competitive services, gas processing and transportation infrastructures in the Mid-Continent. We believe the ONEOK, El Paso and Vintage acquisitions should reduce our overall operating cost structure per mcf because our production costs per mcf for these properties are expected to be lower than our current production costs per mcf. We believe further operating efficiencies can be achieved through our acquisition of these properties.

Consistently Improving our Capitalization. We have made significant progress in improving our balance sheet since the beginning of 1999. We have increased our stockholders' equity by \$1.2 billion through a combination of earnings and common and preferred equity issuances. As of December 31, 1999, our debt to total capitalization ratio was 129%. As of December 31, 2002, this ratio was 65%. We plan to continue making the reduction of the debt to total capitalization ratio one of our primary financial goals.

Index to Financial Statements

Based on our view that natural gas has become the fuel of choice to meet growing power demand and increasing environmental concerns in the United States, we believe our Mid-Continent focused natural gas development strategy should provide substantial growth opportunities in the years ahead. Although U.S. gas production has declined in each of the past six quarters, we have increased our production in each of those quarters. Our goal is to increase our overall production by 10% to 15% per year, with approximately one-third of this growth projected to be generated through the drillbit and the remainder from acquisitions.

Company Strengths

We believe the following six characteristics distinguish our past performance and future growth potential from other natural gas producers:

High-Quality Asset Base. Our producing properties are characterized by long-lived reserves, established production profiles and an emphasis on natural gas. Based upon current production and reserve levels (and pro forma for the El Paso and Vintage acquisitions), our proved reserves-to-production ratio, or reserve life, is approximately 11.8 years. We estimate the El Paso properties have a reserve life of approximately 13 years and the Vintage properties approximately 17 years. In each of our operating areas, our properties are concentrated in locations that enable us to establish substantial economies of scale in drilling and production operations and facilitate the application of more effective reservoir management practices. We intend to continue building our Mid-Continent asset base by concentrating both our drilling and acquisition efforts in this region.

Low-Cost Producer. Our high-quality asset base has enabled us to achieve a low operating cost structure. During 2002, our cash operating costs per unit of production were \$0.81 per mcfe, which consisted of general and administrative expenses of \$0.10 per mcfe, production expenses of \$0.54 per mcfe and production taxes of \$0.17 per mcfe. We believe this is one of the lowest operating cost structures among publicly traded independent oil and natural gas producers. We believe the El Paso and Vintage acquisitions should lower our cash operating costs because we project these properties will have production expenses of approximately \$0.25 per mcfe. In addition, we believe the El Paso and Vintage acquisitions will lower our overall general and administrative expenses because we expect overhead recovery fees from third parties to more than offset any additional general and administrative expenses associated with managing the acquired assets. We currently operate approximately 77% of our proved reserves. This large percentage of operational control provides us with a high degree of operating flexibility and cost control. The El Paso and Vintage acquisitions will add 660 additional operated wells and will increase our ownership in 174 wells we presently operate.

Successful Acquisition Program. Our experienced asset acquisition team focuses on adding to our attractive resource base in the Mid-Continent region. This area is characterized by long-lived natural gas reserves, low lifting costs, multiple geological targets that provide substantial drilling potential, favorable basis differentials to benchmark commodity prices, a well-developed oil and gas transportation infrastructure and considerable potential for further consolidation of assets. Since 1998 and following the completion of the El Paso and Vintage acquisitions, we will have completed \$2.7 billion in acquisitions at an average cost of \$1.12 per mcfe of proved reserves. We believe we are well-positioned to continue this consolidation as a result of our large existing asset base, our corporate presence in Oklahoma, our knowledge and expertise in the Mid-Continent region and current trends in the industry. We believe the El Paso and Vintage acquisitions are examples of the application of our acquisition strategy. These properties have a large percentage of proved developed gas reserves with low operating costs, significant operating and undeveloped drilling upside and are located in areas where currently we have a substantial operating presence. We plan to pursue acquisitions of properties with similar characteristics in the future.

Index to Financial Statements

Large Inventory of Drilling Projects. During the past 14 years, we believe we have been one of the ten most active drillers in the United States and the most active driller in the Mid-Continent. We believe we have developed a particular expertise in drilling deep vertical and horizontal wells in search of large natural gas accumulations in challenging reservoir conditions. We actively pursue deep drilling targets because of our view that most undiscovered gas reserves in the Mid-Continent will be found at depths below 12,500 feet. In addition, we believe that our large 3-D seismic inventory, much of which is proprietary to Chesapeake, provides us with an advantage over our competitors, which largely prefer to drill shallower development wells. As a result of our aggressive land acquisition strategies and Oklahoma's favorable forced-pooling regulations, we have been able to accumulate an onshore leasehold position of approximately 2.0 million net acres as of December 31, 2002. In addition, our technical teams have identified over 1,500 exploratory and developmental drillsites, representing more than five years of future drilling opportunities at our current rate of drilling. The El Paso and Vintage acquisitions will add to our existing land inventory and we have identified more than 300 additional potential drillsites associated with the properties to be acquired in these pending acquisitions.

Hedging Program. We have historically used and intend to continue using hedging programs to reduce the risks inherent in producing oil and natural gas, commodities that are extremely volatile in price. We believe this volatility is likely to continue and may even accelerate in the years ahead. We believe that a producer can use this volatility to its benefit by taking advantage of prices when they exceed historical norms. Over the past two years, we increased our oil and gas revenues by \$201 million through net realized gains from oil and gas derivatives. We currently have gas hedging positions covering 116 bcf for 2003 at an average price of \$4.70 per mcf. In addition, we have 90% of our projected oil production hedged for 2003 at an average NYMEX price of \$27.78 per barrel of oil.

Entrepreneurial Management. Our management team formed Chesapeake in 1989 with an initial capitalization of \$50,000. Through the following years, this management team has guided our company through operational challenges and extremes of oil and gas prices to create one of the ten largest independent natural gas producers in the United States. The company's co-founders, Aubrey K. McClendon and Tom L. Ward, have been business partners in the oil and gas industry for 20 years and beneficially own approximately 11.1 million and 12.5 million of our common shares, respectively.

Drilling Activity

The following table sets forth the wells we drilled during the periods indicated. In the table, gross refers to the total wells in which we had a working interest and net refers to gross wells multiplied by our working interest.

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2002		2001		2000	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
United States						
Development:						
Productive	617	237.7	423	196.9	291	142.7
Non-productive	34	11.5	36	12.2	12	5.3
Total	651	249.2	459	209.1	303	148.0
Exploratory:						
Productive	47	24.6	36	18.4	32	17.0
Non-productive	10	5.4	17	9.0	11	5.4

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Total	57	30.0	53	27.4	43	22.4
Canada(1)						
Development:						
Productive			17	7.6	12	6.1
Non-productive			1	0.4	2	0.8
Total			18	8.0	14	6.9

(1) The company sold all of its Canadian operations in October 2001.

At December 31, 2002, we had 53 (22.4 net) wells in process. We have a fleet of six rigs which are dedicated to drilling wells operated by Chesapeake. Our drilling business is conducted through our wholly owned subsidiary, Nomac Drilling Corporation.

Well Data

At December 31, 2002, we had interests in approximately 10,700 (4,250 net) producing wells, including properties in which we held an overriding royalty interest, of which 350 (200 net) were classified as primarily oil producing wells and 10,350 (4,050 net) were classified as primarily gas producing wells. Chesapeake operates approximately 4,600 of the total 10,700 producing wells. We operate approximately 77% of our proved reserves by volume.

Proved Reserves

The following table sets forth our estimated proved reserves and the present value of the proved reserves (based on our weighted average wellhead prices at December 31, 2002 of \$30.18 per barrel of oil and \$4.28 per mcf of gas). These prices were based on the cash spot prices for oil and natural gas at December 31, 2002.

				Percent	
	Oil	Gas	Gas Equivalent	of Proved	Present Value
	(mbbl)	(mmcf)	(mmcfe)	Reserves	(\$ in thousands)
Mid-Continent	21,262	1,775,128	1,902,702	86%	\$ 3,189,592
Gulf Coast	4,006	117,786	141,819	6%	281,749
Permian Basin	7,191	69,518	112,663	5%	180,689
Williston Basin	5,122	6,841	37,576	2%	61,136
Other areas	6	10,328	10,365	1%	4,479
Total	37,587	1,979,601	2,205,125	100%	\$ 3,717,645^(a)

(a) The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows at December 31, 2002 was \$2,833,918,000.

As of December 31, 2002, the present value of our proved developed reserves as a percentage of total proved reserves was 77%, and the volume of our proved developed reserves as a percentage of total proved reserves was 74%. Natural gas reserves accounted for 90% of total proved reserves at December 31, 2002.

Actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower than the prices and costs as of the date of any estimate. A change in price of \$0.10 per mcf for natural gas and \$1.00 per barrel for oil would result in a change in our December 31, 2002 present value of proved reserves of approximately \$99 million and \$19 million, respectively.

Index to Financial Statements**Development, Exploration, Acquisition and Divestiture Activities**

The following table sets forth historical cost information regarding our development, exploration, acquisition and divestiture activities during the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
Development and leasehold costs (a)	\$ 296,426	\$ 346,114	\$ 148,608
Exploration costs	89,422	47,945	24,658
Acquisition costs:			
Proved properties	316,583	669,201	75,285
Unproved properties	14,000	35,132	3,625
Deferred income taxes	62,398	36,309	
Sales of oil and gas properties	(839)	(151,444)	(1,529)
Capitalized internal costs	16,981	12,914	10,194
Total	\$ 794,971	\$ 996,171	\$ 260,841

- (a) Includes \$120 million, \$121 million and \$54 million of expenditures in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, related to properties carried as proved undeveloped locations in the prior year's reserve reports. Included in our reserve report as of December 31, 2002 are estimated future development costs of \$570 million related to the development of proved undeveloped reserves (\$248 million in 2003, \$203 million in 2004 and \$119 million in 2005). Historically and in the future Chesapeake's development drilling schedules are subject to revision and reprioritization throughout the year, resulting from unknowable factors such as the success in one developmental drilling prospect leading to an additional drilling opportunity, rig availability, title issues or delays, and the effect that acquisitions may have on prioritizing development drilling plans.

Acreage

The following table sets forth as of December 31, 2002 the gross and net acres of both developed and undeveloped oil and gas leases which we hold. Gross acres are the total number of acres in which we own a working interest. Net acres refer to gross acres multiplied by our fractional working interest. Acreage numbers do not include our options to acquire additional leasehold which have not been exercised.

	Total Developed					
	Developed		Undeveloped		and Undeveloped	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Mid-Continent	2,569,352	1,228,365	601,993	312,513	3,171,345	1,540,878
Gulf Coast	246,508	146,986	132,909	106,826	379,417	253,812
Permian Basin	66,134	50,144	77,602	48,024	143,736	98,168

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Williston Basin	40,891	16,297	55,223	37,594	96,114	53,892
Other areas	9,737	4,891	26,879	19,699	36,616	24,589
Total	2,932,622	1,446,683	894,606	524,656	3,827,228	1,971,339

Marketing

Chesapeake's oil production is sold under market sensitive or spot price contracts. Our natural gas production is sold to purchasers under percentage-of-proceeds or percentage-of-index contracts and by direct marketing to end users or aggregators. By the terms of the percentage-of-proceeds contracts, we receive a percentage of the resale price received by the purchaser for sales of residue gas and natural gas liquids recovered after gathering and processing our gas. These purchasers sell the residue gas and natural gas liquids based primarily on spot market prices. The revenue we receive from the sale of natural gas liquids is included in natural gas sales. Under percentage-of-index contracts, the price per mmbtu we receive for our gas at the wellhead is tied to indexes published in *Inside FERC* or *Gas Daily*. During 2002, sales to Continental Natural Gas and Duke Energy Field Services of \$90.2 million and \$71.4 million, respectively, accounted for 22% of our total revenues. Management believes that the loss of one of these customers would not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or our financial position. Other than the purchasers noted above, no other customer accounted for more than 10% of total revenues in 2002.

Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary, provides marketing services, including commodity price structuring, contract administration and nomination services for Chesapeake and its partners. CEMI is a reportable segment under SFAS No. 131, *Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. See note 8 of notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

Index to Financial Statements

Hedging Activities

We utilize hedging strategies to hedge the price of a portion of our future oil and natural gas production and from time to time to manage interest rate exposure. See Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risk factors in addition to the other information included in this report. Each of these risk factors could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition, as well as adversely affect the value of an investment in our common stock or other securities.

Oil and gas prices are volatile. A decline in prices could adversely affect our financial results, cash flows, access to capital and ability to grow.

Our revenues, operating results, profitability, future rate of growth and the carrying value of our oil and gas properties depend primarily upon the prices we receive for the oil and gas we sell. Prices also affect the amount of cash flow available for capital expenditures and our ability to borrow money or raise additional capital. The amount we can borrow from banks is subject to periodic redeterminations based on prices specified by our bank group at the time of redetermination. In addition, we may have ceiling test write-downs in the future if prices fall significantly.

Historically, the markets for oil and gas have been volatile and they are likely to continue to be volatile. Wide fluctuations in oil and gas prices may result from relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty and other factors that are beyond our control, including:

worldwide and domestic supplies of oil and gas;

weather conditions;

the level of consumer demand;

the price and availability of alternative fuels;

risks associated with owning and operating drilling rigs;

the availability of pipeline capacity;

the price and level of foreign imports;

domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes;

the ability of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls;

political instability or armed conflict in oil-producing regions; and

the overall economic environment.

These factors and the volatility of the energy markets make it extremely difficult to predict future oil and gas price movements with any certainty. Declines in oil and gas prices would not only reduce revenue, but could reduce the amount of oil and gas that we can produce economically and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and reserves. Further, oil and gas prices do not necessarily move in tandem. Because approximately 90% of our proved reserves are currently natural gas reserves, we are more affected by movements in natural gas prices.

Index to Financial Statements

Our level of indebtedness and preferred stock may adversely affect operations and limit our growth, and we may have difficulty making debt service and preferred stock dividend payments on our indebtedness and preferred stock as such payments become due.

As of December 31, 2002, we had long-term indebtedness of \$1.7 billion, none of which was bank indebtedness. As of February 21, 2003, we had long-term indebtedness of \$1.76 billion, \$104 million of which was bank indebtedness. As of March 31, 2003, we had \$1.98 billion in long-term indebtedness, none of which was bank indebtedness, plus preferred stock outstanding having an aggregate liquidation preference of \$349.9 million. Our long-term indebtedness represented 65% of our total book capitalization at December 31, 2002. We expect to be highly leveraged in the foreseeable future.

Our level of indebtedness and preferred stock affects our operations in several ways, including the following:

a significant portion of our cash flows must be used to service our indebtedness; and our business may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to enable us to continue to meet our obligations under our indebtedness and our stated dividends on our preferred stock;

a high level of debt increases our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

the covenants contained in the agreements governing our outstanding indebtedness limit our ability to borrow additional funds, dispose of assets, pay dividends and make certain investments;

our debt covenants may also affect our flexibility in planning for, and reacting to, changes in the economy and in our industry; and the rights and preferences applicable to our preferred stock may limit our ability to pay dividends on our preferred stock and

a high level of debt and preferred stock may impair our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, or other general corporate purposes.

We may incur additional debt, including significant secured indebtedness, in order to make future acquisitions or to develop our properties. A higher level of indebtedness increases the risk that we may default on our existing debt obligations. Our ability to meet our debt obligations and to reduce our level of indebtedness depends on our future performance. General economic conditions, oil and gas prices and financial, business and other factors affect our operations and our future performance. Many of these factors are beyond our control. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to pay the interest on our debt, and future working capital, borrowings or equity financing may not be available to pay or refinance such debt. Factors that will affect our ability to raise cash through an offering of our capital stock or a refinancing of our debt include financial market conditions, the value of our assets and our performance at the time we need capital.

In addition, our bank borrowing base is subject to periodic redeterminations. We could be forced to repay a portion of our bank borrowings due to redeterminations of our borrowing base. If we are forced to do so, we may not have sufficient funds to make such repayments. If we do not have sufficient funds and are otherwise unable to negotiate renewals of our borrowings or arrange new financing, we may have to sell significant assets. Any such sale could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Our industry is extremely competitive.

Competition in the oil and natural gas industry is intense, and many of our competitors have greater financial and other resources than we do.

We operate in the highly competitive areas of oil and natural gas acquisition, development, exploitation, exploration and production. We face intense competition from both major and other independent oil and natural gas companies in each of the following areas:

seeking to acquire desirable producing properties or new leases for future exploration; and

seeking to acquire the equipment and expertise necessary to develop and operate our properties.

Many of our competitors have financial and other resources substantially greater than ours, and some of them are fully integrated oil companies. These companies may be able to pay more for development prospects and productive oil and natural gas properties and may be able to define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. Our ability to develop and exploit our oil and natural gas properties and to acquire

Index to Financial Statements

additional properties in the future will depend upon our ability to successfully conduct operations, evaluate and select suitable properties and consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment.

Our commodity price risk management activities may reduce the realized prices received for our oil and gas sales.

In order to manage our exposure to price volatility in marketing our oil and gas, we enter into oil and gas price risk management arrangements for a portion of our expected production. Commodity price risk management transactions may limit the prices we actually realize; and we may experience reductions in oil and gas revenues from our commodity price risk management activities in the future. The estimated fair value of our oil and gas derivative instruments outstanding as of February 20, 2003 is a liability of approximately \$64 million. In addition, our commodity price risk management transactions may expose us to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which:

our production is less than expected;

there is a widening of price differentials between delivery points for our production and the delivery point assumed in the hedge arrangement; or

the counterparties to our contracts fail to perform under the contracts.

Some of our commodity price and interest rate risk management arrangements require us to deliver cash collateral or other assurances of performance to the counterparties in the event that our payment obligations exceed certain levels. As of December 31, 2002, we were required to post a total of \$24.5 million of collateral with two of our counterparties through letters of credit issued under our bank credit facility. As of February 21, 2003, we were required to post a total of \$57.0 million of collateral. Future collateral requirements are uncertain and will depend on arrangements with our counterparties, highly volatile natural gas and oil prices and fluctuations in interest rates.

The actual quantities and present value of our proved reserves may prove to be lower than we have estimated.

This report contains estimates of our proved reserves and the estimated future net revenues from our proved reserves. These estimates are based upon various assumptions, including assumptions required by the SEC relating to oil and gas prices, drilling and operating expenses, capital expenditures, taxes and availability of funds. The process of estimating oil and gas reserves is complex. The process involves significant decisions and assumptions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. Therefore, these estimates are inherently imprecise.

Actual future production, oil and gas prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves most likely will vary from these estimates. Such variations may be significant and could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of our proved reserves. In addition, we may adjust estimates of proved reserves to reflect production history, results of exploration and development drilling, prevailing oil and gas prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our properties may also be susceptible to hydrocarbon drainage from production by operators on adjacent properties.

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At December 31, 2002, approximately 26% of our estimated proved reserves by volume were undeveloped. Recovery of undeveloped reserves requires significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. These reserve estimates include the assumption that we will make significant capital expenditures to develop the reserves, including \$248 million in 2003. You should be aware that the estimated costs may not be accurate, development may not occur as scheduled and results may not be as estimated.

You should not assume that the present values referred to in this document represent the current market value of our estimated oil and gas reserves. In accordance with SEC requirements, the estimates of our present values are based on prices and costs as of the date of the estimates. The December 31, 2002 present value is based on weighted average oil and gas prices of \$30.18 per barrel of oil and \$4.28 per mcf of natural gas. Actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower than the prices and costs as of the date of an estimate.

Any changes in consumption by oil and gas purchasers or in governmental regulations or taxation will also affect actual future net cash flows.

The timing of both the production and the costs for the development and production of oil and gas properties will affect both the timing of actual future net cash flows from our proved reserves and their present value. In addition, the 10% discount factor, which is required by the SEC to be used in calculating discounted future net cash flows for reporting purposes, is not necessarily the most accurate discount factor. The effective interest rate at various times and the risks associated with our business or the oil and gas industry in general will affect the accuracy of the 10% discount factor.

Index to Financial Statements

We may not have funds sufficient to make the significant capital expenditures required to replace our reserves.

Our exploration, development and acquisition activities require substantial capital expenditures. Historically, we have funded our capital expenditures through a combination of cash flows from operations, our bank credit facility and debt and equity issuances. Future cash flows are subject to a number of variables, such as the level of production from existing wells, prices of oil and gas, and our success in developing and producing new reserves. If revenue were to decrease as a result of lower oil and gas prices or decreased production, and our access to capital were limited, we would have a reduced ability to replace our reserves. If our cash flows from operations are not sufficient to fund our capital expenditure budget, we may not be able to access additional bank debt, debt or equity or other methods of financing to meet these requirements.

If we are not able to replace reserves, we may not be able to sustain production.

Our future success depends largely upon our ability to find, develop or acquire additional oil and gas reserves that are economically recoverable. Unless we replace the reserves we produce through successful development, exploration or acquisition activities, our proved reserves will decline over time. In addition, approximately 26% of our total estimated proved reserves by volume at December 31, 2002 were undeveloped. By their nature, estimates of undeveloped reserves are less certain. Recovery of such reserves will require significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. We may not be able to successfully find and produce reserves economically in the future. In addition, we may not be able to acquire proved reserves at acceptable costs.

Acquisitions may prove to be worth less than we paid because of uncertainties in evaluating recoverable reserves and potential liabilities.

Our recent growth is due in part to acquisitions of exploration and production companies and producing properties. We expect acquisitions will also contribute to our future growth. Successful acquisitions require an assessment of a number of factors, many of which are uncertain and beyond our control. These factors include recoverable reserves, exploration potential, future oil and gas prices, operating costs and potential environmental and other liabilities. Such assessments are inexact and their accuracy is inherently uncertain. In connection with our assessments, we perform a review of the acquired properties, which we believe is generally consistent with industry practices. However, such a review will not reveal all existing or potential problems. In addition, our review may not permit us to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to fully assess their deficiencies and capabilities. We do not inspect every well. Even when we inspect a well, we do not always discover structural, subsurface and environmental problems that may exist or arise.

We are generally not entitled to contractual indemnification for preclosing liabilities, including environmental liabilities. Normally, we acquire interests in properties on an "as is" basis with limited remedies for breaches of representations and warranties. In addition, competition for producing oil and gas properties is intense and many of our competitors have financial and other resources that are substantially greater than those available to us. Therefore, we may not be able to acquire oil and gas properties that contain economically recoverable reserves or be able to complete such acquisitions on acceptable terms.

Additionally, significant acquisitions can change the nature of our operations and business depending upon the character of the acquired properties, which may have substantially different operating and geological characteristics or be in different geographic locations than our existing properties. For example, we might decide to pursue acquisitions or properties located in geographic regions other than the Mid-Continent region. To the extent that such acquired properties are substantially different from our existing properties, our ability to efficiently realize the economic benefits of such transactions may be limited.

Future price declines may result in a writedown of our asset carrying values.

We utilize the full cost method of accounting for costs related to our oil and gas properties. Under this method, all such costs (for both productive and nonproductive properties) are capitalized and amortized on an aggregate basis over the estimated lives of the properties using the units-of-production method. However, these capitalized costs are subject to a ceiling test which limits such pooled costs to the aggregate of the present value of future net revenues attributable to proved oil and gas reserves discounted at 10% plus the lower of cost or market value of unproved properties. The full cost ceiling is evaluated at the end of each quarter using the prices for oil and gas at that date. A significant decline in oil and gas prices from current levels, or other factors, without other mitigating circumstances, could cause a future write-down of capitalized costs and a non-cash charge against future earnings.

Oil and gas drilling and producing operations are hazardous and expose us to environmental liabilities.

Oil and gas operations are subject to many risks, including well blowouts, cratering and explosions, pipe failure, fires, formations with abnormal pressures, uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas, brine or well fluids, and other environmental

Index to Financial Statements

hazards and risks. Our drilling operations involve risks from high pressures and from mechanical difficulties such as stuck pipes, collapsed casings and separated cables. If any of these risks occur, we could sustain substantial losses as a result of:

injury or loss of life;

severe damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment;

pollution or other environmental damage;

clean-up responsibilities;

regulatory investigations and penalties; and

suspension of operations.

Our liability for environmental hazards includes those created either by the previous owners of properties that we purchase or lease or by acquired companies prior to the date we acquire them. We maintain insurance against some, but not all, of the risks described above. Our insurance may not be adequate to cover casualty losses or liabilities. Also, in the future we may not be able to continue to obtain insurance at premium levels that justify its purchase.

Exploration and development drilling may not result in commercially productive reserves.

We do not always encounter commercially productive reservoirs through our drilling operations. The new wells we drill or participate in may not be productive and we may not recover all or any portion of our investment in wells we drill or participate in. The seismic data and other technologies we use do not allow us to know conclusively prior to drilling a well that oil or gas is present or may be produced economically. The cost of drilling, completing and operating a well is often uncertain, and cost factors can adversely affect the economics of a project. Our efforts will be unprofitable if we drill dry wells or wells that are productive but do not produce enough reserves to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Further, our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors, including:

unexpected drilling conditions;

title problems;

pressure or irregularities in formations;

equipment failures or accidents;

adverse weather conditions;

compliance with environmental and other governmental requirements; and

the high cost, or shortages or delays in the availability, of drilling rigs and equipment.

The loss of key personnel could adversely affect our ability to operate.

We depend, and will continue to depend in the foreseeable future, on the services of our officers and key employees with extensive experience and expertise in evaluating and analyzing producing oil and gas properties and drilling prospects, maximizing production from oil and gas properties, marketing oil and gas production, and developing and executing financing and hedging strategies. Our ability to retain our officers and key employees is important to our continued success and growth. The unexpected loss of the services of one or more of these individuals could have a detrimental effect on our business. We do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our personnel.

Lower oil and gas prices could negatively impact our ability to borrow.

Our current bank credit facility limits our borrowings to a borrowing base of \$250 million as of December 31, 2002. The borrowing base is determined periodically at the discretion of a majority of the banks and is based in part on oil and gas prices. Additionally, some of our indentures contain covenants limiting our ability to incur indebtedness in addition to that incurred under our bank credit facility. These indentures limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness unless we meet one of two alternative tests. The first alternative is based on a percentage of our adjusted consolidated net tangible assets, which is determined using discounted future net revenues from proved oil and gas reserves as of the end of each year. As of December 31,

Index to Financial Statements

2002, we cannot incur additional indebtedness under this first alternative of the debt incurrence test. The second alternative is based on the ratio of our adjusted consolidated EBITDA to our adjusted consolidated interest expense over a trailing twelve-month period. As of December 31, 2002, we are permitted to incur significant additional indebtedness under this second alternative of the debt incurrence test. Lower oil and gas prices in the future could reduce our adjusted consolidated EBITDA, as well as our adjusted consolidated net tangible assets, and thus could reduce our ability to incur additional indebtedness.

Our oil and gas marketing activities may expose us to claims from royalty owners.

In addition to marketing our own oil and gas production, our marketing activities include marketing oil and gas production for working interest owners and royalty owners in the wells that we operate. These activities include the operation of gathering systems and the sale of oil and natural gas under various arrangements. Royalty owners have commenced litigation against a number of companies in the oil and gas production business claiming that amounts paid for production attributable to the royalty owners interest violated the terms of the applicable leases and state law, that deductions from the proceeds of oil and gas production were unauthorized under the applicable leases and that amounts received by upstream sellers should be used to compute the amounts paid to the royalty owners. Chesapeake presently is a defendant in four such cases commenced as class action suits. As new cases are decided and the law in this area continues to develop, our liability relating to the marketing of oil and gas may increase.

Regulation

General. The oil and gas industry is subject to regulation at the federal, state and local level, and some of the laws, rules and regulations that govern our operations carry substantial penalties for noncompliance. This regulatory burden increases our cost of doing business and, consequently, affects our profitability.

Exploration and Production. Our operations are subject to various types of regulation at the U.S. federal, state and local levels. Such regulation includes requirements for permits to drill and to conduct other operations and for provision of financial assurances (such as bonds) covering drilling and well operations. Other activities subject to regulation are:

the location of wells,

the method of drilling and completing wells,

the surface use and restoration of properties upon which wells are drilled,

the plugging and abandoning of wells,

the disposal of fluids used or other wastes obtained in connection with operations,

the marketing, transportation and reporting of production, and

the valuation and payment of royalties.

Our operations are also subject to various conservation regulations. These include the regulation of the size of drilling and spacing units (regarding the density of wells which may be drilled in a particular area) and the unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties. In this regard, some states, such as Oklahoma, allow the forced pooling or integration of tracts to facilitate exploration, while other states, such as Texas, rely on voluntary pooling of lands and leases. In areas where pooling is voluntary, it may be more difficult to form units and, therefore, more difficult to fully develop a project if the operator owns less than 100% of the leasehold. In addition, state conservation laws establish maximum rates of production from oil and gas wells, generally prohibit the venting or flaring of gas and impose certain requirements regarding the ratability of production. The effect of these regulations is to limit the amount of oil and gas we can produce and to limit the number of wells or the locations at which we can drill.

We do not anticipate that compliance with existing laws and regulations governing exploration and production will have a significantly adverse effect upon our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Environmental Regulation. Various federal, state and local laws and regulations concerning the discharge of contaminants into the environment, the generation, storage, transportation and disposal of contaminants, and the protection of public health, natural resources, wildlife and the environment affect our exploration, development and production operations. We must take into account the cost of complying with environmental regulations in planning, designing, drilling, operating and abandoning wells. In most instances, the regulatory requirements relate to the handling and disposal of drilling and production

Index to Financial Statements

waste products, water and air pollution control procedures, and the remediation of petroleum-product contamination. In addition, our operations require us to obtain permits for, among other things,

discharges into surface waters,

discharges of storm water runoff,

the construction of facilities in wetland areas, and

the construction and operation of underground injection wells or surface pits to dispose of produced saltwater and other nonhazardous oilfield wastes.

Under state and federal laws, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes, including wastes disposed of or released by us or prior owners or operators in accordance with current laws or otherwise, to suspend or cease operations in contaminated areas, or to perform remedial plugging operations to prevent future contamination. The Environmental Protection Agency and various state agencies have limited the disposal options for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. The owner and operator of a site, and persons that treated, disposed of or arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances found at a site, may be liable, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, for the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. The Environmental Protection Agency, state environmental agencies and, in some cases, third parties are authorized to take actions in response to threats to human health or the environment and to seek to recover from responsible classes of persons the costs of such action. Furthermore, certain wastes generated by our oil and natural gas operations that are currently exempt from treatment as hazardous wastes may in the future be designated as hazardous wastes and, therefore, be subject to considerably more rigorous and costly operating and disposal requirements.

Federal and state occupational safety and health laws require us to organize information about hazardous materials used, released or produced in our operations. Certain portions of this information must be provided to employees, state and local governmental authorities and local citizens. We are also subject to the requirements and reporting set forth in federal workplace standards.

We have made and will continue to make expenditures to comply with environmental regulations and requirements. These are necessary business costs in the oil and gas industry. Although we are not fully insured against all environmental risks, we maintain insurance coverage which we believe is customary in the industry. Moreover, it is possible that other developments, such as stricter and more comprehensive environmental laws and regulations, as well as claims for damages to property or persons resulting from company operations, could result in substantial costs and liabilities, including civil and criminal penalties, to Chesapeake. We believe we are in substantial compliance with existing environmental regulations, and that, absent the occurrence of an extraordinary event the effect of which cannot be predicted, any noncompliance will not have a material adverse effect on our operations or earnings.

Income Taxes

At December 31, 2002, Chesapeake had federal income tax net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$653 million. Additionally, we had approximately \$300 million of alternative minimum tax (AMT) NOL carryforwards available as a deduction against future AMT income and approximately \$8 million of percentage depletion carryforwards. The NOL carryforwards expire from 2010 through 2022. The

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value of these carryforwards depends on the ability of Chesapeake to generate taxable income. In addition, for AMT purposes, only 90% of AMT income in any given year may be offset by AMT NOLs.

The ability of Chesapeake to utilize NOL carryforwards to reduce future federal taxable income and federal income tax is subject to various limitations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The utilization of such carryforwards may be limited upon the occurrence of certain ownership changes, including the issuance or exercise of rights to acquire stock, the purchase or sale of stock by 5% stockholders, as defined in the Treasury regulations, and the offering of stock by us during any three-year period resulting in an aggregate change of more than 50% in the beneficial ownership of Chesapeake.

In the event of an ownership change (as defined for income tax purposes), Section 382 of the Code imposes an annual limitation on the amount of a corporation's taxable income that can be offset by these carryforwards. The limitation is generally equal to the product of (i) the fair market value of the equity of the company multiplied by (ii) a percentage approximately equivalent to the yield on long-term tax exempt bonds during the month in which an ownership change occurs. In addition, the limitation is increased if there are recognized built-in gains during any post-change year, but only to the extent of any net unrealized built-in gains (as defined in the Code) inherent in the assets sold. Chesapeake had an ownership change in March 1998 which triggered a limitation. Certain NOLs acquired through various acquisitions are also subject to limitations. Of the

Index to Financial Statements

\$653 million NOLs and \$300 million AMT NOLs, \$346 million and \$83 million, respectively, are limited under Section 382. Therefore, \$307 million of the NOLs and \$217 million of the AMT NOLs are not subject to the limitation. The utilization of \$346 million of the NOLs and the utilization of \$83 million of the AMT NOLs subject to the Section 382 limitation are limited to approximately \$41 million and \$15 million, respectively, each taxable year. Although no assurances can be made, we do not believe that an additional ownership change has occurred as of December 31, 2002. Equity transactions after the date hereof by Chesapeake or by 5% stockholders (including relatively small transactions and transactions beyond our control) could cause an ownership change and therefore a limitation on the annual utilization of NOLs.

In the event of another ownership change, the amount of Chesapeake's NOLs available for use each year will depend upon future events that cannot currently be predicted and upon interpretation of complex rules under Treasury regulations. If less than the full amount of the annual limitation is utilized in any given year, the unused portion may be carried forward and may be used in addition to successive years' annual limitation.

We expect to utilize our NOL carryforwards and other tax deductions and credits to offset taxable income in the future. However, there is no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not challenge these carryforwards or their utilization.

In 2002, the Internal Revenue Service completed an audit of Chesapeake for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000. There were no significant adjustments resulting from this audit.

Title to Properties

Our title to properties is subject to royalty, overriding royalty, carried, net profits, working and other similar interests and contractual arrangements customary in the oil and gas industry, to liens for current taxes not yet due and to other encumbrances. As is customary in the industry in the case of undeveloped properties, only cursory investigation of record title is made at the time of acquisition. Drilling title opinions are usually prepared before commencement of drilling operations. We believe we have satisfactory title to substantially all of our active properties in accordance with standards generally accepted in the oil and gas industry. Nevertheless, we are involved in title disputes from time to time which result in litigation. See Item 3 Legal Proceedings for a description of pending cases challenging certain of our oil and gas leasehold interests in the West Panhandle Field of Texas.

Operating Hazards and Insurance

The oil and gas business involves a variety of operating risks, including the risk of fire, explosions, blow-outs, pipe failure, abnormally pressured formations and environmental hazards such as oil spills, gas leaks, ruptures or discharges of toxic gases. If any of these should occur, Chesapeake could suffer substantial losses due to injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment, pollution or other environmental damage, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigation and penalties, and suspension of operations. Our horizontal and deep drilling activities involve greater risk of mechanical problems than vertical and shallow drilling operations.

Chesapeake maintains a \$50 million oil and gas lease operator policy that insures against certain sudden and accidental risks associated with drilling, completing and operating our wells. There can be no assurance that this insurance will be adequate to cover any losses or exposure to liability. We also carry comprehensive general liability policies and a \$75 million umbrella policy. We carry workers' compensation insurance in all states in which we operate and a \$1 million employment practice liability policy. While we believe these policies are customary in the

industry, they do not provide complete coverage against all operating risks.

Employees

Chesapeake had 866 employees as of December 31, 2002, which includes 123 employed by our drilling rig subsidiary, Nomac Drilling Corporation. No employees are represented by organized labor unions. We believe our employee relations are good.

Index to Financial Statements

Glossary

The terms defined in this section are used throughout this Form 10-K.

Bcf. Billion cubic feet.

Bcfe. Billion cubic feet of gas equivalent.

Bbl. One stock tank barrel, or 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, used herein in reference to crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.

Btu. British thermal unit, which is the heat required to raise the temperature of a one-pound mass of water from 58.5 to 59.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

Commercial Well; Commercially Productive Well. An oil and gas well which produces oil and gas in sufficient quantities such that proceeds from the sale of such production exceed production expenses and taxes.

Developed Acreage. The number of acres which are allocated or assignable to producing wells or wells capable of production.

Development Well. A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Dry Hole; Dry Well. A well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Exploratory Well. A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area, to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir or to extend a known reservoir.

Farmout. An assignment of an interest in a drilling location and related acreage conditional upon the drilling of a well on that location.

Formation. A succession of sedimentary beds that were deposited under the same general geologic conditions.

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Full Cost Pool. The full cost pool consists of all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration, and development activities for a company using the full cost method of accounting. Additionally, any internal costs that can be directly identified with acquisition, exploration and development activities are included. Any costs related to production, general corporate overhead or similar activities are not included.

Gross Acres or Gross Wells. The total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which a working interest is owned.

Horizontal Wells. Wells which are drilled at angles greater than 70 degrees from vertical.

Mbbl. One thousand barrels of crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.

Mbtu. One thousand btus.

Mcf. One thousand cubic feet.

Mcfe. One thousand cubic feet of gas equivalent.

Mmbbl. One million barrels of crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.

Mmbtu. One million btus.

Mmcf. One million cubic feet.

Mmcfe. One million cubic feet of gas equivalent.

Net Acres or Net Wells. The sum of the fractional working interest owned in gross acres or gross wells.

NYMEX. New York Mercantile Exchange.

Index to Financial Statements

Present Value or PV-10. When used with respect to oil and gas reserves, present value or PV-10 means the estimated future gross revenue to be generated from the production of proved reserves, net of estimated production and future development costs, using prices and costs in effect at the determination date, without giving effect to non-property related expenses such as general and administrative expenses, debt service and future income tax expense or to depreciation, depletion and amortization, discounted using an annual discount rate of 10%.

Productive Well. A well that is producing oil or gas or that is capable of production.

Proved Developed Reserves. Reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Additional oil and gas expected to be obtained through the application of fluid injection or other improved recovery techniques for supplementing the natural forces and mechanisms of primary recovery should be included as proved developed reserves only after testing by a pilot project or after the operation of an installed program has confirmed through production responses that increased recovery will be achieved.

Proved Reserves. The estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Reservoirs are considered proved if economic producibility is supported by either actual production or conclusive formation test. The area of a reservoir considered proved includes (a) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any, and (b) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir. Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (such as fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when successful testing by a pilot project, or the operation of an installed program in the reservoir, provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

Proved Undeveloped Location. A site on which a development well can be drilled consistent with spacing rules for purposes of recovering proved undeveloped reserves.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves. Reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion. Reserves on undrilled acreage are limited to those drilling units offsetting productive units that are reasonably certain of production when drilled. Proved reserves for other undrilled units can be claimed only where it can be demonstrated with certainty that there is continuity of production from the existing productive formation. Proved undeveloped reserves may not include estimates attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual tests in the area and in the same reservoir.

Royalty Interest. An interest in an oil and gas property entitling the owner to a share of oil or gas production free of costs of production.

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows. The discounted future net cash flows relating to proved reserves based on year-end prices, costs and statutory tax rates (adjusted for permanent differences) and a 10-percent annual discount rate.

Tcf. One trillion cubic feet.

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Tcfe. One trillion cubic feet of gas equivalent.

Undeveloped Acreage. Lease acreage on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas regardless of whether such acreage contains proved reserves.

Working Interest. The operating interest which gives the owner the right to drill, produce and conduct operating activities on the property and a share of production.

Written Put Option. An option, exercisable by the buyer, to require the seller (writer) to sell a specified amount of a commodity at an agreed upon price and time. The buyer pays the seller (writer) a premium for entering into the transaction.

Secondary Operating Areas

Gulf Coast. Chesapeake's Gulf Coast proved reserves (consisting primarily of the Deep Giddings Field in Texas and the Austin Chalk and Tuscaloosa Trends in Louisiana) represented 142 bcfe, or 6%, of our total proved reserves as of December 31, 2002. During 2002, the Gulf Coast assets produced 23.3 bcfe, or 13%, of our total production. During 2002, we invested approximately \$20.9 million to drill 13 (6.3 net) wells in the Gulf Coast. We anticipate the Gulf Coast will contribute approximately 26 bcfe, or 11%, of expected total production during 2003. Substantially all of our budgeted production is expected to come from proved reserves estimated as of December 31, 2002. We anticipate spending approximately 5% of our total budget for exploration and development activities in the Gulf Coast region during 2003.

Permian Basin. Chesapeake's Permian Basin proved reserves (consisting primarily of the Lovington area in New Mexico) represented 113 bcfe, or 5%, of our total proved reserves as of December 31, 2002. During 2002, the Permian assets produced 7.6 bcfe, or 4%, of our total production. We anticipate the Permian Basin will contribute approximately 8 bcfe, or 3%, of expected total production during 2003. Substantially all of our budgeted production is expected to come from proved reserves estimated as of December 31, 2002. During 2002, we invested approximately \$10.3 million to drill 19 (8.8 net) wells in the Permian Basin. For 2003, we anticipate spending approximately 2% of our total budget for exploration and development activities in the Permian Basin.

Williston Basin. Chesapeake's Williston Basin proved reserves represented 38 bcf, or 2%, of our total proved reserves as of December 31, 2002. During 2002, the Williston assets produced 3.2 bcf, or 2%, of our total production. We anticipate the Williston Basin will contribute approximately 4 bcf, or 2%, of expected total production during 2003. Substantially all of our budgeted production is expected to come from proved reserves estimated as of December 31, 2002. During 2002, we invested approximately \$4.4 million to drill 3 (1.0 net) wells in the Williston Basin. For 2003, we have not budgeted any exploration and development activities in the Williston Basin.

The tables below set forth information as of December 31, 2002 with respect to our estimated proved reserves, the associated estimated future net revenue and the present value at such date. Ryder Scott Company L.P. evaluated 20%, Lee Keeling and Associates evaluated 23%, Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc. evaluated 20% and Williamson Petroleum Consultants, Inc. evaluated 10% of our combined discounted future net revenues from our estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2002. The remaining 27% was evaluated internally by our engineers. All estimates were prepared based upon a review of production histories and other geologic, economic, ownership and engineering data we developed. The present value of estimated future net revenue shown is not intended to represent the current market value of the estimated oil and gas reserves we own.

Estimated Proved Reserves	Oil	Gas	Total
as of December 31, 2002	(mdbl)	(mmcf)	(mmcfe)
Proved developed	28,111	1,458,284	1,626,952
Proved undeveloped	9,476	521,317	578,173
Total proved	37,587	1,979,601	2,205,125
Estimated Future Net Revenue	Proved	Proved	Total
as of December 31, 2002(a)	Developed	Undeveloped	Proved
	(\$ in thousands)		
Estimated future net revenue	\$ 5,213,550	\$ 1,545,319	\$ 6,758,869
Present value of future net revenue	\$ 2,849,681	\$ 867,964	\$ 3,717,645(b)

- The future net revenue attributable to our estimated proved undeveloped reserves of \$1.5 billion at December 31, 2002, and the \$868 million present value thereof, have been calculated assuming that we will expend approximately \$570 million to develop these reserves. The amount and

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timing of these expenditures will depend on a number of factors, including actual drilling results, product prices and the availability of capital.

No estimates of proved reserves comparable to those included herein have been included in reports to any federal agency other than the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Chesapeake's ownership interest used in calculating proved reserves and the associated estimated future net revenue were determined after giving effect to the assumed maximum participation by other parties to our farmout and participation agreements. The prices used in calculating the estimated future net revenue attributable to proved reserves do not reflect market prices for oil and gas production sold subsequent to December 31, 2002. There can be no assurance that all of the estimated proved reserves will be produced and sold at the assumed prices.

Index to Financial Statements

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and in projecting future rates of production and timing of development expenditures, including many factors beyond Chesapeake's control. The reserve data represent only estimates. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and gas that cannot be measured in an exact way, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. As a result, estimates made by different engineers often vary. In addition, results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may justify revision of such estimates, and such revisions may be material. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the actual quantities of oil and gas that are ultimately recovered. Furthermore, the estimated future net revenue from proved reserves and the associated present value are based upon certain assumptions, including prices, future production levels and cost, that may not prove correct. The foregoing uncertainties are particularly true as to proved undeveloped reserves, which are inherently less certain than proved developed reserves and which comprise a significant portion of our proved reserves. In addition, the estimated future net revenue from proved reserves and the associated present value does not include any estimates of corporate overhead, debt service costs, future income tax expense, or depreciation, depletion and amortization expense.

See Item 1 Business and note 11 of notes to consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 for a description of drilling, production and other information regarding our oil and gas properties.

Facilities

Chesapeake owns an office building complex in Oklahoma City and field offices in Lindsay, Waynoka, and Weatherford, Oklahoma; Garden City, Kansas; Borger, Dumas and College Station, Texas; and Eunice and Hobbs, New Mexico. In addition, Chesapeake leases field office space in Forgan, Kingfisher, Sayre and Wilburton, Oklahoma; Navasota, Texas; and Dickinson, North Dakota. Chesapeake owns 40 different gas gathering and processing facilities located in Oklahoma, Kansas and Louisiana.

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are currently involved in various routine disputes incidental to our business operations. We believe that the final resolution of such currently pending or threatened litigation is not likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations. In addition, the following matters are pending:

One of our subsidiaries has been a defendant in 16 lawsuits filed between June 1997 and December 2001 by royalty owners seeking the termination of certain of our gas leases located in the West Panhandle Field in Texas. Because of inconsistent jury verdicts in four of the cases tried to date and because the amount of damages sought is not specified in all of the pending cases, the outcome of any future trials and appeals could not be predicted. As a result, management determined that these cases should be reported as material pending legal proceedings, and we have done so beginning with our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999. Management has reevaluated the risk of liability posed by these cases primarily as a result of a recent decision by the Texas Supreme Court interpreting a lease provision similar to the lease provision at issue in our litigation. In light of this decision, management has concluded that the damages, if any, that might be awarded to plaintiffs in the lease cessation cases pending against us would not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations. Because our assessment of the lease cessation cases has changed, we have reversed approximately \$3 million of the reserve previously established in connection with these cases as a reduction to general and administrative expenses during 2002.

ITEM 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

Not applicable.

Index to Financial Statements**PART II****ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters****Price Range of Common Stock**

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CHK. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange:

	Common Stock	
	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2002:		
First Quarter	\$ 7.78	\$ 5.05
Second Quarter	8.55	6.81
Third Quarter	7.25	4.50
Fourth Quarter	8.06	5.89
Year ended December 31, 2001:		
First Quarter	\$ 11.06	\$ 7.65
Second Quarter	9.45	6.20
Third Quarter	6.96	4.50
Fourth Quarter	7.59	5.26

At February 24, 2003 there were 1,177 holders of record of our common stock and approximately 48,000 beneficial owners.

Dividends

On September 20, 2002, our board of directors declared a \$0.03 per share dividend on our common stock which was paid in October 2002. On December 20, 2002, our board of directors declared a \$0.03 per share dividend on our common stock which was paid on January 15, 2003. Prior to the October dividend, we had not paid a dividend on our common stock since 1998. While we expect to continue to pay dividends on our common stock, the payment of future cash dividends will depend upon, among other things, our financial condition, funds from operations, the level of our capital and development expenditures, our future business prospects, any contractual restrictions and any other factors considered relevant by the board of directors.

Our revolving credit agreement limits the amount of cash dividends we may pay to \$25.0 million per year, excluding dividends on our 6.75% cumulative convertible preferred stock. Four of the indentures governing our outstanding senior notes contain restrictions on our ability to declare and pay cash dividends. Under these indentures, we may not pay any cash dividends on our common or preferred stock if an event of default has occurred, if we have not met one of the two debt incurrence tests described in the indentures, or if immediately after giving effect to the dividend payment, we have paid total dividends and made other restricted payments in excess of the permitted amounts. As of December 31,

2002, our coverage ratio for purposes of the debt incurrence test was 2.9 to 1, compared to 2.25 to 1 required in our indentures.

ITEM 6. *Selected Financial Data*

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data of Chesapeake for the twelve months ended December 31, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999 and 1998. The data are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements revised to reflect the reclassification of certain items, as more fully described in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Our acquisition of Gothic Energy Corporation in the first quarter of 2001, and the divestiture of our Canadian assets in October 2001, materially affect the comparability of the selected financial data for 2001 and 2000. The Gothic acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method. The table should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements, including the notes, appearing in Items 7 and 8 of this report.

Index to Financial Statements

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
	(Revised)	(Revised)			
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues:					
Oil and gas sales	\$ 568,187	\$ 820,318	\$ 470,170	\$ 280,445	\$ 256,887
Oil and gas marketing sales	170,315	148,733	157,782	74,501	121,059
Total revenues	738,502	969,051	627,952	354,946	377,946
Operating costs:					
Production expenses	98,191	75,374	50,085	46,298	51,202
Production taxes	30,101	33,010	24,840	13,264	8,295
General and administrative	17,618	14,449	13,177	13,477	19,918
Oil and gas marketing expenses	165,736	144,373	152,309	71,533	119,008
Oil and gas depreciation, depletion and amortization	221,189	172,902	101,291	95,044	146,644
Depreciation and amortization of other assets	14,009	8,663	7,481	7,810	8,076
Impairment of oil and gas properties					826,000
Impairment of other assets					55,000
Total operating costs	546,844	448,771	349,183	247,426	1,234,143
Income (loss) from operations	191,658	520,280	278,769	107,520	(856,197)
Other income (expense):					
Interest and other income	7,340	2,877	3,649	8,562	3,926
Interest expense	(112,031)	(98,321)	(86,256)	(81,052)	(68,249)
Loss on investment in Seven Seas	(17,201)				
Loss on repurchases of debt	(2,626)	(76,667)			(13,334)
Impairments of investments in securities		(10,079)			
Gain on sale of Canadian subsidiary		27,000			
Gothic standby credit facility costs		(3,392)			
Total other income (expense)	(124,518)	(158,582)	(82,607)	(72,490)	(77,657)
Income (loss) before income taxes	67,140	361,698	196,162	35,030	(933,854)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	26,854	144,292	(259,408)	1,764	
Net income (loss)	40,286	217,406	455,570	33,266	(933,854)
Preferred stock dividends	(10,117)	(2,050)	(8,484)	(16,711)	(12,077)
Gain on redemption of preferred stock			6,574		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 30,169	\$ 215,356	\$ 453,660	\$ 16,555	\$ (945,931)
Earnings (loss) per common share					
Basic	\$ 0.18	\$ 1.33	\$ 3.52	\$ 0.17	\$ (9.97)
Assuming Dilution	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.25	\$ 3.01	\$ 0.16	\$ (9.97)
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.06	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.04
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash provided by operating activities before changes in working capital	\$ 412,517	\$ 518,563	\$ 305,804	\$ 138,727	\$ 117,500
Cash provided by operating activities	432,531	553,737	314,640	145,022	94,639
Cash used in investing activities	779,745	670,105	325,229	153,908	548,050
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	477,257	234,507	(27,740)	13,102	363,797
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(545)	(329)	4,922	(4,726)
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):					
Total assets	\$ 2,875,608	\$ 2,286,768	\$ 1,440,426	\$ 850,533	\$ 812,615

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Long-term debt, net of current maturities	1,651,198	1,329,453	944,845	964,097	919,076
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	907,875	767,407	313,232	(217,544)	(248,568)

Index to Financial Statements**ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Overview**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the production volumes, oil and gas sales, average sales prices received and expenses for the periods indicated:

		Years Ended December 31,		
		2002	2001	2000
Net Production:				
Oil (mmbbl)		3,466	2,880	3,068
Gas (mmcf)		160,682	144,171	115,771
Gas equivalent (mmcfe)		181,478	161,451	134,179
Oil and Gas Sales (\$ in thousands):				
Oil sales		\$ 88,495	\$ 69,602	\$ 89,209
Oil derivatives	realized gains (losses)	(1,092)	7,920	(8,256)
Oil derivatives	unrealized gains (losses)	(7,369)	5,116	
Total oil sales		80,034	82,638	80,953
Gas sales		470,913	560,536	411,521
Gas derivatives	realized gains (losses)	97,138	97,471	(22,304)
Gas derivatives	unrealized gains (losses)	(79,898)	79,673	
Total gas sales		488,153	737,680	389,217
Total oil and gas sales		\$ 568,187	\$ 820,318	\$ 470,170
Average Sales Price (excluding gains (losses) on derivatives):				
Oil (\$ per bbl)		\$ 25.53	\$ 24.17	\$ 29.08
Gas (\$ per mcf)		\$ 2.93	\$ 3.89	\$ 3.55
Gas equivalent (\$ per mcfe)		\$ 3.08	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.73
Average Sales Price (excluding unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives):				
Oil (\$ per bbl)		\$ 25.22	\$ 26.92	\$ 26.39
Gas (\$ per mcf)		\$ 3.54	\$ 4.56	\$ 3.36
Gas equivalent (\$ per mcfe)		\$ 3.61	\$ 4.56	\$ 3.50
Expenses (\$ per mcfe):				
Production expenses and taxes		\$ 0.71	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.56
General and administrative		\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.10
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		\$ 1.22	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.75
Net Wells Drilled		279	245	177
Net Wells at End of Period		4,237	3,572	2,697

Recent Developments

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Our 2003 results of operations will be significantly impacted by acquisitions of oil and gas properties we have recently completed or announced and the related financings of the pending acquisitions.

On January 31, 2003, we completed the acquisition of Mid-Continent gas assets from a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tulsa-based ONEOK, Inc. for \$300 million. Based on internal reservoir engineering estimates, we believe the acquisition adds approximately 200 bcfe of proved reserves. The acquisition was funded with proceeds generated from the company's December 2002 issuance of 23 million common shares at \$7.50 per share and \$150 million of 7.75% senior notes.

On February 24, 2003, we announced that we had entered into an agreement to acquire El Paso Corporation's Anadarko Basin assets in western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle for \$500 million, which, by our internal estimates, will add approximately 328 bcfe to our estimated proved reserves and approximately 67 mmcf to our daily production. We expect to close the El Paso acquisition in March 2003.

On February 24, 2003, we announced that we had entered into an agreement to acquire Vintage Petroleum, Inc.'s assets in the Bray field in southern Oklahoma for \$30 million, which, by our internal estimates, will add approximately 22 bcfe to our estimated proved reserves and approximately 3.5 mmcf to our daily production. We expect to close the Vintage acquisition in March 2003.

On February 25, 2003, we announced a proposed private placement of \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of senior notes, a proposed public offering of 20,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to our existing shelf registration statement and a proposed private placement of \$200 million of convertible preferred stock. There is no assurance these proposed offerings will be completed or, if they are completed, that they will be completed for the amount contemplated.

Index to Financial Statements**Results of Operations**

General. For the year ended December 31, 2002, Chesapeake had net income of \$40.3 million, or \$0.17 per diluted common share, on total revenues of \$738.5 million. This compares to net income of \$217.4 million, or \$1.25 per diluted common share, on total revenues of \$969.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2001, and net income of \$455.6 million, or \$3.01 per diluted common share, on total revenues of \$628.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2000. The 2002 net income includes, on a pre-tax basis, \$88.0 million in net unrealized losses on oil and gas and interest rate derivatives, a \$17.2 million impairment of our investment in Seven Seas Petroleum, Inc. and a \$2.6 million loss on repurchases of debt. The 2001 net income included, on a pre-tax basis, \$84.8 million in net unrealized gains on oil and gas derivatives, a \$10.1 million impairment of certain equity investments, a \$27.0 million gain on the sale of our Canadian subsidiary, a \$3.4 million cost for an unsecured standby credit facility associated with the acquisition of Gothic Energy Corporation and a \$76.7 million loss on repurchases of debt. Net income in 2000 was significantly enhanced by the reversal of a deferred tax valuation allowance in the amount of \$265.0 million. The reversal related to Chesapeake's expected ability to generate sufficient future taxable income to utilize net operating losses prior to their expiration.

Oil and Gas Sales. During 2002, oil and gas sales were \$568.2 million versus \$820.3 million in 2001 and \$470.2 million in 2000. In 2002, Chesapeake produced 181.5 bcf at a weighted average price of \$3.61 per mcf, compared to 161.5 bcf produced in 2001 at a weighted average price of \$4.56 per mcf, and 134.2 bcf produced in 2000 at a weighted average price of \$3.50 per mcf (weighted average prices for all years discussed exclude the effect of unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives). The decline in prices in 2002 resulted in a decline in revenue of \$172 million offset by \$92 million due to increased production, for a net decrease in revenues of \$80 million (excluding unrealized gains (losses) on oil and gas derivatives). The increase in 2001 revenues (excluding unrealized gains (losses) on oil and gas derivatives) over 2000 revenues of \$265 million is due to increased prices (\$171 million) and increased production (\$94 million).

The change in oil and gas prices has a significant impact on our oil and gas revenues and cash flows. Assuming the 2002 production levels, a change of \$0.10 per mcf would result in an increase/decrease in revenues and cash flow of approximately \$16 million and \$15 million, respectively, and a change of \$1.00 per barrel would result in an increase/decrease in revenues and cash flows of approximately \$3.5 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, without considering the effect of derivative activities.

For 2002, we realized an average price per barrel of oil of \$25.22, compared to \$26.92 in 2001 and \$26.39 in 2000 (weighted average prices for all years discussed exclude the effect of unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives). Natural gas prices realized per mcf (excluding unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives) were \$3.54, \$4.56 and \$3.36 in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Realized gains (losses) from our oil and gas derivatives resulted in a net increase in oil and gas revenues of \$96.0 million or \$0.53 per mcf in 2002, a net increase of \$105.4 million or \$0.65 per mcf in 2001 and a net decrease of \$30.6 million or \$0.23 per mcf in 2000.

Effective January 1, 2001, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. This statement establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that derivative instruments (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded at fair value and included in the consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation, which is established at the inception of a derivative. For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, changes in fair value, to the extent the hedge is effective, are recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. Any change in the fair value resulting from ineffectiveness, as defined by SFAS 133, is recognized immediately in oil and gas sales. For derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges (in accordance with SFAS 133), changes in fair value, as well as the offsetting changes in the estimated fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized currently in earnings. Differences between the changes in the fair values of the hedged item and the derivative instrument, if any, represent gains or losses on ineffectiveness and are reflected currently in interest expense. Hedge effectiveness is measured at least quarterly based on the relative changes in fair value between the derivative contract and the hedged item over time. Changes in fair value of contracts that do not qualify as hedges or are not designated as hedges are also recognized currently in earnings. See *Hedging Activities* below and *Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* for additional information regarding our hedging activities.

Pursuant to SFAS 133, our cap-swaps, counter-swaps and basis protection swaps do not qualify for designation as cash flow hedges. Therefore, changes in fair value of these instruments that occur prior to their maturity, together with any change in fair value of cash flow hedges resulting from ineffectiveness, are reported currently in the consolidated statements of operations as unrealized gains (losses) within oil and gas sales. These unrealized gains (losses) do not represent cash gains or losses.

Index to Financial Statements

Rather, these amounts are temporary valuation swings in contracts or portions of contracts that are not entitled to receive SFAS 133 cash flow hedge accounting treatment.

Chesapeake recorded \$87.3 million of net unrealized losses in 2002 on certain of our oil and gas derivatives that have not been designated as cash flow hedges in accordance with SFAS 133 compared to \$84.8 million of net unrealized gains in 2001, and no such income (loss) in 2000.

The following table shows our production by region for 2002, 2001 and 2000:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2002		2001		2000	
	mmcf	Percent	mmcf	Percent	mmcf	Percent
Mid-Continent	147,348	81%	116,133	72%	78,342	58%
Gulf Coast	23,264	13	27,531	17	35,154	26
Canada			9,075	6	12,076	9
Permian Basin	7,637	4	5,029	3	6,166	5
Williston Basin and Other	3,229	2	3,683	2	2,441	2
Total production	181,478	100%	161,451	100%	134,179	100%

Natural gas production represented approximately 89% of our total production volume on an equivalent basis in 2002, compared to 89% in 2001 and 86% in 2000. The increase in production from 2000 through 2002 is due to the combination of organic production growth during the period as well as acquisitions completed in 2001 and 2002.

Oil and Gas Marketing Sales. Chesapeake realized \$170.3 million in oil and gas marketing sales for third parties in 2002, with corresponding oil and gas marketing expenses of \$165.7 million, for a net margin of \$4.6 million. This compares to sales of \$148.7 million and \$157.8 million, expenses of \$144.4 million and \$152.3 million, and margins of \$4.3 million and \$5.5 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively. In 2002 and 2001, Chesapeake realized an increase in volumes related to oil and gas marketing sales, which was partially offset by a decrease in oil and gas prices for both years.

Production Expenses. Production expenses, which include lifting costs and ad valorem taxes, were \$98.2 million in 2002, compared to \$75.4 million and \$50.1 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively. On a unit of production basis, production expenses were \$0.54 per mcf in 2002 compared to \$0.47 and \$0.37 per mcf in 2001 and 2000, respectively. The increase in costs on a per unit basis in 2002 and 2001 is due primarily to increased field service costs and higher production costs associated with properties acquired during these years. We expect that production expenses per mcf in 2003 will range from \$0.51 to \$0.55.

Production Taxes. Production taxes were \$30.1 million in 2002 compared to \$33.0 million in 2001 and \$24.8 million in 2000. On a unit of production basis, production taxes were \$0.17, \$0.20 and \$0.19 per mcf in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The decrease in 2002 of \$2.9

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million was due to a decrease in the average wellhead prices received for natural gas. The increase in 2001 of \$8.2 million was due to an increase in production volumes and, to a lesser extent, an increase in the average wellhead prices received for natural gas. In general, production taxes are calculated using value-based formulas that produce higher per unit costs when oil and gas prices are higher. We expect production taxes per mcfe to range from \$0.25 to \$0.28 in 2003 based on our assumption that oil and natural gas wellhead prices will range from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per mcfe.

General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expenses, which are net of internal payroll and non-payroll costs capitalized in our oil and gas properties (see note 11 of notes to consolidated financial statements), were \$17.6 million in 2002, \$14.4 million in 2001 and \$13.2 million in 2000. The increase in 2002 and 2001 is the result of the company's growth related to the various acquisitions which occurred in 2002 and 2001. We anticipate that general and administrative expenses for 2003 will be between \$0.08 and \$0.10 per mcfe, which is approximately the same level as 2002.

Chesapeake follows the full-cost method of accounting under which all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration and development activities are capitalized. We capitalize internal costs that can be directly identified with our acquisition, exploration and development activities and do not include any costs related to production, general corporate overhead or similar activities. We capitalized \$17.0 million, \$12.9 million and \$10.2 million of internal costs in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, directly related to our oil and gas exploration and development efforts.

During 2002, we reversed approximately \$3 million of our accrued liability previously established in connection with the West Panhandle Field cessation cases as a reduction to general and administrative expenses.

In connection with a legal proceeding brought against us by certain royalty owners, we determined that a portion of the marketing fee we had charged the royalty owners should be refunded. In late 2002, we deposited with the court \$3.3 million to be held in an interest-bearing account for distribution to affected royalty owners which resulted in a charge to general and

Index to Financial Statements

administrative expenses. A description of pending royalty owner litigation is included below under Liquidity and Capital Resources Contingencies.

Oil and Gas Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization. Depreciation, depletion and amortization of oil and gas properties was \$221.2 million, \$172.9 million and \$101.3 million during 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The average DD&A rate per mcfe, which is a function of capitalized costs, future development costs, and the related underlying reserves in the periods presented, was \$1.22 (all domestic), \$1.07 (\$1.08 in U.S. and \$0.90 in Canada), and \$0.75 (\$0.76 in U.S. and \$0.71 in Canada) in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. We expect the 2003 DD&A rate to be between \$1.30 and \$1.35 per mcfe. The increase in the average rate from 2000 to 2002 is primarily the result of higher drilling costs and higher costs associated with acquisitions.

Depreciation and Amortization of Other Assets. Depreciation and amortization of other assets was \$14.0 million in 2002, compared to \$8.7 million in 2001 and \$7.5 million in 2000. The increases in 2002 and 2001 were primarily the result of higher depreciation costs on fixed assets related to capital expenditures made in both years. Other property and equipment costs are depreciated on a straight-line basis. Buildings are depreciated over 31.5 years, drilling rigs are depreciated over 12 years and all other property and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to seven years. To the extent the drilling rigs are used to drill our wells, a substantial portion of the depreciation is capitalized in oil and gas properties as exploration or development costs. We expect 2003 depreciation and amortization of other assets to be between \$0.08 and \$0.10 per mcfe.

Interest and Other Income. Interest and other income was \$7.3 million, \$2.9 million and \$3.6 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The increase in 2002 was the result of income recognized on our investments in Seven Seas and RAM and interest earned on overnight investments. The decrease in 2001 was the result of a decrease in miscellaneous non-oil and gas income offset by an increase in interest income.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$112.0 million in 2002, compared to \$98.3 million in 2001 and \$86.3 million in 2000. The increase in 2002 is due to a \$264 million increase in average long-term borrowings in 2002 compared to 2001. The increase in 2001 is due to a \$260 million increase in average long-term borrowings in 2001 compared to 2000, partially offset by a decrease in the overall average interest rate. In addition to the interest expense reported, we capitalized \$5.0 million of interest during 2002, compared to \$4.7 million capitalized in 2001, and \$2.4 million capitalized in 2000 on significant investments in unproved properties that were not being currently depreciated, depleted or amortized and on which exploration activities were in progress. Interest is capitalized using the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding borrowings. We expect 2003 interest expense to be between \$0.65 and \$0.70 per mcfe.

From time to time, we enter into derivative instruments designed to mitigate our exposure to the volatility in interest rates. For interest rate derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges (in accordance with SFAS 133), changes in fair value of interest rate derivatives are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as assets (liabilities) and the debt's carrying value amount is adjusted by the change in the fair value of the debt subsequent to the initiation of the derivative. Any resulting differences are recorded currently as ineffectiveness in the consolidated statements of operations as an adjustment to interest expense. Included in interest expense in 2002 are a realized gain of \$6.1 million related to interest rate derivatives and a loss on ineffectiveness of \$3.5 million. There were no such gains or losses in 2001 or 2000.

Loss on Investments in Seven Seas. In July 2001, Chesapeake purchased \$22.5 million principal amount of 12% senior secured notes due 2004 issued by Seven Seas Petroleum, Inc. and detachable seven-year warrants to purchase approximately 12.6 million shares of Seven Seas common stock at an exercise price of approximately \$1.78 per share. The 12% senior secured notes held by us, and the \$22.5 million of notes acquired by other parties, are secured by a pledge of substantially all of the assets owned by Seven Seas.

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In December 2002, Seven Seas announced that it was in default under the senior secured notes. On December 13, 2002, we accelerated all amounts owing to us. On December 14, 2002, Seven Seas announced that it had entered into an agreement with an independent third party to sell its interests in the Guaduas oil field in Colombia for \$20 million. Later in December 2002, holders of its senior unsecured notes filed an involuntary Chapter 7 petition in bankruptcy against Seven Seas. In January 2003, the case was converted to a Chapter 11 proceeding and a bankruptcy trustee was appointed. The asset sale closed on February 21, 2003. Seven Seas has reported that the only material assets remaining are its rights associated with the Deep Dindal association contract and certain Colombian tax assets. Seven Seas has also said it will not have sufficient cash to conduct additional operations.

In the third quarter of 2002, Chesapeake recorded an impairment of \$4.8 million representing 100% of the cost allocated to our Seven Seas common stock warrants. During the fourth quarter of 2002, we recorded an additional impairment of \$12.4

Index to Financial Statements

million to reduce our net investment in the senior secured notes, including accrued interest, to \$7.5 million, representing Chesapeake's anticipated share of the net proceeds from the liquidation of Seven Seas' assets.

Loss on Repurchases of Debt. During 2002, we purchased and subsequently retired \$107.9 million of our 7.875% senior notes due 2004 for total consideration of \$112.9 million, including accrued interest of \$1.3 million and \$3.7 million of redemption premium partially offset by a \$1.7 million gain from interest rate hedging activities associated with the retired debt. During 2001, we purchased or redeemed \$500.0 million principal amount of our 9.625% senior notes, \$202.3 million principal amount of the 11.125% senior secured notes of Gothic Production Corporation, a Chesapeake subsidiary, and \$120.0 million principal amount of our 9.125% senior notes. The purchase and redemption of these notes included payment of aggregate make-whole and redemption premiums of \$75.6 million and the write-off of unamortized debt costs and debt issue premiums resulting in a pre-tax loss of \$76.7 million.

Impairments of Investments in Securities. During 2001 we recorded impairments to two equity investments of \$10.1 million. The majority of this impairment was related to our investment in RAM Energy, Inc. In March 2001, we issued 1.1 million shares of Chesapeake common stock in exchange for 49.5% of RAM's outstanding common stock. Our shares were valued at \$8.854 each, or \$9.9 million in total. During 2001, we recorded our equity in RAM's net losses, which had the effect of reducing our carrying value in these securities to \$8.6 million. In December 2001, we sold the RAM shares for minimal consideration. In addition, we reduced the carrying value of our \$2.0 million investment in an Internet-based oil and gas business by \$1.5 million to \$0.5 million.

Gain on Sale of Canadian Subsidiary. In October 2001, we sold our Canadian subsidiary, which had oil and gas operations primarily in northeast British Columbia, for approximately \$143.0 million. Under full-cost accounting, our investment in these Canadian oil and gas properties was treated as a separate cost center for accounting purposes. As a result of the sale of this cost center, any gain or loss on the disposition was required to be recognized in current earnings. In the fourth quarter of 2001, we recorded a gain on sale of our Canadian subsidiary of \$27.0 million.

Gothic Standby Credit Facility Costs. During 2000, we obtained a standby commitment for a \$275 million credit facility, consisting of a \$175 million term loan and a \$100 million revolving credit facility which, if needed, would have replaced our then existing revolving credit facility. The term loan was available to provide funds to repurchase any of Gothic Production Corporation's 11.125% senior secured notes tendered following the closing of the Gothic acquisition in January 2001 pursuant to a change-of-control offer to purchase. In February 2001, we purchased \$1.0 million of notes tendered for 101% of such amount. We did not use the standby credit facility and the commitment terminated on February 23, 2001. Chesapeake incurred \$3.4 million of costs for the standby facility, which were recognized in the first quarter of 2001.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes. Chesapeake recorded income tax expense of \$26.9 million in 2002, compared to income tax expense of \$144.3 million in 2001 and income tax benefit of \$259.4 million in 2000. All income tax expense for 2002 is related to our domestic operations. Income tax expense for 2001 is comprised of \$127.6 million related to our domestic operations, \$7.1 million related to our Canadian operations and \$9.6 million related to the sale of our Canadian subsidiary. The income tax benefit in 2000 was comprised of \$5.6 million of income tax expense related to our Canadian operations and the reversal of a \$265 million deferred tax valuation allowance which was established in prior years. The valuation allowance had been established due to uncertainty surrounding our ability to utilize extensive regular tax NOLs prior to their expiration. Based upon our results of operations as of December 31, 2000, the improved outlook for the natural gas industry and our projected results of future operations, we believed it was more likely than not that Chesapeake would be able to generate sufficient future taxable income to utilize our existing NOLs prior to their expiration. Consequently, we determined that a valuation allowance was no longer required at December 31, 2000. As of December 31, 2001, we determined that it was more likely than not that \$2.4 million of the deferred tax assets related to Louisiana net operating losses will not be realized and we recorded a valuation allowance equal to such amounts. Our expectations remain unchanged as of December 31, 2002.

Cash Flows From Operating, Investing and Financing Activities

Cash Flows from Operating Activities. Cash provided by operating activities (exclusive of changes in working capital) was \$412.5 million in 2002, compared to \$518.6 million in 2001 and \$305.8 million in 2000. The \$106.1 million decrease from 2001 to 2002 was primarily due to decreased oil and gas revenues resulting from lower prices partially offset by higher volumes and the increase in 2001 over 2000 was due to significantly higher gas prices and higher volumes of both oil and gas.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Cash used in investing activities increased to \$779.7 million in 2002, compared to \$670.1 million in 2001 and \$325.2 million in 2000.

Index to Financial Statements

During 2002, Chesapeake invested cash of \$400.2 million for exploration and development drilling and \$331.7 million for the acquisition of oil and gas properties, and we received \$0.8 million related to divestitures of oil and gas properties. In 2002, we invested \$2.4 million in securities of other companies. We also invested \$3.6 million in drilling rig equipment, \$17.0 million in our Oklahoma City office complex and \$16.6 million on upgrading various other properties and equipment.

During 2001, Chesapeake invested cash of \$421.0 million for exploration and development drilling and \$316.7 million for the acquisition of oil and gas properties, and we received \$1.4 million related to divestitures of oil and gas properties and \$142.9 million for the sale of our Canadian subsidiary. In 2001, we invested \$40.2 million in securities of other companies, including \$22.5 million in notes and warrants of Seven Seas Petroleum Inc., \$14.6 million in notes of RAM Energy, Inc. and \$3.1 million in other equity securities. We also invested \$14.1 million in drilling rig equipment, \$11.0 million in our Oklahoma City office complex and \$10.6 million on upgrading various other properties and equipment.

During 2000, Chesapeake invested \$188.8 million for exploration and development drilling, invested \$78.9 million for the acquisition of oil and gas properties, and received \$1.5 million related to divestitures of oil and gas properties. We invested \$36.7 million in connection with our acquisition of Gothic Energy Corporation, including the purchase of Gothic notes and acquisition related costs. We also invested \$7.9 million in Advanced Drilling Technologies, L.L.C. Additionally in 2000, we invested \$4.0 million in our Oklahoma City office complex.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities. Cash provided by financing activities was \$477.3 million in 2002, compared to \$234.5 million in 2001 and \$27.7 million used in 2000.

During 2002, we borrowed \$252.5 million under our bank credit facility and made repayments under this facility of \$252.5 million. We incurred \$2.9 million of deferred charges related to the amendment of our bank credit facility. In 2002, we received \$298.1 million from the issuance of our \$300 million 9% senior notes in August and November and \$148.5 million from the issuance of our \$150 million 7.75% senior notes in December. We incurred \$7.2 million of costs related to the issuance of these notes. In December 2002, we issued \$172.5 million in common stock and received \$164.1 million of net proceeds. We received \$3.8 million from the exercise of employee and director stock options. During 2002, we purchased and subsequently retired \$107.9 million of our 7.875% senior notes for \$111.6 million including redemption premium of \$3.7 million. Preferred stock dividends of \$10.2 million and common stock dividends of \$5.0 million were paid in 2002.

During 2001, we borrowed \$433.5 million under our bank credit facility and made repayments under this facility of \$458.5 million. We incurred \$6.6 million of deferred charges related to our credit facility. In 2001, we received \$786.7 million from the issuance of our \$800.0 million 8.125% senior notes in April and \$249.7 million from the issuance of our \$250.0 million 8.375% senior notes in November. We used \$906.0 million to purchase or redeem various Chesapeake and Gothic senior notes. We incurred \$8.1 million of costs related to the issuance of these notes. In November 2001, we issued \$150.0 million in preferred stock and received \$145.1 million of net proceeds. We received \$3.2 million from the exercise of employee and director stock options. We paid \$3.3 million for make-whole provisions in the fourth quarter 2001 related to the exchange of our common stock for RAM Energy, Inc. common stock which occurred in March 2001. Preferred stock dividends of \$1.1 million were paid in 2001.

During 2000, we borrowed \$244.0 million under our bank credit facility and made repayments under this facility of \$262.5 million. Also in 2000, we paid \$8.3 million in connection with exchanges of our preferred stock for our common stock and paid cash dividends of \$4.6 million on our preferred stock. In connection with our purchase of Gothic notes in 2000, we received \$7.1 million cash from the sellers of Gothic notes pursuant to make-whole provisions included in the purchase agreements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

Chesapeake had working capital of \$169.8 million at December 31, 2002, of which \$247.7 million was cash. Another source of liquidity is our \$250 million revolving bank credit facility (with a committed borrowing base of \$250 million) which matures in June 2005. At February 21, 2003 we had \$104 million of indebtedness under the bank credit facility. We expect we will have no bank indebtedness at the conclusion of our proposed securities offerings, assuming they are all successfully closed. If the proposed offerings do not close as planned, however, we may need to use all or substantially all of our available bank borrowings to fund our pending acquisitions, which could substantially limit our liquidity.

We believe we will have adequate resources, including budgeted operating cash flows, working capital and proceeds from our revolving bank credit facility, to fund our capital expenditure budget for drilling, land and seismic activities during 2003,

Index to Financial Statements

which is currently estimated to be between \$475 and \$525 million. However, higher drilling and field operating costs, unfavorable drilling results or other factors could cause us to reduce our drilling program, which is largely discretionary. Based on our current cash flow assumptions, we expect operating cash flow to be between \$600 million and \$650 million. Any operating cash flow not needed to fund our drilling program will be available for acquisitions, debt repayment or other general corporate purposes in 2003.

A significant portion of our liquidity at December 31, 2002 is concentrated in cash, cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Financial instruments which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of investments in debt instruments and accounts receivables. Our accounts receivable are primarily from purchasers of oil and natural gas products and exploration and production companies which own interests in properties we operate. The industry concentration has the potential to impact our overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that our customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic, industry or other conditions. We generally require letters of credit for receivables from customers which are judged to have sub-standard credit, unless the credit risk can otherwise be mitigated. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with major banks or institutions with high credit ratings.

Our liquidity is not dependent on the use of off-balance sheet financing arrangements, such as the securitization of receivables or obtaining access to assets through special purpose entities. We have not relied on off-balance sheet financing arrangements in the past and we do not intend to rely on such arrangements in the future as a source of liquidity. We are not a commercial paper issuer.

Contractual Obligations

We completed an acquisition of Mid-Continent gas assets from a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tulsa-based ONEOK, Inc. in January 2003. We paid \$300 million in cash for these assets, \$15 million of which was paid in 2002.

We have a \$250 million revolving bank credit facility (with a committed borrowing base of \$250 million) which matures in June 2005. As of December 31, 2002, we had no outstanding borrowings under this facility and utilized \$25.4 million of the facility for various letters of credit. Borrowings under the facility are collateralized by certain producing oil and gas properties and bear interest at either the reference rate of Union Bank of California, N.A., or London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), at our option, plus a margin that varies according to total facility usage. The collateral value and borrowing base are redetermined periodically. The unused portion of the facility is subject to an annual commitment fee of 0.50%. Interest is payable quarterly.

The credit facility agreement contains various covenants and restrictive provisions which limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, sell properties, pay dividends, purchase or redeem our capital stock, make investments or loans or purchase certain of our senior notes, create liens, and make acquisitions. The credit facility agreement requires us to maintain a current ratio (as defined) of at least 1 to 1 and a fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined) of at least 2.5 to 1. At December 31, 2002, our current ratio was 2.5 to 1 and our fixed charge coverage ratio was 2.9 to 1. If we should fail to perform our obligations under these and other covenants, the revolving credit commitment could be terminated and any outstanding borrowings under the facility could be declared immediately due and payable. Such acceleration, if involving a principal amount of \$10 million or more, would constitute an event of default under our senior note indentures, which could in turn result in the acceleration of our senior note indebtedness. The credit facility agreement also has cross default provisions that apply to other indebtedness we may have with an outstanding principal amount in excess of \$5.0 million.

As of December 31, 2002, senior notes represented approximately \$1.7 billion of our long-term debt and consisted of the following (\$ in thousands):

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7.875% senior notes due 2004	\$ 42,137
8.375% senior notes due 2008	250,000
8.125% senior notes due 2011	800,000
9.0% senior notes due 2012	300,000
8.5% senior notes due 2012	142,665
7.75% senior notes due 2015	150,000
	\$ 1,684,802

There are no scheduled principal payments required on any of the senior notes until March 2004, when \$42.1 million is due. Debt ratings for the senior notes are B1 by Moody's Investor Service, B+ by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and BB- by Fitch Ratings as of December 31, 2002. Debt ratings for our secured bank credit facility are Ba3 by Moody's Investor Service, BB by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and BB+ by Fitch Ratings.

Our senior notes are unsecured senior obligations of Chesapeake and rank equally with all of our other unsecured indebtedness. All of our wholly owned subsidiaries except Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc. guarantee the notes. The indentures permit us to redeem the senior notes at any time at specified make-whole or redemption prices. The indentures for the 8.125%, 8.375%, 9.0% and 7.75% senior notes contain covenants limiting our ability and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness; pay dividends on our capital stock or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or subordinated indebtedness; make investments and other restricted payments; create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our restricted subsidiaries; incur liens; engage in transactions with affiliates; sell assets; and consolidate, merge or transfer assets. The debt incurrence covenants do not affect our ability to borrow under or expand our secured credit facility. As of December 31, 2002, we estimate that secured commercial bank indebtedness of approximately \$716 million could have been incurred under the most restrictive indenture covenant. The indenture covenants do not apply to Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc., which is our only unrestricted subsidiary.

Index to Financial Statements

The table below summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2002:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due By Period				
	(\$ in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 1,684,802	\$	\$ 42,137	\$	\$ 1,642,665
Capital lease obligations					
Operating lease obligations	2,804	824	1,138	325	517
Purchase obligations					
Standby letters of credit	26,165	26,165			
Other long-term obligations	2,879	846	2,033		
Total contractual obligations	\$ 1,716,650	\$ 27,835	\$ 45,308	\$ 325	\$ 1,643,182

Some of our commodity price and financial risk management arrangements require us to deliver cash collateral or other assurances of performance to the counterparties in the event that our payment obligations with respect to our commodity price and financial risk management transactions exceed certain levels. At December 31, 2002, we were required to post \$24.5 million collateral. Future collateral requirements are uncertain and will depend on arrangements with our counterparties, highly volatile natural gas and oil prices, and fluctuations in interest rates.

Investing and Financing Transactions

On June 28, 2002, we acquired Canaan Energy Corporation in a cash merger through a Chesapeake subsidiary, adding approximately 100 bcfe to our proved reserves. Under the agreement, all outstanding common shares of Canaan, other than the Canaan shares already owned by Chesapeake, were purchased at \$18.00 per share in cash, and the outstanding options to acquire Canaan common stock were converted into the right to receive, for each share of Canaan common stock to be received upon exercise, the merger consideration less the per share exercise price and withholding taxes. The aggregate net cash consideration for the merger was \$127 million, including the retirement of Canaan's outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$43 million.

During the third quarter of 2002, we completed four separate acquisitions of Mid-Continent oil and gas properties for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$165 million. We estimate these acquisitions added approximately 124 bcfe of proved reserves. The acquisitions included privately-held Focus Energy, Inc. and its related partnerships, the Mid-Continent assets of publicly-traded EnCana Corporation, the Mid-Continent assets of OG&E Energy Corp. and the Anadarko Basin assets of The Williams Companies, Inc.

During 2002, we purchased and subsequently retired \$107.9 million of our 7.875% senior notes due 2004 for total consideration of \$112.9 million, including accrued interest of \$1.3 million and \$3.7 million of redemption premium partially offset by a \$1.7 million gain from interest rate hedging activities associated with the retired debt.

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In July 2002, we filed a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission that permits us, over time, to sell up to \$500 million of debt securities or common stock, in any combination. Net proceeds, terms and pricing of the offerings of securities issued under the shelf registration statement will be determined at the time of the offerings. We offered and sold \$172.5 million of common stock in December 2002, pursuant to a supplement to the registration statement.

In August 2002, we closed a private offering of \$250 million principal amount of 9.0% senior notes due 2012, all of which were exchanged in October 2002 for substantially identical notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The net proceeds from this issuance of \$242.8 million were used to fund the acquisitions we completed in July and August 2002, and to purchase outstanding senior notes. On November 6, 2002, Chesapeake closed a private offering of an additional \$50 million principal amount of 9.0% senior notes due 2012. The net proceeds from the offering of \$51.3 million were used to purchase outstanding 7.875% senior notes and to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving bank credit facility. The 9.0% senior notes are guaranteed by the same subsidiaries that guarantee our other outstanding senior notes and are subject to covenants substantially similar to those contained in the indenture for our 8.375% senior notes.

On September 20, 2002, our board of directors declared a \$0.03 per share dividend on the company's common stock which was paid in October 2002. Chesapeake has not paid a dividend on its common stock since 1998. The annualized cost of the common stock dividend will be about \$23 million.

In December 2002, we closed a private offering of \$150 million principal amount of 7.75% senior notes due 2015. The net proceeds from this issuance of \$145.3 million were used to fund a portion of the acquisition of oil and gas properties from ONEOK, Inc. in January 2003. The 7.75% senior notes are guaranteed by the same subsidiaries that guarantee our other outstanding senior notes and are subject to covenants substantially similar to those contained in the indentures for our 8.375% and 9.0% senior notes.

Index to Financial Statements

In December 2002, we issued 23,000,000 shares of Chesapeake common stock at \$7.50 per share. The net proceeds from the offering of \$164.1 million were used to finance a portion of the acquisition of oil and gas properties from ONEOK, Inc. in January 2003. These shares were issued under the shelf registration statement filed in July 2002.

Contingencies

Recently, royalty owners have commenced litigation against a number of oil and gas producers claiming that amounts paid for production attributable to the royalty owners' interest violated the terms of applicable leases and state law, that deductions from the proceeds of oil and gas production were unauthorized under the leases, and that amounts received by upstream sellers should be used to compute the amounts paid to the royalty owners. Typically this litigation has taken the form of class action suits. There are presently four such suits filed against Chesapeake, two in Texas and two in Oklahoma. No class has been certified in any of them. In one of the Oklahoma cases, we determined that a portion of the marketing fee we had charged royalty owners should be refunded. In late 2002, we deposited with the court the aggregate amount of the fees we estimated should be refunded, \$3.3 million, in an interest-bearing account for distribution to affected royalty owners. This was charged to general and administrative expenses. We do not believe any other claims made by royalty owners in the cases pending against us are valid. Even if the claims were upheld, we believe any damages awarded would not be material. This is a developing area of the law, however, and as new cases are decided, our potential liability relating to the marketing of oil and gas may increase or decrease. We will continue to monitor court decisions to ensure that our operations and practices minimize any exposure and to recognize any charges that may be appropriate when we can reasonably estimate a liability.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

Readers of this document and users of the information contained in it should be aware of how certain events may impact our financial results based on the accounting policies in place. The four policies we consider to be the most significant are discussed below. The company's management has discussed each critical accounting policy with the audit committee of the company's board of directors.

The selection and application of accounting policies is an important process that changes as our business changes and as accounting rules are developed. Accounting rules generally do not involve a selection among alternatives, but involve an implementation and interpretation of existing rules and the use of judgment to the specific set of circumstances existing in our business.

Hedging. From time to time, Chesapeake uses commodity price and financial risk management instruments to mitigate our exposure to price fluctuations in oil and natural gas and interest rates. Recognized gains and losses on derivative contracts are reported as a component of the related transaction. Results of oil and gas derivative transactions are reflected in oil and gas sales, and results of interest rate hedging transactions are reflected in interest expense. The changes in the fair value of derivative instruments not qualifying for designation as either cash flow or fair value hedges that occur prior to maturity are reported currently in the consolidated statement of operations as unrealized gains (losses) within oil and gas sales or interest expense.

Effective January 1, 2001, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. This statement establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that derivative instruments (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded at fair value and included in the consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation, which is established at the inception of a derivative. For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, changes in fair value, to the extent the hedge is effective, are recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. Any

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change in the fair value resulting from ineffectiveness, as defined by SFAS 133, is recognized immediately in oil and gas sales. For derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges (in accordance with SFAS 133), changes in fair value, as well as the offsetting changes in the estimated fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized currently in earnings. Differences between the changes in the fair values of the hedged item and the derivative instrument, if any, represent gains or losses on ineffectiveness and are reflected currently in interest expense. Hedge effectiveness is measured at least quarterly based on the relative changes in fair value between the derivative contract and the hedged item over time. Changes in fair value of contracts that do not qualify as hedges or are not designated as hedges are also recognized currently in earnings. See [Hedging Activities](#) below and [Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk](#) for additional information regarding our hedging activities.

One of the primary factors that can have an impact on our results of operations is the method used to value our derivatives. We have established the fair value of all derivative instruments using estimates determined by our counterparties and

Index to Financial Statements

subsequently evaluated internally using established index prices and other sources. These values are based upon, among other things, futures prices, volatility, time to maturity and credit risk. The values we report in our financial statements change as these estimates are revised to reflect actual results, changes in market conditions or other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Another factor that can impact our results of operations each period is our ability to estimate the level of correlation between future changes in the fair value of the hedge instruments and the transactions being hedged, both at the inception and on an ongoing basis. This correlation is complicated since energy commodity prices, the primary risk we hedge, have quality and location differences that can be difficult to hedge effectively. The factors underlying our estimates of fair value and our assessment of correlation of our hedging derivatives are impacted by actual results and changes in conditions that affect these factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Due to the volatility of oil and natural gas prices and, to a lesser extent, interest rates, the company's financial condition and results of operations can be significantly impacted by changes in the market value of our derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2002 and 2001, the net market value of our derivatives was a liability of \$45 million and an asset of \$157 million, respectively. With respect to our derivatives held as of December 31, 2002, an increase or decrease in natural gas prices of \$0.25 per mmbtu would increase or decrease the estimated fair value of our derivatives by approximately \$15.6 million. An increase or decrease in crude oil prices of \$1.00 per barrel would increase or decrease the estimated fair value of our derivatives by approximately \$3.5 million.

Oil and Gas Properties. Chesapeake follows the full-cost method of accounting under which all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration and development activities are capitalized. We also capitalize internal costs that can be directly identified with our acquisition, exploration and development activities and do not include any costs related to production, general corporate overhead or similar activities. Under the successful efforts method, geological and geophysical costs and costs of carrying and retaining undeveloped properties are charged to expense as incurred. Costs of drilling exploratory wells that do not result in proved reserves are charged to expense. Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment of oil and gas properties are generally calculated on a well by well or lease or field basis versus the aggregated full cost pool basis. Additionally, gain or loss is generally recognized on all sales of oil and gas properties under the successful efforts method. As a result, our financial statements will differ from companies that apply the successful efforts method since we will generally reflect a higher level of capitalized costs as well as a higher oil and gas depreciation, depletion and amortization rate.

Capitalized costs are amortized on a composite unit-of-production method based on proved oil and gas reserves. As of December 31, 2002, approximately 73% of our present value (discounted at 10%) of estimated future net revenues of proved reserves was evaluated by independent petroleum engineers, with the balance evaluated by our internal reservoir engineers. In addition, our internal engineers reevaluate our reserves on a quarterly basis. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense is based on the amount of estimated reserves. If we maintain the same level of production year over year, the depreciation, depletion and amortization expense will be significantly different if our estimate of remaining reserves changes significantly.

Proceeds from the sale of properties are accounted for as reductions of capitalized costs unless such sales involve a significant change in the relationship between costs and the value of proved reserves or the underlying value of unproved properties, in which case a gain or loss is recognized. No income is recognized in connection with contractual services provided by Chesapeake on properties in which we hold an economic interest.

The costs of unproved properties are excluded from amortization until the properties are evaluated. We review all of our unevaluated properties quarterly to determine whether or not and to what extent proved reserves have been assigned to the properties, and otherwise if impairment has occurred. Unevaluated properties are grouped by major producing area where individual property costs are not significant and are assessed individually when individual costs are significant.

We review the carrying value of our oil and gas properties under the full-cost accounting rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission on a quarterly basis. This quarterly review is referred to as a ceiling test. Under the ceiling test, capitalized costs, less accumulated amortization and related deferred income taxes, may not exceed an amount equal to the sum of the present value of estimated future net revenues less estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, less any related income tax effects. The two primary factors impacting this test are reserve levels and current prices, and their associated impact on the present value of estimated future net revenues. Revisions to estimates of natural gas and oil reserves and/or a decline in prices can have a material impact on the present value of estimated future net revenues. The process of estimating natural gas and oil reserves is very complex, requiring significant decisions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. The data for a given property may also change substantially over time as a result of numerous factors, including additional development activity, evolving production history and a continual reassessment of the viability of production under changing economic conditions. As a result, material revisions

Index to Financial Statements

to existing reserve estimates occur from time to time. Although every reasonable effort is made to ensure that reserve estimates reported represent the most accurate assessments possible, the subjective decisions and variances in available data for various properties increases the likelihood of significant changes in these estimates. In addition, the prices of natural gas and oil are volatile and change from period to period. Price increases directly impact the estimated revenues from our properties and the associated present value of future net revenues. Such changes also impact the economic life of our properties and thereby affect the quantity of reserves that can be assigned to a property.

The volatility of oil and natural gas prices and the impact of revisions to reserve estimates can have a significant impact on the company's financial condition and results of operations. From January 1, 1997 to December 31, 1998, we recorded ceiling test impairments of approximately \$1.2 billion to our oil and gas properties largely as a result of lower commodity prices. In addition, our oil and gas depreciation, depletion and amortization rates have fluctuated between \$0.71 per mcf in 1999 to \$1.28 in 2002 reflecting the impact of prices during these periods. As of December 31, 2002, a decrease in natural gas prices of \$0.10 per mcf and a decrease in oil prices of \$1.00 per barrel would reduce the company's estimated proved reserves of 2,205 bcf by 3.0 bcf and 0.8 bcf, respectively, and would also reduce the company's present value of estimated future net revenues by approximately \$99 million and \$19 million, respectively.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, *Business Combinations* and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in June 2001 and became effective for us on July 1, 2001 and January 1, 2002, respectively. SFAS 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 to be accounted for using the purchase method. Additionally, SFAS 141 requires companies to disaggregate and report separately from goodwill certain intangible assets. SFAS 142 establishes new guidelines for accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets. Under SFAS 142, goodwill and certain other intangible assets are not amortized, but rather are reviewed annually for impairment.

Oil and gas mineral rights held under lease and other contractual arrangements representing the right to extract such reserves for both undeveloped and developed leaseholds may have to be classified separately from oil and gas properties as intangible assets on our consolidated balance sheets. In addition, the disclosures required by SFAS 141 and 142 relative to intangibles would be included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Historically, we, like many other oil and gas companies, have included these rights as part of oil and gas properties, even after SFAS 141 and 142 became effective.

As it applies to companies like us that have adopted full cost accounting for oil and gas activities, we understand that this interpretation of SFAS 141 and 142 would only affect our balance sheet classification of proved oil and gas leaseholds acquired after June 30, 2001 and all of our unproved oil and gas leaseholds. We would not be required to reclassify proved reserve leasehold acquisitions prior to June 30, 2001 because we did not separately value or account for these costs prior to the adoption date of SFAS 141. Our results of operations and cash flows would not be affected, since these oil and gas mineral rights held under lease and other contractual arrangements representing the right to extract oil and gas reserves would continue to be amortized in accordance with full cost accounting rules.

As of December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, we had undeveloped leaseholds of approximately \$72.5 million and \$66.2 million, respectively, that would be classified on our consolidated balance sheet as intangible undeveloped leasehold and developed leaseholds of an estimated \$581.9 million and \$252.8 million, respectively, that would be classified as intangible developed leasehold if we applied the interpretation discussed above.

We will continue to classify our oil and gas mineral rights held under lease and other contractual rights representing the right to extract such reserves as tangible oil and gas properties until further guidance is provided.

Income Taxes. As part of the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate the federal and state income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which Chesapeake operates. This process involves estimating the actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as derivative instruments, depreciation, depletion and amortization, and certain accrued liabilities for tax and accounting purposes. These differences and the net operating loss carryforwards result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess, using all available positive and negative evidence, the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. If we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent Chesapeake establishes a valuation allowance or increases or decreases this allowance in a period, we must include an expense or reduction of expense within the tax provisions in the consolidated statement of operations.

Index to Financial Statements

Under SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, an enterprise must use judgment in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence should be commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists (a) the more positive evidence is necessary and (b) the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed for some portion or all of the deferred tax asset. Among the more significant types of evidence that we consider are:

taxable income projections in future years,

whether the carryforward period is so brief that it would limit realization of tax benefits,

future sales and operating cost projections that will produce more than enough taxable income to realize the deferred tax asset based on existing sales prices and cost structures, and

our earnings history exclusive of the loss that created the future deductible amount coupled with evidence indicating that the loss is an aberration rather than a continuing condition.

Beginning in 1997 and continuing throughout 1998, we recorded various asset write-downs related to the impairment of our oil and gas properties. The write-downs and significant tax net operating loss carryforwards (caused primarily by expensing intangible drilling costs for tax purposes) resulted in a net deferred tax asset. From June 1997 through September 2000, management believed that it was more likely than not that the company would continue generating future tax net operating losses for the foreseeable future and consequently recorded a valuation allowance against our deferred tax asset. In the fourth quarter of 2000, we eliminated our existing valuation allowance resulting in the recognition of a \$265.0 million income tax benefit. Based upon results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 and anticipated improvement in Chesapeake's outlook for sustained profitability, we believed that it was more likely than not that we would generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the tax benefits associated with our NOL carryforwards prior to their expiration. Aside from a small valuation allowance related to net operating losses generated in Louisiana, we continue to believe that it is more likely than not that we will generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the tax benefits associated with our NOL carryforwards prior to their expiration.

If (a) natural gas and oil prices were to decrease significantly below present levels (and if such decreases were considered other than temporary), (b) exploration, drilling and operating costs were to increase significantly beyond current levels, or (c) we were confronted with any other significantly negative evidence pertaining to our ability to realize our NOL carryforwards prior to their expiration, we may be required to provide a valuation allowance against our deferred tax asset. As of December 31, 2002 we have a deferred tax asset of \$278.5 million, of which only \$2.4 million had an associated valuation allowance.

Accounting for Business Combinations. Beginning in 1998, we have completed several business combinations. In the future, we may continue to grow our business through similar transactions. Prior to the issuance of SFAS 141, *Accounting for Business Combinations*, in 2001, we applied the guidance provided by Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 16, and its interpretations, as well as various other authoritative literature and interpretations that address issues encountered in accounting for business combinations. We have accounted for all of our business combinations using the purchase method, which is the only method permitted under SFAS 141. The accounting for business combinations is complicated and involves the use of significant judgment.

Under the purchase method of accounting, a business combination is accounted for at a purchase price based upon the fair value of the consideration given, whether in the form of cash, assets, stock or the assumption of liabilities. The assets and liabilities acquired are measured at their fair values, and the purchase price is allocated to the assets and liabilities based upon these fair values. The excess of the cost of an acquired entity, if any, over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. The excess of the fair

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value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed over the cost of an acquired entity, if any, is allocated as a pro rata reduction of the amounts that otherwise would have been assigned to certain of the acquired assets.

Determining the fair values of the assets and liabilities acquired involves the use of judgment, since some of the assets and liabilities acquired do not have fair values that are readily determinable. Different techniques may be used to determine fair values, including market prices, where available, appraisals, comparisons to transactions for similar assets and liabilities and present value of estimated future cash flows, among others. Since these estimates involve the use of significant judgment, they can change as new information becomes available.

Each of the business combinations completed during the past five years were of small-to-medium sized exploration and production companies with oil and gas interests primarily in the Mid-Continent. We believe that the consideration we have paid to acquire these companies has represented the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired at the time of acquisition. Consequently, we have not recognized any goodwill from any of our business combinations, nor do we expect to recognize any goodwill from similar business combinations that we may complete in the future.

Index to Financial Statements

Hedging Activities

Oil and Gas Hedging Activities

Our results of operations and operating cash flows are impacted by changes in market prices for oil and gas. To mitigate a portion of the exposure to adverse market changes, we have entered into various derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2002, our oil and gas derivative instruments were comprised of swaps, cap-swaps and basis protection swaps. These instruments allow us to predict with greater certainty the effective oil and gas prices to be received for our hedged production. Although derivatives often fail to achieve 100% effectiveness for accounting purposes, we believe our derivative instruments continue to be highly effective in achieving the risk management objectives for which they were intended.

For swap instruments, we receive a fixed price for the hedged commodity and pay a floating market price, as defined in each instrument, to the counterparty. The fixed-price payment and the floating-price payment are netted, resulting in a net amount due to or from the counterparty.

For cap-swaps, Chesapeake receives a fixed price and pays a floating market price. The fixed price received by Chesapeake includes a premium in exchange for a cap limiting the counterparty's exposure. In other words, there is no limit to Chesapeake's exposure but there is a limit to the downside exposure of the counterparty. Because this derivative includes a written put option (i.e., the cap), cap-swaps do not qualify for designation as cash flow hedges (in accordance with SFAS 133) since the combination of the hedged item and the written put option do not provide as much potential for favorable cash flows as exposure to unfavorable cash flows.

Basis protection swaps are arrangements that guarantee a price differential of oil or gas from a specified delivery point. Chesapeake receives a payment from the counterparty if the price differential is greater than the stated terms of the contract and pays the counterparty if the price differential is less than the stated terms of the contract.

Chesapeake enters into counter-swaps from time to time for the purpose of locking-in the value of a swap or cap-swap. Under the counter-swap, Chesapeake receives a floating price for the hedged commodity and pays a fixed price to the counterparty. The counter-swap is 100% effective in locking-in the value of a swap since subsequent changes in the market value of the swap are entirely offset by subsequent changes in the market value of the counter-swap. We refer to this locked-in value as a locked swap. At the time Chesapeake enters into a counter-swap, Chesapeake removes the original swap's designation as a cash flow hedge and classifies the original swap as a non-qualifying hedge under SFAS 133. The reason for this new designation is that collectively the swap and the counter-swap no longer hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows. Instead, the swap and counter-swap effectively lock-in a specific gain (or loss) that will be unaffected by subsequent variability in oil and gas prices. Any locked-in gain or loss is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified to oil and gas sales in the month of related production.

When Chesapeake enters into a counter-swap with the same counterparty, to the extent that a right of setoff exists in accordance with the FASB Interpretation No. 39, we net the value of the swap and the counter-swap.

With respect to counter-swaps that are designed to lock-in the value of cap-swaps, the counter-swap is effective in locking-in the value of the cap-swap until the floating price reaches the cap (or floor) stipulated in the cap-swap agreement. The value of the counter-swap will increase (or decrease), but in the opposite direction, as the value of the cap-swap decreases (or increases) until the floating price reaches the pre-determined cap (or floor) stipulated in the cap-swap agreement. However, because of the written put option embedded in the cap-swap, the changes in value of the cap-swap are not completely effective in offsetting changes in value of the corresponding counter-swap.

Chesapeake enters into oil and gas derivative transactions in order to mitigate a portion of its exposure to adverse market changes in oil and gas commodity prices. Accordingly, we believe that any associated gains or losses from the derivative transactions should be reflected as adjustments to oil and gas sales on the consolidated statement of operations. Pursuant to SFAS 133, certain derivatives do not qualify for designation as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of these non-qualifying derivatives that occur prior to their maturity (i.e., temporary fluctuations in value) are reported currently in the consolidated statements of operations as unrealized gains (losses) within oil and gas sales. Unrealized gains (losses) included in oil and gas sales in 2002 and 2001 were (\$87.3) million and \$84.8 million, respectively.

Following provisions of SFAS 133, changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, to the extent effective in offsetting cash flows attributable to hedged risk, are recorded in other comprehensive income. Any change in fair value resulting from ineffectiveness is recognized currently in oil and gas sales. We recorded a loss on ineffectiveness of \$3.6 million in 2002 and a gain on ineffectiveness of \$2.5 million in 2001.

Index to Financial Statements

The estimated fair values of our oil and gas derivative instruments as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 are provided below. The associated carrying values of these instruments are equal to the estimated fair values.

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
Derivative assets (liabilities):		
Fixed-price gas swaps	\$ (21,523)	\$ 6,268
Fixed-price gas cap-swaps	(50,732)	77,208
Gas basis protection swaps	8,227	
Fixed-price gas counter-swaps	37,048	
Fixed-price gas locked swaps	16,498	50,549
Gas collars		15,360
Fixed-price crude oil swaps	(1,799)	
Fixed-price crude oil cap-swaps	(2,252)	5,078
Fixed-price crude oil locked swaps		2,846
Estimated fair value	\$ (14,533)	\$ 157,309

Based upon the market prices at December 31, 2002, we expect to transfer approximately \$4.1 million of loss included in the balance in accumulated other comprehensive income to earnings during the next 12 months when the transactions actually occur. All transactions hedged as of December 31, 2002 are expected to mature by December 31, 2003, with the exception of the basis protection swaps which extend to 2009.

Additional information concerning the fair value of our oil and gas derivative instruments is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
Fair value of contracts outstanding, beginning of year	\$ 157,309	\$ (89,288)
Change in fair value of contracts during period	(52,419)	351,989
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the period	(96,046)	(105,392)
Fair value of new contracts when entered into during the period	(45,603)	
Fair value of contracts when closed during the period	22,226	
Fair value of contracts outstanding, end of year	\$ (14,533)	\$ 157,309

Interest Rate Hedging

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We also utilize hedging strategies to manage interest rate exposure. Results from interest rate hedging transactions are reflected as adjustments to interest expense in the corresponding months covered by the derivative agreement.

In March 2002, we entered into an interest rate swap to convert a portion of our fixed rate debt to floating rate debt. The terms of this swap agreement are as follows:

Term	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
March 2002 March 2004	\$200,000,000	7.875%	U.S. six-month LIBOR in arrears plus 298.25 basis points

At the inception of the interest rate swap agreement, a portion of the interest rate swap was to convert \$129.0 million of our 7.875% senior notes from fixed rate debt to variable rate debt. Under SFAS 133, a hedge of interest rate risk in a recognized fixed rate liability can be designated as a fair value hedge. The mark-to-market value of the portion of the swap designated as a hedge is therefore recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as an asset or liability with a corresponding increase or decrease in the carrying value of the debt. The fair value of the remaining portion of the swap that is not designated as a hedge is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as an asset or liability with a corresponding increase or decrease to interest expense. During 2002, \$107.9 million face value of the 7.875% senior notes was purchased and subsequently retired. In connection with the repurchase of the 7.875% senior notes, interest rate swap hedging gains of \$1.8 million related to the debt repurchased were recognized and reduced the loss on repurchases of debt.

In July 2002, we closed the above interest rate swap for a cash settlement of \$7.5 million. As of December 31, 2002, the remaining balance to be amortized as a reduction to interest expense was \$0.7 million, which related to debt that remained outstanding. During 2002, \$ 5.0 million was recorded as a reduction to interest expense.

In June 2002, we entered into an additional interest rate swap. The terms of this swap agreement are as follows:

Term	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
July 2002 July 2004	\$100,000,000	4.000%	U.S. six-month LIBOR in arrears

Index to Financial Statements

In July 2002, we closed this interest rate swap for a cash settlement of \$1.1 million which was recorded as a reduction to interest expense.

In March 1997, Chesapeake issued \$150.0 million of 8.5% senior notes due 2012, of which \$7.3 million were subsequently repurchased and retired. The 8.5% senior notes include a call option whereby Chesapeake may redeem the debt at declining redemption prices beginning in March 2004. This call option, also referred to as a right of optional redemption, allows Chesapeake to redeem the notes prior to their stated maturity date beginning in March 2004. This right of optional redemption has value depending upon changes in interest rates. Due to a decline in interest rates, Chesapeake effectively sold this optional redemption right to an unrelated third party (or counterparty) for \$7.8 million in April 2002. In exchange for \$7.8 million, Chesapeake gave the counterparty the option to elect whether or not to enter into an interest rate swap with Chesapeake on March 11, 2004. This transaction is more commonly referred to as a swaption. The terms of the interest rate swap, if executed by the counterparty, would be as follows:

Term	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
March 2004 – March 2012	\$142,665,000	8.5%	U.S. six-month LIBOR plus 75 basis points

The interest rate swap would require Chesapeake to pay a fixed rate of 8.5% while the counterparty pays Chesapeake a floating rate of 6 month LIBOR in arrears plus 0.75%. Additionally, if the counterparty elects to enter into the interest rate swap on March 11, 2004, it may also elect to force Chesapeake to settle the transaction at the then current value of the interest rate swap.

This transaction does not alter Chesapeake's ability to redeem the 8.5% senior notes. Instead, it locks-in the economics of a future call. If interest rates are high and the swaption is not in-the-money, the counterparty will likely not elect to enter into the interest rate swap, the swaption will expire, and Chesapeake will amortize the \$7.8 million premium as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. If interest rates are low and the swaption is in-the-money, the counterparty will likely exercise the swaption and force Chesapeake to settle the transaction at the then current value of the interest rate swap, and Chesapeake will amortize both the \$7.8 million premium and the amount paid to the counterparty to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. If Chesapeake elects to refinance the 8.5% senior notes, any unamortized premium or loss remaining related to the swaption would be included in the gain (or loss) on the early extinguishment of debt.

According to SFAS 133, a fair value hedge relationship exists between the embedded call option in the 8.5% senior notes and the swaption agreement. The fair value of the swaption is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as a liability, and the debt's carrying amount is adjusted by the change in the fair value of the call option subsequent to the initiation of the swaption. Any resulting differences are recorded currently as ineffectiveness in the consolidated statements of operations as an adjustment to interest expense.

We have recorded an adjustment to the carrying amount of the debt of \$18.8 million as of December 31, 2002. Since the inception of the swaption, we recorded the change in the fair market value of the swaption from a \$7.8 million liability to a \$30.1 million liability, an increase of \$22.3 million. As part of recording the fair value hedge, we also recorded, as an adjustment to the carrying value of the debt, an \$18.8 million increase in the fair value of the embedded call option. The difference between the two adjustments, \$3.5 million representing ineffectiveness, was recorded as additional interest expense. Results of the interest rate swap, if initiated, will be reflected as adjustments to interest expense in the corresponding months.

Disclosures About Effects of Transactions with Related Parties

Since Chesapeake was founded in 1989, our chief executive officer and chief operating officer have acquired small working interests in certain of our oil and gas properties by participating in our drilling activities. As of December 31, 2002, we had accrued accounts receivable from our CEO and COO of \$1.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, representing their December 2002 joint interest billings which were billed on January 15, 2003 and paid on January 16, 2003. Joint interest billing accounts of the CEO and COO are settled in cash. Under their employment agreements, the CEO and COO are permitted to participate in all, or none, of the wells spudded by or on behalf of Chesapeake during each calendar quarter, but they are not allowed to only participate in selected wells. A participation election is required to be received by the Compensation Committee of Chesapeake's board of directors 30 days prior to the start of a quarter. Their participation is permitted only under the terms outlined in their employment agreements, which, among other things, limit their individual participation to a maximum working interest of 2.5% in a well and prohibits participation in situations where Chesapeake's working interest would be reduced below 12.5% as a result of their participation.

Index to Financial Statements

In October 2001, we sold Chesapeake Canada Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary, for net proceeds of approximately \$143.0 million. Our CEO and COO each received \$2.0 million related to their fractional ownership interest in these Canadian assets, which they acquired and paid for pursuant to the terms of their employment agreements. The portion of the proceeds allocated to our CEO and COO was based upon the estimated fair values of the assets sold as determined by management and the independent members of our board of directors using a methodology similar to that used by Chesapeake for acquisitions of assets from disinterested third parties.

During 2002, 2001 and 2000, we paid legal fees of \$600,000, \$391,000, and \$439,000, respectively, for legal services provided by a law firm of which a director is a member.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards or SFAS Nos. 141 and 142. SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*, requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, changes the accounting for goodwill from an amortization method to an impairment-only approach and was effective in January 2002. We have adopted these new standards, which have not had a significant effect on our results of operations or our financial position. See additional discussion of this statement above under the heading *Application of Critical Accounting Policies - Oil and Gas Properties*.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. SFAS 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002 and establishes an accounting standard requiring the recording of the fair value of liabilities associated with the retirement of long-term assets (mainly plugging and abandonment costs for depleted wells) in the period in which the liability is incurred (at the time the wells are drilled). Accordingly, we adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2003. We expect the effect on our financial condition and results of operations at adoption will include an increase in liabilities of approximately \$30 million and a cumulative effect for the change in accounting principle as an increase to earnings of approximately \$2 million (net of income taxes). Subsequent to adoption, we do not expect this standard to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations. The pro-forma effect on prior years' financial condition and results of operations was not material.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. SFAS 144 was effective January 1, 2002. This statement supersedes SFAS No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of*, and amends Accounting Principles Board Opinion, or APB, No. 30 for the accounting and reporting of discontinued operations, as it relates to long-lived assets. Our adoption of SFAS 144 did not affect our financial position or results of operations.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections*. SFAS 145 is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002. We have adopted this standard early and reclassified a \$76.7 million pre-tax loss on repurchases of debt in 2001 from an extraordinary loss to an ordinary loss. See additional discussion in note 16 of notes to consolidated financial statements.

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting For Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

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On December 31, 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation: Transition and Disclosure - An Amendment of SFAS 123*. The standard provides additional transition guidance for companies that elect to voluntarily adopt the accounting provisions of SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. SFAS 148 does not change the provisions of SFAS 123 that permit entities to continue to apply the intrinsic value method of APB 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. As we continue to follow APB 25, our accounting for stock-based compensation will not change as a result of SFAS 148. SFAS 148 does require certain new disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements. The required annual disclosures are effective immediately and have been included in Note 1 of our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. The new interim disclosure provisions will be effective in the first quarter of 2003.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation, or FIN 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantee of Indebtedness of Others*. FIN 45 requires that upon issuance of a guarantee, the guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation it assumes under that guarantee. FIN 45's provisions for initial recognition and measurement should be applied on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The guarantor's previous accounting for guarantees that were issued before the date of FIN 45's initial application may not be revised or restated to reflect the effect of the recognition and measurement provisions of the

Index to Financial Statements

Interpretation. The disclosure requirements are effective for financial statements of both interim and annual periods that end after December 15, 2002. Chesapeake is not a guarantor under any significant guarantees and thus this interpretation is not expected to have a significant effect on the company's financial position or results of operations.

On January 17, 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, An Interpretation of ARB 51*. The primary objectives of FIN 46 are to provide guidance on how to identify entities for which control is achieved through means other than through voting rights (variable interest entities or VIEs) and how to determine when and which business enterprise should consolidate the VIE. This new model for consolidation applies to an entity in which either (1) the equity investors do not have a controlling financial interest or (2) the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance that entity's activities without receiving additional subordinated financial support from other parties. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. They include statements regarding oil and gas reserve estimates, planned capital expenditures, the drilling of oil and gas wells and future acquisitions, expected oil and gas production, cash flow and anticipated liquidity, business strategy and other plans and objectives for future operations, expected future expenses and utilization of net operating loss carryforwards. Statements concerning the fair values of derivative contracts and their estimated contribution to our future results of operations are based upon market information as of a specific date. These market prices are subject to significant volatility.

Although we believe the expectations and forecasts reflected in these and other forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance they will prove to have been correct. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results are described under "Risk Factors" in Item 1 and include:

the volatility of oil and gas prices,

our substantial indebtedness,

the strength and financial resources of our competitors,

the cost and availability of drilling and production services,

our commodity price risk management activities, including counterparty contract performance risk,

uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of oil and gas reserves, projecting future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures,

our ability to replace reserves,

the availability of capital,

uncertainties in evaluating oil and gas reserves of acquired properties and associated potential liabilities,

declines in the values of our oil and gas properties resulting in ceiling test write-downs,

drilling and operating risks,

our ability to generate future taxable income sufficient to utilize our NOLs before expiration,

future ownership changes which could result in additional limitations to our NOLs,

adverse effects of governmental and environmental regulation,

losses possible from pending or future litigation, and

the loss of officers or key employees.

Index to Financial Statements

We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report, and we undertake no obligation to update this information. We urge you to carefully review and consider the disclosures made in this and our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business.

ITEM 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

Oil and Gas Hedging Activities

Our results of operations and operating cash flows are impacted by changes in market prices for oil and gas. To mitigate a portion of the exposure to adverse market changes, we have entered into various derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2002, our oil and gas derivative instruments were comprised of swaps, cap-swaps and basis protection swaps. These instruments allow us to predict with greater certainty the effective oil and gas prices to be received for our hedged production. Although derivatives often fail to achieve 100% effectiveness for accounting purposes, we believe our derivative instruments continue to be highly effective in achieving the risk management objectives for which they were intended.

For swap instruments, we receive a fixed price for the hedged commodity and pay a floating market price, as defined in each instrument, to the counterparty. The fixed-price payment and the floating-price payment are netted, resulting in a net amount due to or from the counterparty.

For cap-swaps, Chesapeake receives a fixed price and pays a floating market price. The fixed price received by Chesapeake includes a premium in exchange for a cap limiting the counterparty's exposure. In other words, there is no limit to Chesapeake's exposure but there is a limit to the downside exposure of the counterparty. Because this derivative includes a written put option (i.e., the cap), cap-swaps do not qualify for designation as cash flow hedges (in accordance with SFAS 133) since the combination of the hedged item and the written put option do not provide as much potential for favorable cash flows as exposure to unfavorable cash flows.

Basis protection swaps are arrangements that guarantee a price differential of oil or gas from a specified delivery point. Chesapeake receives a payment from the counterparty if the price differential is greater than the stated terms of the contract and pays the counterparty if the price differential is less than the stated terms of the contract.

Chesapeake enters into counter-swaps from time to time for the purpose of locking-in the value of a swap or cap-swap. Under the counter-swap, Chesapeake receives a floating price for the hedged commodity and pays a fixed price to the counterparty. The counter-swap is 100% effective in locking-in the value of a swap since subsequent changes in the market value of the swap are entirely offset by subsequent changes in the market value of the counter-swap. We refer to this locked-in value as a locked swap. At the time Chesapeake enters into a counter-swap, Chesapeake removes the original swap's designation as a cash flow hedge and classifies the original swap as a non-qualifying hedge under SFAS 133. The reason for this new designation is that collectively the swap and the counter-swap no longer hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows. Instead, the swap and counter-swap effectively lock-in a specific gain (or loss) that will be unaffected by subsequent variability in oil and gas prices. Any locked-in gain or loss is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified to oil and gas sales in the month of related production.

When Chesapeake enters into a counter-swap with the same counterparty, to the extent that a right of setoff exists in accordance with the FASB Interpretation No. 39, we net the value of the swap and the counter-swap.

With respect to counter-swaps that are designed to lock-in the value of cap-swaps, the counter-swap is effective in locking-in the value of the cap-swap until the floating price reaches the cap (or floor) stipulated in the cap-swap agreement. The value of the counter-swap will increase (or decrease), but in the opposite direction, as the value of the cap-swap decreases (or increases) until the floating price reaches the pre-determined cap (or floor) stipulated in the cap-swap agreement. However, because of the written put option embedded in the cap-swap, the changes in value of the cap-swap are not completely effective in offsetting changes in value of the corresponding counter-swap.

Chesapeake enters into oil and gas derivative transactions in order to mitigate a portion of its exposure to adverse market changes in oil and gas commodity prices. Accordingly, we believe that any associated gains or losses from the derivative transactions should be reflected as adjustments to oil and gas sales on the consolidated statement of operations. Pursuant to SFAS 133, certain derivatives do not qualify for designation as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of these non-qualifying derivatives that occur prior to their maturity (i.e., temporary fluctuations in value) are reported currently in the consolidated statements of operations as unrealized gains (losses) within oil and gas sales. Unrealized gains (losses) included in oil and gas sales in 2002 and 2001 were \$(87.3) million and \$84.8 million, respectively.

Index to Financial Statements

Following provisions of SFAS 133, changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, to the extent effective in offsetting cash flows attributable to hedged risk, are recorded in other comprehensive income. Any change in fair value resulting from ineffectiveness is recognized currently in oil and gas sales. We recorded a loss on ineffectiveness of \$3.6 million in 2002 and a gain on ineffectiveness of \$2.5 million in 2001. As of December 31, 2002, we had the following open oil and gas derivative instruments designed to hedge a portion of our oil and gas production for periods after December 2002:

						Fair Value at December 31, 2003 (\$ in thousands)
	Volume	Average Strike Price	Weighted Average Put Strike Price	Weighted Differential to Mid- Continent Points	SFAS 133 Hedge	
Natural Gas (mmbtu):						
Swaps:						
2003	57,150,000	4.31			Yes	(21,523)
Cap-Swaps:						
2003	51,100,000	3.60	2.60		No	(50,732)
Basis Protection Swaps:						
2003	91,250,000			(0.15)	No	5,562
2004	91,500,000			(0.15)	No	1,925
2005	98,550,000			(0.16)	No	476
2006	36,500,000			(0.16)	No	120
2007	45,625,000			(0.16)	No	96
2008	45,750,000			(0.16)	No	34
2009	36,500,000			(0.16)	No	14
Counter-Swaps:						
2003	45,700,000	3.74			No	37,048
Locked-Swaps:						
2003					No	16,498
Total Gas						(10,482)
Oil (bbls):						
Swaps:						
2003	360,000	25.10			Yes	(1,799)
Cap-Swaps:						
2003	3,015,000	28.10			No	(2,252)
Total Oil						(4,051)
Total Gas and Oil						\$ (14,533)

We have established the fair value of all derivative instruments using estimates of fair value reported by our counterparties and subsequently evaluated internally using established index prices and other sources. The actual contribution to our future results of operations will be based on the market prices at the time of settlement and may be more or less than the fair value estimates used at December 31, 2002.

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Additional information concerning the fair value of our oil and gas derivative instruments is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
Fair value of contracts outstanding beginning of year	\$ 157,309	\$ (89,288)
Change in fair value of contracts during period	(52,419)	351,989
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the period	(96,046)	(105,392)
Fair value of new contracts when entered into during the period	(45,603)	
Fair value of contracts when closed during the period	22,226	
Fair value of contracts outstanding at end of year	\$ (14,533)	\$ 157,309

The change in the fair value of our derivative instruments since January 1, 2002 resulted from an increase in market prices for natural gas and crude oil. Derivative instruments reflected as current in the consolidated balance sheet represent the estimated fair value of derivative instrument settlements scheduled to occur over the subsequent twelve-month period based on market prices for oil and gas as of the consolidated balance sheet date. The derivative settlement amounts are not due and payable until the month in which the related underlying hedged transaction occurs.

Based upon the market prices at December 31, 2002, we expect to transfer approximately \$4.1 million of loss included in the balance in accumulated other comprehensive income to earnings during the next 12 months when the transactions actually occur. All transactions hedged as of December 31, 2002 are expected to mature by December 31, 2003, with the exception of the basis protection swaps which extend to 2009.

Index to Financial Statements**Interest Rate Hedging**

We also utilize hedging strategies to manage interest rate exposure. Results from interest rate hedging transactions are reflected as adjustments to interest expense in the corresponding months covered by the derivative agreement.

In March 2002, we entered into an interest rate swap to convert a portion of our fixed rate debt to floating rate debt. The terms of this swap agreement are as follows:

Term		Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
March 2002	March 2004	\$200,000,000	7.875%	U.S. six-month LIBOR in arrears plus 298.25 basis points

At the inception of the interest rate swap agreement, a portion of the interest rate swap was to convert \$129.0 million of our 7.875% senior notes from fixed rate debt to variable rate debt. Under SFAS 133, a hedge of interest rate risk in a recognized fixed rate liability can be designated as a fair value hedge. The mark-to-market value of the portion of the swap designated as a hedge is therefore recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as an asset or liability with a corresponding increase or decrease in the carrying value of the debt. The fair value of the remaining portion of the swap that is not designated as a hedge is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as an asset or liability with a corresponding increase or decrease to interest expense. During 2002, \$107.9 million face value of the 7.875% senior notes was purchased and subsequently retired. In connection with the repurchase of the 7.875% senior notes, interest rate swap hedging gains of \$1.8 million related to the debt repurchased were recognized and reduced the loss on repurchases of debt.

In July 2002, we closed the above interest rate swap for a cash settlement of \$7.5 million. As of December 31, 2002, the remaining balance to be amortized as a reduction to interest expense was \$0.7 million, which related to debt that remained outstanding. During 2002, \$5.0 million was recorded as a reduction to interest expense.

In June 2002, we entered into an additional interest rate swap. The terms of this swap agreement are as follows:

Term		Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
July 2002	July 2004	\$100,000,000	4.000%	U.S. six-month LIBOR in arrears

In July 2002, we closed this interest rate swap for a cash settlement of \$1.1 million which was recorded as a reduction to interest expense.

In March 1997, Chesapeake issued \$150.0 million of 8.5% senior notes due 2012, of which \$7.3 million were subsequently repurchased and retired. The 8.5% senior notes include a call option whereby Chesapeake may redeem the debt at declining redemption prices beginning in March 2004. This call option, also referred to as a right of optional redemption, allows Chesapeake to redeem the notes prior to their stated maturity date beginning in March 2004. This right of optional redemption has value depending upon changes in interest rates. Due to a decline in interest rates, Chesapeake effectively sold this optional redemption right to an unrelated third party (or counterparty) for \$7.8 million in April

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2002. In exchange for \$7.8 million, Chesapeake gave the counterparty the option to elect whether or not to enter into an interest rate swap with Chesapeake on March 11, 2004. This transaction is more commonly referred to as a swaption. The terms of the interest rate swap, if executed by the counterparty, would be as follows:

Term	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
March 2004 March 2012	\$142,665,000	8.5%	U.S. six-month LIBOR plus 75 basis points

The interest rate swap would require Chesapeake to pay a fixed rate of 8.5% while the counterparty pays Chesapeake a floating rate of 6 month LIBOR in arrears plus 0.75%. Additionally, if the counterparty elects to enter into the interest rate swap on March 11, 2004, it may also elect to force Chesapeake to settle the transaction at the then current value of the interest rate swap.

This transaction does not alter Chesapeake's ability to redeem the 8.5% senior notes. Instead, it locks-in the economics of a future call. If interest rates are high and the swaption is not in-the-money, the counterparty will likely not elect to enter into the interest rate swap, the swaption will expire, and Chesapeake will amortize the \$7.8 million premium as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. If interest rates are low and the swaption is in-the-money, the counterparty will likely exercise the swaption and force Chesapeake to settle the transaction at the then current value of the interest rate swap, and Chesapeake will amortize both the \$7.8 million premium and the amount paid to the counterparty to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. If Chesapeake elects to refinance the 8.5% senior notes, any unamortized premium or loss remaining related to the swaption would be included in the gain (or loss) on the early extinguishment of debt.

Index to Financial Statements

According to SFAS 133, a fair value hedge relationship exists between the embedded call option in the 8.5% senior notes and the swaption agreement. The fair value of the swaption is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as a liability, and the debt's carrying amount is adjusted by the change in the fair value of the call option subsequent to the initiation of the swaption. Any resulting differences are recorded currently as ineffectiveness in the consolidated statements of operations as an adjustment to interest expense.

We have recorded an adjustment to the carrying amount of the debt of \$18.8 million as of December 31, 2002. Since the inception of the swaption, we recorded the change in the fair market value of the swaption from a \$7.8 million liability to a \$30.1 million liability, an increase of \$22.3 million. As part of recording the fair value hedge, we also recorded, as an adjustment to the carrying value of the debt, an \$18.8 million increase in the fair value of the embedded call option. The difference between the two adjustments, \$3.5 million representing ineffectiveness, was recorded as additional interest expense. Results of the interest rate swap, if initiated, will be reflected as adjustments to interest expense in the corresponding months.

Interest Rate Risk

The table below presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates. The fair value of the fixed-rate long-term debt has been estimated based on quoted market prices.

December 31, 2002							
Years of Maturity							
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
(\$ in millions)							
Liabilities:							
Long-term debt, including current portion							
fixed rate	\$	\$ 42.1	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,642.7	\$ 1,744.7
Average interest rate		7.9%				8.3%	8.3%

- (1) This amount does not include the discount included in long-term debt of \$15.5 million, the effect of interest rate swaps of \$0.7 million and the effect of the swaption of (\$18.8) million.

Changes in interest rates affect the amount of interest we earn on our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments and the interest rate we pay on borrowings under our revolving credit facility. All of our other long-term indebtedness is fixed rate and therefore does not expose us to the risk of earnings or cash flow loss due to changes in market interest rates. However, changes in interest rates do affect the fair value of our debt.

Index to Financial Statements

ITEM 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION

	Page
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
<u>Report of Independent Accountants</u>	46
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2002 and 2001</u>	47
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000</u>	48
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000</u>	49
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000</u>	51
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000</u>	52
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	53
Financial Statement Schedules:	
<u>Schedule II. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	91

Index to Financial Statements

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

of Chesapeake Energy Corporation

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index appearing under Item 8 of the Form 10-K/A present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chesapeake Energy Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule also listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2001, the Company changed its method of accounting for its hedging activities as a result of adopting the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*.

As discussed in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has revised its Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

February 24, 2003, except for the information in Note 1 under the caption Leasehold Costs and Note 16, as to which the date is September 9, 2003.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 247,637	\$ 117,594
Restricted cash	82	7,366
Accounts receivable:		
Oil and gas sales	109,246	51,496
Joint interest, net of allowances of \$1,433,000 and \$947,000, respectively	22,760	17,364
Short-term derivatives	16,498	34,543
Related parties	2,155	9,896
Other	13,471	14,951
Deferred income tax asset	8,109	
Short-term derivative instruments		97,544
Inventory and other	15,359	10,629
Total Current Assets	435,317	361,383
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:		
Oil and gas properties, at cost based on full-cost accounting:		
Evaluated oil and gas properties	4,334,833	3,546,163
Unevaluated properties	72,506	66,205
Less: accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(2,123,773)	(1,902,587)
	2,283,566	1,709,781
Other property and equipment	154,092	115,694
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(47,774)	(39,894)
Total Property and Equipment	2,389,884	1,785,581
OTHER ASSETS:		
Long-term derivatives receivable		18,852
Deferred income tax asset	2,071	67,781
Long-term derivative instruments	2,666	6,370
Long-term investments	9,075	29,849
Other assets	36,595	16,952
Total Other Assets	50,407	139,804
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,875,608	\$ 2,286,768

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	\$	\$ 602
Accounts payable	86,001	79,945
Accrued interest	35,025	26,316
Short-term derivative instruments	33,697	
Other accrued liabilities	56,465	36,998
Revenues and royalties due others	54,364	29,520

Total Current Liabilities	265,552	173,381
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LONG-TERM DEBT, NET	1,651,198	1,329,453
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REVENUES AND ROYALTIES DUE OTHERS	13,797	12,696
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LONG-TERM DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	30,174	
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OTHER LIABILITIES	7,012	3,831
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CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Note 4)
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:

Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 6.75% cumulative convertible preferred stock; 3,000,000 shares authorized, 2,998,000 and 3,000,000 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively, entitled in liquidation to \$149,900,000 and \$150,000,000	149,900	150,000
Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 350,000,000 shares authorized, 194,936,912 and 169,534,991 shares issued at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively	1,949	1,696
Paid-in capital	1,205,554	1,035,156
Accumulated deficit	(426,085)	(442,974)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax of \$2,307,000 and \$(29,000,000), respectively	(3,461)	43,511
Less: treasury stock, at cost; 4,792,529 common shares at December 31, 2002 and 2001	(19,982)	(19,982)

Total Stockholders Equity	907,875	767,407
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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 2,875,608	\$ 2,286,768
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
	(Revised Note 16)		
REVENUES:			
Oil and gas sales	\$ 568,187	\$ 820,318	\$ 470,170
Oil and gas marketing sales	170,315	148,733	157,782
Total Revenues	738,502	969,051	627,952
OPERATING COSTS:			
Production expenses	98,191	75,374	50,085
Production taxes	30,101	33,010	24,840
General and administrative	17,618	14,449	13,177
Oil and gas marketing expenses	165,736	144,373	152,309
Oil and gas depreciation, depletion and amortization	221,189	172,902	101,291
Depreciation and amortization of other assets	14,009	8,663	7,481
Total Operating Costs	546,844	448,771	349,183
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	191,658	520,280	278,769
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Interest and other income	7,340	2,877	3,649
Interest expense	(112,031)	(98,321)	(86,256)
Loss on investment in Seven Seas	(17,201)		
Loss on repurchases of debt	(2,626)	(76,667)	
Impairments of investments in securities		(10,079)	
Gain on sale of Canadian subsidiary		27,000	
Gothic standby credit facility costs		(3,392)	
Total Other Income (Expense)	(124,518)	(158,582)	(82,607)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	67,140	361,698	196,162
PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	26,854	144,292	(259,408)

NET INCOME	40,286	217,406	455,570
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS	(10,117)	(2,050)	(8,484)
GAIN ON REDEMPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK			6,574
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	\$ 30,169	\$ 215,356	\$ 453,660
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:			
Basic	\$ 0.18	\$ 1.33	\$ 3.52
Assuming Dilution	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.25	\$ 3.01
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON AND COMMON EQUIVALENT SHARES OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	166,910	162,362	128,993
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assuming dilution	172,714	173,981	151,564
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands) (Revised Note 16)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
NET INCOME	\$ 40,286	\$ 217,406	\$ 455,570
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET INCOME TO CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	230,236	177,543	105,103
Unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives	88,018	(84,789)	
Deferred income taxes	28,676	138,831	(259,408)
Impairment of investments		10,079	250
Loss on investment in Seven Seas	17,201		
Accretion of Seven Seas note discount	(956)		
Gain on sale of Canadian subsidiary		(27,000)	
Write-off of credit facility costs		3,392	
Loss on repurchases of debt	2,626	76,667	
Amortization of loan costs	4,962	4,022	3,669
Amortization of bond discount	1,079	1,062	84
Bad debt expense	315	69	256
Gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets and other	29	68	8
Equity in losses of equity investees		1,312	131
Other	45	(99)	141
Cash provided by operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	412,517	518,563	305,804
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(44,966)	34,265	(66,706)
(Increase) decrease in inventory and other assets	11,330	929	4,299
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	23,223	2,454	64,961
Increase (decrease) in current and non-current revenues and royalties due others	30,427	(2,474)	6,282
Changes in assets and liabilities	20,014	35,174	8,836
Cash provided by operating activities	432,531	553,737	314,640
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Exploration and development of oil and gas properties	(400,180)	(420,969)	(188,778)
Acquisitions of oil and gas companies, proved properties and unproved properties, net of cash acquired	(331,651)	(316,743)	(78,910)
Deposit for ONEOK acquisition	(15,000)		

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Sale of Canadian subsidiary		142,906	
Divestitures of oil and gas properties	839	1,432	1,529
Sale of non-oil and gas assets	5,774	3,204	1,069
Additions to buildings and other fixed assets	(33,559)	(24,853)	(13,427)
Additions to drilling rig equipment	(3,551)	(14,145)	
Additions to long-term investments	(2,408)	(40,239)	(9,937)
Investment in Gothic Energy Corporation			(36,693)
Other	(9)	(698)	(82)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash used in investing activities	(779,745)	(670,105)	(325,229)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	252,500	433,500	244,000
Payments on long-term borrowings	(252,500)	(458,500)	(262,500)
Additions to deferred charges	(421)		
Cash received from issuance of senior notes	446,638	1,036,342	
Cash paid for issuance costs of senior notes	(7,211)	(8,067)	
Cash paid for financing costs of credit facilities	(2,902)	(6,611)	(4,807)
Cash paid to purchase senior notes	(107,863)	(830,382)	
Cash paid for redemption premium of senior notes	(3,734)	(75,639)	
Cash paid for common stock dividend	(4,987)		
Cash paid for preferred stock dividend	(10,177)	(1,092)	(4,645)
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock, net of costs		145,086	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of offering costs	164,104		
Purchase of treasury stock and preferred stock		(10)	
Cash paid in connection with issuance of common stock for preferred stock			(8,269)
Cash received (paid) in settlements of make-whole provisions		(3,336)	7,083
Cash received from exercise of stock options	3,810	3,216	1,398
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	477,257	234,507	(27,740)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH		(545)	(329)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	130,043	117,594	(38,658)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	117,594		38,658
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 247,637	\$ 117,594	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION CASH PAYMENTS FOR:			
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 105,671	\$ 97,832	\$ 85,401
Income taxes, net of refunds received	\$ (738)	\$ 5,461	\$
DETAILS OF ACQUISITION OF GOTHIC ENERGY CORPORATION:			
Fair value of properties acquired	\$	\$ 371,371	\$
Fair value of notes acquired	\$	\$	\$ 115,545
Cash consideration	\$	\$	\$ (28,715)
Stock issued (13,553,276 shares and 3,989,813 shares)	\$	\$ (28,000)	\$ (86,830)
Gothic preferred and common stock held by Chesapeake	\$	\$ (10,000)	\$
Debt assumed	\$	\$ (331,255)	\$
Acquisition costs and other	\$	\$ (2,116)	\$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

In 2002, holders of our 6.75% cumulative preferred stock converted 2,000 shares into 12,987 shares of common stock (at a conversion price of \$7.70 per share).

In 2001, holders of our 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock converted 622,768 shares into 4,480,171 shares of common stock (at a conversion price of \$6.95 per share), and we redeemed the remaining 1,269 shares of preferred stock for 7,239 shares of common stock and \$3,000 of cash (at a redemption price of \$52.45 per share, paid in 5.7 shares of common stock and cash of \$2.45).

In 2001, Chesapeake completed the acquisition of Gothic Energy Corporation. We issued 3,989,813 shares of Chesapeake common stock to Gothic shareholders (other than Chesapeake).

In 2001, we issued 1,117,216 shares of Chesapeake common stock in exchange for 49.5% of RAM Energy, Inc.'s outstanding common stock. Chesapeake shares were valued at \$8.854 per share. Subsequently, we made a make-whole payment to the former RAM shareholders of \$3.3 million.

In 2001, Chesapeake purchased certain oil and gas assets from RAM Energy, Inc. for a total consideration of \$74.4 million, consisting of \$61.7 million of cash, surrender of \$11.5 million principal amount of our RAM notes including \$0.4 million in accrued interest, and cancellation of a

\$1.2 million receivable by us from RAM.

During 2000, Chesapeake engaged in unsolicited transactions in which a total of 43.4 million shares of Chesapeake common stock, plus a cash payment of \$8.3 million, were exchanged for 3,972,363 shares of Chesapeake 7% preferred stock.

During 2000, Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc. purchased 99.8% of Gothic Energy Corporation's \$104 million 14.125% Series B senior secured discount notes for total consideration of \$80.8 million, comprised of \$17.2 million in cash and \$63.6 million of Chesapeake common stock (8,875,775 shares valued at \$7.16 per share), as adjusted for make-whole provisions. Through the make-whole provisions, Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc. received \$6.1 million in cash and \$7.2 million of Chesapeake common stock (982,562 shares).

In 2000, Chesapeake purchased \$31.6 million of the \$235 million of 11.125% senior secured notes issued by Gothic Production Corporation for total consideration of \$34.8 million, comprised of \$11.5 million in cash and \$23.3 million of Chesapeake common stock (3,694,939 shares valued at \$6.30 per share), as adjusted for make-whole provisions. Through the make-whole provisions, Chesapeake received \$1.0 million in cash.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
PREFERRED STOCK:			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 150,000	\$ 31,202	\$ 229,820
Exchange of common stock and cash for 3,972,363 shares of preferred stock			(198,618)
Exchange of common stock for 624,037 shares of preferred stock		(31,202)	
Exchange of common stock for 2,000 shares of preferred stock	(100)		
Issuance of preferred stock		150,000	
Balance, end of period	149,900	150,000	31,202
COMMON STOCK:			
Balance, beginning of period	1,696	1,578	1,059
Exercise of stock options and warrants	23	21	20
Issuance of 23,000,000 of common stock	230		
Issuance of 3,989,813 shares of common stock to Gothic shareholders		40	
Issuance of 1,117,216 shares of common stock to RAM Energy, Inc. shareholders		11	
Exchange of 36,366,915 shares of common stock for preferred stock			363
Issuance of 13,553,276 shares of common stock to acquire Gothic notes			136
Exchange of 4,487,410 shares of common stock for preferred stock		45	
Other		1	
Balance, end of period	1,949	1,696	1,578
PAID-IN CAPITAL:			
Balance, beginning of period	1,035,156	963,584	682,905
Exercise of stock options and warrants	3,787	3,188	1,377
Issuance of common stock	172,270		
Issuance of common stock to acquire Gothic notes			93,885
Issuance of common stock to acquire RAM Energy, Inc. common stock		9,881	
Issuance of common stock to acquire Gothic Energy Corporation		29,389	
Offering expenses and other	(8,506)	(4,891)	
Exchange of 12,987 shares of common stock for preferred stock	100		
Exchange of 36,366,915 shares of common stock for preferred stock			187,069
Exchange of 4,487,410 shares of common stock for preferred stock		31,157	
Exchange of 7,050,000 shares of treasury stock for preferred stock			(5,640)
Make-whole payments on common stock issued to RAM Energy, Inc. shareholders		(3,336)	
Compensation related to stock options	356	800	238
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2,391	5,384	3,750
Balance, end of period	1,205,554	1,035,156	963,584

ACCUMULATED DEFICIT:

Balance, beginning of period	(442,974)	(659,286)	(1,093,929)
Net income	40,286	217,406	455,570
Dividends on common stock	(10,690)		
Dividends on preferred stock	(12,707)	(1,094)	(4,645)
Fair value of common stock exchanged in excess of book value of preferred stock			(8,013)
Cash paid in connection with issuance of common stock for preferred stock			(8,269)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance, end of period	(426,085)	(442,974)	(659,286)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS):

Balance, beginning of period	43,511	(3,901)	196
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(3,551)	(4,097)
Transfer of translation adjustments related to sale of Canadian subsidiary		7,452	
Gain/(loss) on hedging activity	(46,972)	43,511	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance, end of period	(3,461)	43,511	(3,901)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

TREASURY STOCK COMMON:

Balance, beginning of period	(19,982)	(19,945)	(37,595)
Exercised options		(37)	
Exchange of 7,050,000 shares of treasury stock for preferred stock			24,841
Receipt of 982,562 shares of common stock from previous Gothic note holders in settlement of make-whole provision			(7,191)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance, end of period	(19,982)	(19,982)	(19,945)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 907,875	\$ 767,407	\$ 313,232
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
Net income	\$ 40,286	\$ 217,406	\$ 455,570
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax: Foreign currency translation adjustments		(3,551)	(4,097)
Transfer of translation adjustments related to sale of Canadian subsidiary		7,452	
Cumulative effect of accounting change for financial derivatives		(53,573)	
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	(27,041)	147,210	
Reclassification of gain on settled contracts	(22,066)	(48,623)	
Ineffective portion of derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting	2,135	(1,503)	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (6,686)	\$ 264,818	\$ 451,473

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Company

Chesapeake Energy Corporation is an oil and natural gas exploration and production company engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of properties for the production of crude oil and natural gas from underground reservoirs and the marketing of natural gas and oil for other working interest owners in properties we operate. Our properties are located in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Montana, Colorado, North Dakota and New Mexico.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Chesapeake Energy Corporation include the accounts of our direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Investments in companies and partnerships which give us significant influence, but not control, over the investee are accounted for using the equity method. Other investments are generally carried at cost.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated financial statements, Chesapeake considers investments in all highly liquid instruments with maturities of three months or less at date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

Chesapeake classifies cash balances as restricted cash when cash is restricted as to withdrawal or usage. The restricted cash balance as of December 31, 2001 consisted of cash escrowed in connection with acquisitions or divestitures that closed prior to December 31, 2001. Distribution of the cash was subject to the settlement of post-closing adjustments. Substantially all of these amounts were released during the first quarter of 2002. The restricted cash balance at December 31, 2002 was \$82,000.

Inventory

Inventory, which is included in other current assets, consists primarily of tubular goods and other lease and well equipment which we plan to utilize in our ongoing exploration and development activities and is carried at the lower of cost or market using the specific identification method.

Oil and Gas Properties

Chesapeake follows the full-cost method of accounting under which all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration and development activities are capitalized. We capitalize internal costs that can be directly identified with our acquisition, exploration and development activities and do not include any costs related to production, general corporate overhead or similar activities (see note 11). Capitalized costs are amortized on a composite unit-of-production method based on proved oil and gas reserves. As of December 31, 2002, approximately 73% of our present value (discounted at 10%) of estimated future net revenues of proved reserves was evaluated by independent petroleum engineers, with the balance evaluated by our internal reservoir engineers. In addition, our internal engineers evaluate all properties quarterly. The average composite rates used for depreciation, depletion and amortization were \$1.22 (U.S.) per equivalent mcf in 2002, \$1.07 (\$1.08 in U.S. and \$0.90 in Canada) per equivalent mcf in 2001, and \$0.75 (\$0.76 in U.S. and \$0.71 in Canada) per equivalent mcf in 2000.

Proceeds from the sale of properties are accounted for as reductions of capitalized costs unless such sales involve a significant change in the relationship between costs and the value of proved reserves or the underlying value of unproved properties, in which case a gain or loss is recognized. No income is recognized in connection with contractual services provided by Chesapeake on properties in which we hold an economic interest.

Index to Financial Statements

The costs of unproved properties are excluded from amortization until the properties are evaluated. We review all of our unevaluated properties quarterly to determine whether or not and to what extent proved reserves have been assigned to the properties, and otherwise if impairment has occurred. Unevaluated properties are grouped by major producing area where individual property costs are not significant and are assessed individually when individual costs are significant.

We review the carrying value of our oil and gas properties under the full-cost accounting rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission on a quarterly basis. Under these rules, capitalized costs, less accumulated amortization and related deferred income taxes, may not exceed an amount equal to the sum of the present value of estimated future net revenues less estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, less any related income tax effects.

Leasehold Costs

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, *Business Combinations* and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets* were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in June 2001 and became effective for us on July 1, 2001 and January 1, 2002, respectively. SFAS 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 to be accounted for using the purchase method. Additionally, SFAS 141 requires companies to disaggregate and report separately from goodwill certain intangible assets. SFAS 142 establishes new guidelines for accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets. Under SFAS 142, goodwill and certain other intangible assets are not amortized, but rather are reviewed annually for impairment.

Oil and gas mineral rights held under lease and other contractual arrangements representing the right to extract such reserves for both undeveloped and developed leaseholds may have to be classified separately from oil and gas properties as intangible assets on our consolidated balance sheets. In addition, the disclosures required by SFAS 141 and 142 relative to intangibles would be included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Historically, we, like many other oil and gas companies, have included these rights as part of oil and gas properties, even after SFAS 141 and 142 became effective.

As it applies to companies like us that have adopted full cost accounting for oil and gas activities, we understand that this interpretation of SFAS 141 and 142 would only affect our balance sheet classification of proved oil and gas leaseholds acquired after June 30, 2001 and all of our unproved oil and gas leaseholds. We would not be required to reclassify proved reserve leasehold acquisitions prior to June 30, 2001 because we did not separately value or account for these costs prior to the adoption date of SFAS 141. Our results of operations and cash flows would not be affected, since these oil and gas mineral rights held under lease and other contractual arrangements representing the right to extract oil and gas reserves would continue to be amortized in accordance with full cost accounting rules.

As of December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, we had undeveloped leaseholds of approximately \$72.5 million and \$66.2 million, respectively, that would be classified on our consolidated balance sheet as intangible undeveloped leasehold and developed leaseholds of an estimated \$581.9 million and \$252.8 million, respectively, that would be classified as intangible developed leasehold if we applied the interpretation discussed above.

We will continue to classify our oil and gas mineral rights held under lease and other contractual rights representing the right to extract such reserves as tangible oil and gas properties until further guidance is provided.

Other Property and Equipment

Other property and equipment consists primarily of gas gathering and processing facilities, drilling rigs, vehicles, land, office buildings and equipment, and software. Major renewals and betterments are capitalized while the costs of repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. The costs of assets retired or otherwise disposed of and the applicable accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations. Other property and equipment costs are depreciated on a straight-line basis. Buildings are depreciated over 31.5 years, drilling rigs are depreciated over 12 years and all other property and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to seven years.

Index to Financial Statements

Capitalized Interest

During 2002, 2001 and 2000, interest of approximately \$5.0 million, \$4.7 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, was capitalized on significant investments in unproved properties that were not being currently depreciated, depleted or amortized and on which exploration activities were in progress. Interest is capitalized using the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding borrowings.

Income Taxes

Chesapeake has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. SFAS 109 requires deferred tax liabilities or assets to be recognized for the anticipated future tax effects of temporary differences that arise as a result of the differences in the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*, requires presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share, as defined, on the face of the statements of operations for all entities with complex capital structures. SFAS 128 requires a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted EPS computations.

The following securities were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect was antidilutive:

For the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, outstanding warrants to purchase 0.6 million and 1.1 million shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$14.51 and \$12.61, respectively were antidilutive because the exercise prices of the warrants were greater than the average market price of the common stock.

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, outstanding options to purchase 0.6 million, 0.3 million, and 1.1 million shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$11.93, \$15.54, and \$8.73, respectively, were antidilutive because the exercise prices of the options were greater than the average market price of the common stock.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, diluted shares do not include the assumed conversion of the outstanding 6.75% preferred stock (convertible into 19.5 million common shares), and the common stock equivalent of preferred stock outstanding prior to conversion (convertible into 5,693 shares) as the effects were antidilutive.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

A reconciliation for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 is as follows:

	Income	Shares	Per Share
	(Numerator)	(Denominator)	Amount
(in thousands, except per share data)			
For the Year Ended December 31, 2002:			
Basic EPS Income available to common shareholders	\$ 30,169	166,910	\$ 0.18
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Employee stock options		5,797	
Warrants assumed in Gothic acquisition		7	
Diluted EPS Income available to common shareholders	\$ 30,169	172,714	\$ 0.17
For the Year Ended December 31, 2001:			
Basic EPS Income available to common shareholders	\$ 215,356	162,362	\$ 1.33
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Assumed conversion at the beginning of the period of preferred shares exchanged during the period:			
Common shares assumed issued for 6.75% preferred stock		2,989	
Common shares assumed issued prior to conversion for 7% preferred stock		1,464	
Preferred stock dividends	2,050		
Employee stock options		7,160	
Warrants assumed in Gothic acquisition		6	
Diluted EPS Income available to common shareholders	\$ 217,406	173,981	\$ 1.25
For the Year Ended December 31, 2000:			
Basic EPS Income available to common shareholders	\$ 453,660	128,993	\$ 3.52
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Assumed conversion at the beginning of the period of preferred shares exchanged during the period:			

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Common shares assumed issued		11,440	
Preferred stock dividends	8,484		
Gain on redemption of preferred stock	(6,574)		
Assumed conversion of 624,037 shares of 7% preferred stock at beginning of period		4,489	
Employee stock options		6,642	
Diluted EPS Income available to common shareholders	\$ 455,570	151,564	\$ 3.01

In 2001, holders of our 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock converted 622,768 shares into 4,480,171 shares of common stock (at a conversion price of \$6.95 per share), and we redeemed the remaining 1,269 shares of 7% preferred stock for 7,239 shares of common stock and \$3,000 of cash (at a redemption price of \$52.45 per share, paid in 5.7 shares of common stock and cash of \$2.45).

On November 13, 2001, we issued 3.0 million shares of 6.75% cumulative convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share and liquidation preference \$50 per share, in a private offering. We subsequently registered under the Securities Act of 1933 shares of the preferred stock and underlying common stock for resale by the holders.

During the year ended December 31, 2000, Chesapeake engaged in a number of unsolicited stock transactions with institutional investors. A total of 43.4 million shares of common stock, plus a cash payment of \$8.3 million, were exchanged for 3,972,363 shares of 7% preferred stock. These transactions reduced (i) the number of preferred shares from 4.6 million to 0.6 million, (ii) the liquidation value of the preferred stock from \$229.8 million to \$31.2 million, and (iii) dividends in arrears by \$22.9 million. A gain on redemption of all preferred shares exchanged during 2000 of \$6.6 million is reflected in net income available to common shareholders in determining basic earnings per share. All preferred shares acquired in these transactions were canceled and retired and restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares of undesignated preferred stock. The gain represented the excess of (i) the liquidation value of the preferred shares that were retired plus dividends in arrears which had reduced prior EPS over (ii) the market value of the common stock issued and cash paid in exchange for the preferred shares.

Revenue Recognition

Gas Imbalances. Revenue from the sale of natural gas production is recognized when title passes, net of royalties. We follow the sales method of accounting for our gas revenue whereby we recognize sales revenue on all gas sold to our purchasers, regardless of whether the sales are proportionate to our ownership in the property. A liability is recognized only to the extent that we have an imbalance in excess of the remaining gas reserves on the underlying properties. The net gas imbalance liability at December 31, 2002 and 2001 was not significant.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Oil and Natural Gas Sales. Revenue from the sale of oil and natural gas is recognized when title passes, net of royalties.

Marketing Sales. Chesapeake takes title to the natural gas it purchases from other working interest owners and arranges for transportation and delivers the natural gas to third parties, at which time we record revenues. Chesapeake's results of operations related to its oil and gas marketing activities are presented on a gross basis, because we act as a principal rather than an agent. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Only sales to third parties are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Hedging

From time to time, Chesapeake uses commodity price and financial risk management instruments to mitigate our exposure to price fluctuations in oil and natural gas transactions and interest rates. Recognized gains and losses on derivative contracts are reported as a component of the related transaction. Results of oil and gas derivative transactions are reflected in oil and gas sales and results of interest rate hedging transactions are reflected in interest expense. The changes in fair value of derivative instruments not qualifying for designation as either cash flow or fair value hedges that occur prior to maturity are reported currently in the consolidated statement of operations as unrealized gains (losses) within oil and gas sales or interest expense.

Effective January 1, 2001, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. This statement establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that derivative instruments (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded at fair value and included in the consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation, which is established at the inception of a derivative. For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, changes in fair value, to the extent the hedge is effective, are recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. Any change in the fair value resulting from ineffectiveness, as defined by SFAS 133, is recognized immediately in oil and gas sales. For derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges (in accordance with SFAS 133), changes in fair value, as well as the offsetting changes in the estimated fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized currently in earnings. Differences between the changes in the fair values of the hedged item and the derivative instrument, if any, represent gains or losses on ineffectiveness and are reflected currently in interest expense. Hedge effectiveness is measured at least quarterly based on the relative changes in fair value between the derivative contract and the hedged item over time. Changes in fair value of contracts that do not qualify as hedges or are not designated as hedges are also recognized currently in earnings.

Adoption of SFAS 133 at January 1, 2001 resulted in the recognition of \$9.3 million of current derivative assets and \$98.6 million in current derivative liabilities. The cumulative effect of the accounting change decreased accumulated other comprehensive income by \$53.6 million, net of income tax, but did not have an effect on our net income or earnings per share amounts.

Debt Issue Costs

Included in other assets are costs associated with the issuance of our senior notes and amendments to our revolving bank credit facility. The remaining unamortized debt issue costs at December 31, 2002 and 2001 totaled \$21.5 million and \$16.6 million, respectively, and are being amortized over the life of the senior notes or revolving credit facility.

Currency Translation

The results of operations for non-U.S. subsidiaries are translated from local currencies into U.S. dollars using average exchange rates during each period; assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates at the end of each period. Adjustments resulting from the translation process are reported in a separate component of stockholders' equity, and are not included in the determination of the results of operations. In October 2001, we sold our Canadian subsidiary. As a result, all translation adjustments related to our investment in this subsidiary were reclassified to earnings in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Stock Options

Chesapeake has elected to follow APB No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and related interpretations in accounting for its employee stock options. Under APB No. 25, compensation expense is recognized for the difference between the option price and market value on the measurement date. In March 2000, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FASB Interpretation No. 44 which provided clarification regarding the application of APB No. 25. FIN 44 specifically addressed the accounting consequence of various modifications to the terms of a previously granted fixed stock option. Compensation

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

expense of \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million was recognized in 2002 and 2001, respectively as a result of modifications that were made during the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. No compensation expense has been recognized for newly issued stock options in 2002, 2001 or 2000 because the exercise price of the stock options granted under the plans equaled the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant.

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by SFAS No. 123 and has been determined as if we had accounted for our employee stock options under the fair value method of the statement. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively: interest rates (zero-coupon U.S. government issues with a remaining life equal to the expected term of the options) of between 2.78% and 4.90%, 4.67%, and 6.32%, dividend yields of between 0% and 1.85%, 0.0%, and 0.0%, and volatility factors of the expected market price of our common stock of between 0.49 and 0.54, 0.58, and 0.73. We used a weighted-average expected life of the options of five years for each of 2002, 2001 and 2000.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because our employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the company's employee stock options.

Pro forma information applying the fair value method follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Net Income			
As reported(1)	\$ 40,286	\$ 217,406	\$ 455,570
Less compensation expense, net of tax	8,644	9,063	6,423
Pro forma	<u>\$ 31,642</u>	<u>\$ 208,343</u>	<u>\$ 449,147</u>
Basic Earnings per common share:			
As reported	\$ 0.18	\$ 1.33	\$ 3.52
Less compensation expense, net of tax	0.05	0.06	0.05
Pro forma	<u>\$ 0.13</u>	<u>\$ 1.27</u>	<u>\$ 3.47</u>

Diluted Earnings per common share:			
As reported	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.25	\$ 3.01
Less compensation expense, net of tax	0.05	0.05	0.05
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Pro forma	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.20	\$ 2.96
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(1) Includes compensation expenses related to FIN 44 of \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

For purposes of the pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options vesting period, which is four years. Because our stock options vest over four years and additional awards are typically made each year, the above pro forma disclosures are not likely to be representative of the effects on pro forma net income for future years.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements for 2001 and 2000 to conform to the presentation used for the 2002 consolidated financial statements.

2. Senior Notes

On December 20, 2002, we issued \$150.0 million principal amount of 7.75% senior notes due 2015, which were exchanged on February 20, 2003 for substantially identical notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

On August 12, 2002, we issued \$250.0 million principal amount of 9% senior notes due 2012, which were exchanged on October 24, 2002 for substantially identical notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933. In a private offering on November 14, 2002 we issued an additional \$50.0 million principal amount of 9% senior notes due 2012 which were exchanged on February 20, 2003 for substantially identical notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

On November 5, 2001, Chesapeake issued \$250.0 million principal amount of 8.375% senior notes due 2008, which were exchanged on January 23, 2002 for substantially identical notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

On April 6, 2001, we issued \$800.0 million principal amount of 8.125% senior notes due 2011, substantially all of which were exchanged on July 12, 2001 for substantially identical notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933. During April 2001, we used a portion of the offering proceeds to purchase \$140.7 million principal amount of our 9.625% senior notes and \$3.0 million principal amount of the 11.125% senior secured notes of Gothic Production Corporation, a Chesapeake subsidiary. On May 7, 2001, we redeemed all \$120.0 million principal amount of our 9.125% senior notes, the remaining \$359.3 million principal amount of our 9.625% senior notes and the remaining \$199.3 million principal amount of Gothic Production Corporation's 11.125% senior secured notes. The purchase and redemption of these notes included payment of aggregate make-whole and redemption premiums of \$75.6 million and the write-off of unamortized debt costs and debt issue premiums resulting in a pre-tax loss of \$76.7 million.

On January 16, 2001, we acquired Gothic Energy Corporation and assumed its note obligations. At that date, there was outstanding \$203.3 million principal amount of 11.125% senior secured notes due 2005 which had been issued by Gothic Production Corporation and guaranteed by Gothic Energy Corporation, its parent. In February 2001, we purchased \$1.0 million principal amount of these notes tendered pursuant to a change-of-control offer at a purchase price of 101%. In April 2001, we purchased \$3.0 million of these notes for total consideration of \$3.5 million, including \$0.1 million in interest and \$0.4 million in premium. On May 7, 2001, we redeemed the remaining notes (\$199.3 million principal amount) for total consideration of \$222.5 million, including \$0.4 million in interest and \$22.8 million in redemption premium.

On April 22, 1998, we issued \$500.0 million principal amount of 9.625% senior notes due 2005. In April 2001, we purchased \$140.7 million of these notes for total consideration of \$160.2 million, including a \$13.6 million premium and interest of \$5.9 million. On May 7, 2001, we redeemed the remaining notes, \$359.3 million principal amount, for total consideration of \$393.3 million, including \$0.6 million of interest and \$33.4 million of redemption premium.

On March 17, 1997, we issued \$150.0 million principal amount of 7.875% senior notes due 2004. During 2002, Chesapeake purchased and subsequently retired \$107.9 million of the 7.875% senior notes, for a total consideration of \$112.9 million, including \$1.3 million of accrued interest and \$3.7 million of redemption premium.

Also on March 17, 1997, we issued \$150.0 million principal amount of 8.5% senior notes due 2012. During the quarter ended March 31, 2001, Chesapeake purchased and subsequently retired \$7.3 million of these notes for total consideration of \$7.4 million, including accrued interest of \$0.2 million and the write-off of \$0.1 million of unamortized bond discount.

On April 9, 1996, we issued \$120.0 million principal amount of 9.125% senior notes due 2006. On May 7, 2001, we redeemed these notes for total consideration of \$126.1 million, including \$0.7 million in interest and \$5.4 million of redemption premium.

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Chesapeake is a holding company and owns no operating assets and has no significant operations independent of its subsidiaries. Our obligations under our outstanding senior notes have been fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by each of our restricted subsidiaries (as defined in the respective indentures governing these notes) (collectively, the guarantor subsidiaries). Each guarantor subsidiary is a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary.

The senior note indentures permit us to redeem the senior notes at any time at specified make-whole or redemption prices. The indentures contain covenants limiting us and the guarantor subsidiaries with respect to asset sales; the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of preferred stock; liens; sale and leaseback transactions; lines of business; dividend and other payment restrictions; mergers or consolidations; and transactions with affiliates.

Set forth below are condensed consolidating financial statements of the parent, guarantor subsidiaries and Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary which is not a guarantor of the senior notes and was a non-guarantor subsidiary for all periods presented. All of our other wholly-owned subsidiaries were guarantor subsidiaries during all periods presented.

Index to Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2002**

(\$ in thousands)

	Non-				
	Guarantor	Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash	\$ (31,893)	\$ 24,448	\$ 255,164	\$	\$ 247,719
Accounts receivable	122,074	69,362	3,006	(46,810)	147,632
Short-term derivative receivable	16,498				16,498
Deferred income tax asset			8,109		8,109
Inventory and other	14,202	1,157			15,359
Total Current Assets	120,881	94,967	266,279	(46,810)	435,317
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:					
Oil and gas properties	4,334,833				4,334,833
Unevaluated leasehold	72,506				72,506
Other property and equipment	64,475	30,818	58,799		154,092
Less: accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(2,146,538)	(20,789)	(4,220)		(2,171,547)
Net Property and Equipment	2,325,276	10,029	54,579		2,389,884
OTHER ASSETS:					
Investments in subsidiaries and intercompany advances			357,698	(357,698)	
Deferred income tax asset (liability)	(124,455)	(1,941)	128,467		2,071
Long-term derivative instruments	2,666				2,666
Long-term investments			9,075		9,075
Other assets	20,246	57	16,349	(57)	36,595
Total Other Assets	(101,543)	(1,884)	511,589	(357,755)	50,407
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,344,614	\$ 103,112	\$ 832,447	\$ (404,565)	\$ 2,875,608
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	\$ 82,083	\$ 71,316	\$	\$ (67,398)	\$ 86,001
Accrued interest			35,025		35,025
Accrued liabilities	46,231	1,960	8,326	(52)	56,465
Short-term derivative instruments	33,697				33,697
Revenues and royalties due others	33,776			20,588	54,364
Total Current Liabilities	195,787	73,276	43,351	(46,862)	265,552
LONG-TERM DEBT			1,651,198		1,651,198
REVENUES AND ROYALTIES DUE OTHERS	13,797				13,797

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LONG-TERM DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS			30,174		30,174
OTHER LIABILITIES	5,687	1,325			7,012
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES (RECEIVABLE)	1,801,833	(1,677)	(1,800,151)	(5)	
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT):					
Common Stock	66	1	1,939	(57)	1,949
Other	327,444	30,187	905,936	(357,641)	905,926
Total Stockholders' Equity	327,510	30,188	907,875	(357,698)	907,875
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 2,344,614	\$ 103,112	\$ 832,447	\$ (404,565)	\$ 2,875,608

Index to Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001**

(\$ in thousands)

	Guarantor	Non-Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash	\$ (7,905)	\$ 19,714	\$ 113,151	\$	\$ 124,960
Accounts receivable	78,950	30,380	2,715	(18,338)	93,707
Short-term derivative receivable	34,543				34,543
Short-term derivative instruments	97,544				97,544
Inventory and other	10,208	421			10,629
Total Current Assets	213,340	50,515	115,866	(18,338)	361,383
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:					
Oil and gas properties	3,546,163				3,546,163
Unevaluated leasehold	66,205				66,205
Other property and equipment	53,681	23,537	38,476		115,694
Less: accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(1,920,613)	(18,668)	(3,200)		(1,942,481)
Net Property and Equipment	1,745,436	4,869	35,276		1,785,581
OTHER ASSETS:					
Investments in subsidiaries and intercompany advances			(21,054)	21,054	
Long-term derivative receivable	18,852				18,852
Deferred income tax asset	(218,596)	(1,376)	287,753		67,781
Long-term derivative instruments	6,370				6,370
Long-term investments			29,849		29,849
Other assets	5,589	334	11,050	(21)	16,952
Total Other Assets	(187,785)	(1,042)	307,598	21,033	139,804
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,770,991	\$ 54,342	\$ 458,740	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,286,768
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 602	\$	\$	\$	\$ 602
Accounts payable	76,444	35,600		(32,099)	79,945
Accrued interest			26,316		26,316
Accrued liabilities	35,764	1,155	22	57	36,998
Revenues and royalties due others	15,759			13,761	29,520
Total Current Liabilities	128,569	36,755	26,338	(18,281)	173,381
LONG-TERM DEBT			1,329,453		1,329,453
REVENUES AND ROYALTIES DUE OTHERS	12,696				12,696

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OTHER LIABILITIES	3,831				3,831
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	1,664,517	19	(1,664,458)	(78)	
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT):					
Common Stock	66	1	1,686	(57)	1,696
Other	(38,688)	17,567	765,721	21,111	765,711
Total Stockholders' Equity	(38,622)	17,568	767,407	21,054	767,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 1,770,991	\$ 54,342	\$ 458,740	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,286,768

Index to Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(\$ in thousands)

	Guarantor	Non-Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Year Ended December 31, 2002 (Revised Note 16):					
REVENUES:					
Oil and gas sales	\$ 568,187	\$	\$	\$	\$ 568,187
Oil and gas marketing sales		548,388		(378,073)	170,315
Total Revenues	568,187	548,388		(378,073)	738,502
OPERATING COSTS:					
Production expenses	98,191				98,191
Production taxes	30,101				30,101
General and administrative	15,069	1,934	615		17,618
Oil and gas marketing expenses		543,809		(378,073)	165,736
Oil and gas depreciation, depletion and amortization	221,189				221,189
Depreciation and amortization of other assets	9,515	1,820	2,674		14,009
Total Operating Costs	374,065	547,563	3,289	(378,073)	546,844
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	194,122	825	(3,289)		191,658
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):					
Interest and other income	1,580	597	120,046	(114,883)	7,340
Interest expense	(111,943)	(10)	(114,961)	114,883	(112,031)
Loss on investment in Seven Seas			(17,201)		(17,201)
Loss on repurchases of debt			(2,626)		(2,626)
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries			51,104	(51,104)	
Total Other Income (Expense)	(110,363)	587	36,362	(51,104)	(124,518)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	83,759	1,412	33,073	(51,104)	67,140
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	33,502	565	(7,213)		26,854
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 50,257	\$ 847	\$ 40,286	\$ (51,104)	\$ 40,286
For the Year Ended December 31, 2001 (Revised Note 16):					
REVENUES:					
Oil and gas sales	\$ 820,318	\$	\$	\$	\$ 820,318
Oil and gas marketing sales		419,279		(270,546)	148,733
Total Revenues	820,318	419,279		(270,546)	969,051
OPERATING COSTS:					
Production expenses	75,374				75,374
Production taxes	33,010				33,010

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General and administrative	12,201	1,311	937		14,449
Oil and gas marketing expenses		414,919		(270,546)	144,373
Oil and gas depreciation, depletion and amortization	172,902				172,902
Depreciation and amortization of other assets	6,035	80	2,548		8,663
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Operating Costs	299,522	416,310	3,485	(270,546)	448,771
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	520,796	2,969	(3,485)		520,280
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):					
Interest and other income	(130)	473	96,665	(94,131)	2,877
Interest expense	(100,531)	(2)	(91,919)	94,131	(98,321)
Loss on repurchases of debt	(13,618)		(63,049)		(76,667)
Impairments of investments in securities	(8,579)		(1,500)		(10,079)
Gain on sale of Canadian subsidiary			27,000		27,000
Gothic standby credit facility costs			(3,392)		(3,392)
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries			239,968	(239,968)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Other Income (Expense)	(122,858)	471	203,773	(239,968)	(158,582)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	397,938	3,440	200,288	(239,968)	361,698
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	160,034	1,376	(17,118)		144,292
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 237,904	\$ 2,064	\$ 217,406	\$ (239,968)	\$ 217,406
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Index to Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(\$ in thousands)

	Guarantor	Non-Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Year Ended December 31, 2000:					
REVENUES:					
Oil and gas sales	\$ 469,823	\$ 347	\$	\$	\$ 470,170
Oil and gas marketing sales		361,023		(203,241)	157,782
Total Revenues	469,823	361,370		(203,241)	627,952
OPERATING COSTS:					
Production expenses	50,024	61			50,085
Production taxes	24,821	19			24,840
General and administrative	11,635	1,218	324		13,177
Oil and gas marketing expenses		355,550		(203,241)	152,309
Oil and gas depreciation, depletion and amortization	101,190	101			101,291
Depreciation and amortization of other assets	4,082	80	3,319		7,481
Total Operating Costs	191,752	357,029	3,643	(203,241)	349,183
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	278,071	4,341	(3,643)		278,769
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):					
Interest and other income	2,736	883	87,910	(87,880)	3,649
Interest expense	(90,170)	(35)	(83,931)	87,880	(86,256)
Equity in net earnings of subsidiaries			190,234	(190,234)	
Total Other Income (Expense)	(87,434)	848	194,213	(190,234)	(82,607)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	190,637	5,189	190,570	(190,234)	196,162
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	5,592		(265,000)		(259,408)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 185,045	\$ 5,189	\$ 455,570	\$ (190,234)	\$ 455,570

Index to Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(\$ in thousands)

	Non-				
	Guarantor	Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Year Ended December 31, 2002:					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 397,211	\$ 1,360	\$ 85,064	\$ (51,104)	\$ 432,531
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Oil and gas properties, net	(419,100)		(311,892)		(730,992)
Deposit for ONEOK acquisition	(15,000)				(15,000)
Proceeds from sale of non-oil and gas assets	1,559		4,215		5,774
Additions to other property and equipment	(12,927)	(3,860)	(20,323)		(37,110)
Additions to long-term investments			(2,408)		(2,408)
Other investments	(9)				(9)
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(445,477)	(3,860)	(330,408)		(779,745)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	252,500				252,500
Payments on long-term borrowings	(252,500)				(252,500)
Cash received from issuance of senior notes, net of issuance costs			446,638		446,638
Cash paid for issuance of senior notes			(7,211)		(7,211)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs			164,104		164,104
Additions to deferred charges	(2,902)		(421)		(3,323)
Cash paid to repurchase senior notes			(107,863)		(107,863)
Cash paid for redemption premium of senior notes			(3,734)		(3,734)
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock and common stock			(15,164)		(15,164)
Exercise of stock options			3,810		3,810
Intercompany advances, net	30,506	7,234	(88,844)	51,104	
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	27,604	7,234	391,315	51,104	477,257
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(20,662)	4,734	145,971		130,043
Cash, beginning of period	(11,313)	19,714	109,193		117,594
Cash, end of period	\$ (31,975)	\$ 24,448	\$ 255,164	\$	\$ 247,637

	Non-				
	Guarantor	Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Year Ended December 31, 2001:					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 526,589	\$ 22,484	\$ 244,632	\$ (239,968)	\$ 553,737

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

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Oil and gas properties, net	(736,280)		142,906		(593,374)
Proceeds from sale of non-oil and gas assets	3,204				3,204
Additions to other property and equipment	(26,212)	(292)	(12,494)		(38,998)
Additions to long-term investments			(40,239)		(40,239)
Other investments	(825)	127			(698)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(760,113)	(165)	90,173		(670,105)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	433,500				433,500
Payments on long-term borrowings	(458,500)				(458,500)
Cash received on issuance of senior notes			1,036,342		1,036,342
Cash paid for issuance of senior notes			(8,067)		(8,067)
Additions to deferred charges	(5,984)		(627)		(6,611)
Cash paid to redeem senior notes			(906,021)		(906,021)
Cash received from issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs			145,086		145,086
Cash paid for purchase of preferred stock, net of issuance costs			(10)		(10)
Cash paid on make whole provision			(3,336)		(3,336)
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock			(1,092)		(1,092)
Exercise of stock options			3,216		3,216
Intercompany advances, net	273,608	(9,805)	(503,771)	239,968	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	242,624	(9,805)	(238,280)	239,968	234,507
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(545)				(545)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,555	12,514	96,525		117,594
Cash, beginning of period	(19,868)	7,200	12,668		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash, end of period	\$ (11,313)	\$ 19,714	\$ 109,193	\$	\$ 117,594
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Index to Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(\$ in thousands)

	Guarantor	Non- Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
For the Year Ended December 31, 2000:					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 320,002	\$ (9,627)	\$ 194,499	\$ (190,234)	\$ 314,640
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Oil and gas properties, net	(267,674)	1,515			(266,159)
Proceeds from sale of non-oil and gas assets	782	16	271		1,069
Other investments	(8,019)		(2,000)		(10,019)
Investment in Gothic Energy Corporation		(33,076)	(3,617)		(36,693)
Other additions	(2,540)	(2,740)	(8,147)		(13,427)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(277,451)	(34,285)	(13,493)		(325,229)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	244,000				244,000
Payments on long-term borrowings	(262,500)				(262,500)
Additions to deferred charges	(1,913)		(2,894)		(4,807)
Cash paid for redemption of preferred stock			(8,269)		(8,269)
Cash received on make whole provision		6,109	974		7,083
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock			(4,645)		(4,645)
Exercise of stock options			1,398		1,398
Intercompany advances, net	(34,521)	24,594	(180,307)	190,234	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(54,934)	30,703	(193,743)	190,234	(27,740)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(329)				(329)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12,712)	(13,209)	(12,737)		(38,658)
Cash, beginning of period	(7,156)	20,409	25,405		38,658
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash, end of period	\$ (19,868)	\$ 7,200	\$ 12,668	\$	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Index to Financial Statements**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

(\$ in thousands)

	Non-				
	Guarantor	Guarantor			
	Subsidiaries	Subsidiary	Parent	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Year Ended December 31, 2002:					
Net income	\$ 50,257	\$ 847	\$ 40,286	\$ (51,104)	\$ 40,286
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of income tax:					
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	(27,041)				(27,041)
Reclassification of gain on settled contracts	(22,066)				(22,066)
Ineffective portion of derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting	2,135				2,135
Equity in net other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries			(46,972)	46,972	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 3,285	\$ 847	\$ (6,686)	\$ (4,132)	\$ (6,686)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2001:					
Net income	\$ 237,904	\$ 2,064	\$ 217,406	\$ (239,968)	\$ 217,406
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of income tax:					
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,551)				(3,551)
Transfer of translation adjustments related to sale of Canadian subsidiary	7,452				7,452
Cumulative effect of accounting change for financial derivatives	(53,573)				(53,573)
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	147,210				147,210
Reclassification of gain on settled contracts	(48,623)				(48,623)
Ineffective portion of derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting	(1,503)				(1,503)
Equity in net other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries			47,412	(47,412)	
Comprehensive income	\$ 285,316	\$ 2,064	\$ 264,818	\$ (287,380)	\$ 264,818
For the Year Ended December 31, 2000:					
Net income	\$ 185,045	\$ 5,189	\$ 455,570	\$ (190,234)	\$ 455,570
Other comprehensive income (loss) net of income tax:					
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(4,097)				(4,097)
Equity in net other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries			(4,097)	4,097	
Comprehensive income	\$ 180,948	\$ 5,189	\$ 451,473	\$ (186,137)	\$ 451,473

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. Notes Payable and Long-Term Debt

Notes payable and long-term debt consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
7.875% Senior Notes due 2004	\$ 42,137	\$ 150,000
8.5% Senior Notes due 2012	142,665	142,665
8.125% Senior Notes due 2011	800,000	800,000
8.375% Senior Notes due 2008	250,000	250,000
9.0% Senior Notes due 2012	300,000	
7.75% Senior Notes due 2015	150,000	
Note payable		602
Discount of senior notes	(15,482)	(13,212)
Discount for interest rate swap and swaption	(18,122)	
Total notes payable and long-term debt	1,651,198	1,330,055
Less current maturities		(602)
Notes payable and long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 1,651,198	\$ 1,329,453

We have a \$250 million revolving bank credit facility (with a committed borrowing base of \$250 million) which matures in June 2005. As of December 31, 2002, we had no outstanding borrowings under this facility and utilized \$25.4 million of the facility for various letters of credit. Borrowings under the facility are collateralized by certain producing oil and gas properties and bear interest at either the reference rate of Union Bank of California, N.A., or London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), at our option, plus a margin that varies according to total facility usage. The unused portion of the facility is subject to an annual commitment fee of 0.50%. Interest is payable quarterly. The collateral value and borrowing base are redetermined periodically.

The credit facility agreement contains various covenants and restrictive provisions which limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, sell properties, pay dividends, purchase or redeem our capital stock, make investments or loans, purchase certain of our senior notes, create liens, and make acquisitions. The credit facility agreement requires us to maintain a current ratio (as defined) of at least 1 to 1 and a fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined) of at least 2.5 to 1. At December 31, 2002, our current ratio was 2.5 to 1 and our fixed charge coverage ratio was 2.9 to 1. If we should fail to perform our obligations under these and other covenants, the revolving credit commitment could be terminated and any

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outstanding borrowings under the facility could be declared immediately due and payable. Such acceleration, if involving a principal amount of \$10 million or more, would constitute an event of default under our senior note indentures, which could in turn result in the acceleration of our senior note indebtedness. The credit facility agreement also has cross default provisions that apply to other indebtedness we may have with an outstanding principal amount in excess of \$5.0 million.

The aggregate scheduled maturities of notes payable and long-term debt for the five fiscal years ending December 31, 2007 and thereafter were as follows as of December 31, 2002 (\$ in thousands):

2003	\$
2004	42,137
2005	
2006	
2007	
After 2007	1,642,665
	\$ 1,684,802

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. Contingencies and Commitments

West Panhandle Field Cessation Cases. One of our subsidiaries has been a defendant in 16 lawsuits filed between June 1997 and December 2001 by royalty owners seeking the termination of certain of our gas leases located in the West Panhandle Field in Texas. Because of inconsistent jury verdicts in four of the cases tried to date and because the amount of damages sought is not specified in all of the pending cases, the outcome of any future trials and appeals could not be predicted. As a result, management determined that these cases should be reported as material pending legal proceedings, and we have done so beginning with our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999. Management has reevaluated the risk of liability posed by these cases primarily as a result of a recent decision by the Texas Supreme Court interpreting a lease provision similar to the leasehold provision at issue in our litigation. In light of this decision, management has concluded that the damages, if any, that might be awarded to plaintiffs in the lease cessation cases pending against us would not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations. Because our assessment of the lease cessation cases has changed, we have reversed approximately \$3 million of the reserve previously established in connection with these cases as a reduction to general and administrative expenses during 2002.

Royalty Owner Litigation. Recently, royalty owners have commenced litigation against a number of oil and gas producers claiming that amounts paid for production attributable to the royalty owners' interest violated the terms of applicable leases and state law, that deductions from the proceeds of oil and gas production were unauthorized under the leases, and that amounts received by upstream sellers should be used to compute the amounts paid to the royalty owners. Typically this litigation has taken the form of class action suits. There are presently four such suits filed against Chesapeake, two in Texas and two in Oklahoma. No class has been certified in any of them. In one of the Oklahoma cases, we determined that a portion of the marketing fee we had charged royalty owners should be refunded. In late 2002, we deposited with the court the aggregate amount of the fees we estimated should be refunded, \$3.3 million, in an interest-bearing account for distribution to affected royalty owners. This was charged to general and administrative expenses. We do not believe any other claims made by royalty owners in the cases pending against us are valid. Even if the claims were upheld, we believe any damages awarded would not be material. This is a developing area of the law, however, and as new cases are decided our potential liability relating to the marketing of oil and gas may increase or decrease. We will continue to monitor court decisions to ensure that our operations and practices minimize any exposure and to recognize any charges that may be appropriate when we can reasonably estimate a liability.

Chesapeake is currently involved in various other routine disputes incidental to its business operations. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, is of the opinion that the final resolution of all such currently pending or threatened litigation is not likely to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Chesapeake has employment agreements with its chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer and various other senior management personnel, which provide for annual base salaries, bonus compensation and various benefits. The agreements provide for the continuation of salary and benefits for varying terms in the event of termination of employment without cause. The agreements with the chief executive officer and chief operating officer have terms of five years commencing July 1, 2002. The term of each agreement is automatically extended for one additional year on each June 30 unless one of the parties provides 30 days notice of non-extension. The agreements with the chief financial officer and other senior managers expire on June 30, 2003. The employment agreements with the chief executive officer and chief operating officer provide that in the event of a change in control, under some circumstances, each is entitled to receive a payment in the amount of five times his base compensation and the prior year's benefits, plus a tax gross-up payment.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Due to the nature of the oil and gas business, Chesapeake and its subsidiaries are exposed to possible environmental risks. Chesapeake has implemented various policies and procedures to avoid environmental contamination and risks from environmental contamination. Chesapeake conducts periodic reviews, on a company-wide basis, to identify changes in our environmental risk profile. These reviews evaluate whether there is a probable liability, its amount, and the likelihood that the liability will be incurred. The amount of any potential liability is determined by considering, among other matters, incremental direct costs of any likely remediation and the proportionate cost of employees who are expected to devote a significant amount of time directly to any possible remediation effort. We manage our exposure to environmental liabilities on properties to be acquired by identifying existing problems and assessing the potential liability. Depending on the extent of an identified environmental problem, Chesapeake may exclude a property from the acquisition, require the seller to remediate the property to our satisfaction, or agree to assume liability for the remediation of the property. Chesapeake has historically not experienced any significant environmental liability, and is not aware of any potential material environmental issues or claims at December 31, 2002.

We completed an acquisition of Mid-Continent gas assets from a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tulsa-based ONEOK, Inc in January 2003. We paid \$300 million in cash for these assets, \$15 million of which was paid in 2002.

Chesapeake has entered into various operating leases for office space and equipment. Future minimum lease payments required as of December 31, 2002 related to these operating leases are as follows (\$ in thousands):

2003	\$ 824
2004	705
2005	433
2006	166
2007	159
After 2007	517
Total	\$ 2,804

Rent expense, including short-term rentals, for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 was \$7.7 million, \$6.4 million and \$4.4 million, respectively.

5. Income Taxes

The components of the income tax provision (benefit) for each of the periods presented below are as follows:

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	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
Current	\$ (1,822)	\$ 3,565	\$ 1,800
Deferred:			
United States	28,676	136,991	(266,800)
Foreign		3,736	5,592
Total	\$ 26,854	\$ 144,292	\$ (259,408)

The effective income tax expense (benefit) differed from the computed expected federal income tax expense (benefit) on earnings before income taxes for the following reasons:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(\$ in thousands)		
Computed expected federal income tax provision	\$ 23,499	\$ 126,594	\$ 68,657
Foreign taxes in excess of U.S. statutory rates		391	302
Tax percentage depletion	(137)	(195)	(191)
Change in valuation allowance		2,441	(329,516)
State income taxes and other	3,492	15,061	1,340
	\$ 26,854	\$ 144,292	\$ (259,408)

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Deferred income taxes are provided to reflect temporary differences in the basis of net assets for income tax and financial reporting purposes. The tax-effected temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which comprise deferred taxes are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Acquisition, exploration and development costs and related depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ (265,837)(1)	\$ (171,506)
Derivative assets and other	(1)	(58,713)
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ (265,837)	\$ (230,219)
Deferred tax assets:		
Acquisition, exploration and development costs and related depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$	\$
Net operating loss carryforwards	256,547(1)	295,612
Derivative liabilities and other	18,837(1)	
Percentage depletion carryforwards	3,063(1)	2,212
Alternative minimum tax credits	11(1)	2,617
Deferred tax assets	\$ 278,458	\$ 300,441
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ 12,621	\$ 70,222
Less: Valuation allowance	(2,441)	(2,441)
Total deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ 10,180	\$ 67,781
Reflected in accompanying balance sheets as:		
Current deferred income tax asset	\$ 8,109	\$
Non-current deferred income tax asset	2,071	67,781
Non-current deferred income tax liability		
	\$ 10,180	\$ 67,781

- (1) Activity includes a net liability of \$61.9 million related to acquisitions, a benefit of \$31.3 million related to derivative instruments, a liability of \$0.8 million related to AMT refunds, and a benefit of \$2.4 million related to stock option compensation. These items were not recorded as part of the provision for income taxes.

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SFAS 109 requires that we record a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of deferred tax assets will not be realized. In the fourth quarter of 2000, we eliminated our existing valuation allowance which resulted in the recognition of a \$265.0 million income tax benefit. This resulted in an increase to 2000 net income of \$265.0 million, or \$1.75 per diluted share. Based upon results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 and anticipated improvement in Chesapeake's outlook for sustained profitability, we believed that it was more likely than not that we would generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the tax benefits associated with our NOL carryforwards prior to their expiration. As of December 31, 2001, we determined that it is more likely than not that \$2.4 million of the net deferred tax assets related to Louisiana net operating losses generated by Louisiana properties will not be realized and have recorded a valuation allowance equal to such amounts. Our expectation remains unchanged as of December 31, 2002.

As of December 31, 2002, we classified \$8.1 million of deferred tax assets as current that were attributable to the current portion of derivative liabilities and other current temporary differences. As of December 31, 2001, we classified \$48.9 million of deferred tax assets related to NOLs as current which was offset by the current deferred tax liability attributable to the current portion of derivative assets.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

At December 31, 2002, Chesapeake had federal income tax net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$653.3 million. Additionally, we had \$299.8 million of alternative minimum tax (AMT) NOL carryforwards available as a deduction against future AMT income and approximately \$7.9 million of percentage depletion carryforwards. The NOL carryforwards expire from 2010 through 2022. The value of these carryforwards depends on the ability of Chesapeake to generate taxable income. In addition, for AMT purposes, only 90% of AMT income in any given year may be offset by AMT NOLs. A summary of our NOLs follows:

	AMT	
	NOL	NOL
	(\$ in thousands)	
Expiration Date:		
December 31, 2010	\$ 6,698	\$
December 31, 2011	1,298	363
December 31, 2012	222,782	1,175
December 31, 2018	149,687	49,346
December 31, 2019	229,420	217,545
December 31, 2020	5,156	4,900
December 31, 2021	12,700	11,424
December 31, 2022	25,542	15,042
Total	\$ 653,283	\$ 299,795

The ability of Chesapeake to utilize NOL carryforwards to reduce future federal taxable income and federal income tax of Chesapeake is subject to various limitations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The utilization of such carryforwards may be limited upon the occurrence of certain ownership changes, including the issuance or exercise of rights to acquire stock, the purchase or sale of stock by 5% stockholders, as defined in the Treasury regulations, and the offering of stock by us during any three-year period resulting in an aggregate change of more than 50% in the beneficial ownership of Chesapeake.

In the event of an ownership change (as defined for income tax purposes), Section 382 of the Code imposes an annual limitation on the amount of a corporation's taxable income that can be offset by these carryforwards. The limitation is generally equal to the product of (i) the fair market value of the equity of the company multiplied by (ii) a percentage approximately equivalent to the yield on long-term tax exempt bonds during the month in which an ownership change occurs. In addition, the limitation is increased if there are recognized built-in gains during any post-change year, but only to the extent of any net unrealized built-in gains (as defined in the Code) inherent in the assets sold. Chesapeake had an ownership change in March 1998 which triggered a limitation. Certain NOLs acquired through various acquisitions are also subject to limitations. Of the \$653.3 million NOLs and \$299.8 million AMT NOLs, \$346.4 million and \$82.8 million, respectively, are limited under Section 382. Therefore, \$306.9 million of the NOLs and \$217.0 million of the AMT NOLs are not subject to the limitation. The utilization of \$346.4 million of the NOLs and the utilization of \$82.8 million of the AMT NOLs subject to the Section 382 limitation are limited to approximately \$40.5 million and \$14.9 million, respectively, each taxable year. Although no assurances can be made, we do not believe that an additional ownership change has occurred as of December 31, 2002. Equity transactions after the date hereof by Chesapeake or by 5% stockholders (including relatively small transactions and transactions beyond our control) could cause an ownership change and therefore a limitation on the annual utilization of NOLs.

6. Related Party Transactions

Since Chesapeake was founded in 1989, our chief executive officer and chief operating officer have acquired small working interests in certain of our oil and gas properties by participating in our drilling activities. As of December 31, 2002, we had accrued accounts receivable from our CEO and COO of \$1.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, representing their December 2002 joint interest billings which were billed on January 15, 2003 and paid on January 16, 2003. Joint interest billing accounts of the CEO and COO are settled in cash. Under their employment agreements, the CEO and COO are permitted to participate in all, or none, of the wells spudded by or on behalf of Chesapeake during each calendar quarter, but they are not allowed to only participate in selected wells. A participation election is required to be received by the Compensation Committee of Chesapeake's board of directors 30 days prior to the start of a quarter. Their participation is permitted only under the terms outlined in their employment agreements, which, among other things, limit their individual participation to a maximum working interest of 2.5% in a well and prohibits participation in situations where Chesapeake's working interest would be reduced below 12.5% as a result of their participation.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In October 2001, we sold Chesapeake Canada Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary, for net proceeds of approximately \$143.0 million. Our CEO and COO each received \$2.0 million related to their fractional ownership interest in these Canadian assets, which they acquired and paid for pursuant to the terms of their employment agreements. The portion of the proceeds allocated to our CEO and COO was based upon the estimated fair values of the assets sold as determined by management and the independent members of our board of directors using a methodology similar to that used by Chesapeake for acquisitions of assets from disinterested third parties.

During 2002, 2001 and 2000, we paid legal fees of \$600,000, \$391,000, and \$439,000, respectively, for legal services provided by a law firm of which a director is a member.

7. Employee Benefit Plans

We maintain the Chesapeake Energy Corporation Savings and Incentive Stock Bonus Plan, a 401(k) profit sharing plan. Eligible employees may make voluntary contributions to the plan which Chesapeake matches up to 15% of the employee's annual compensation with Chesapeake's common stock purchased in the open-market. The amount of employee contribution is limited as specified in the plan. We may, at our discretion, make additional contributions to the plan. We contributed \$2.9 million, \$2.0 million and \$1.5 million to the plan during 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

In January 2003, Chesapeake established two nonqualified deferred compensation plans, as defined by the Internal Revenue Service. Participation by employees is limited to those having annual base compensation of at least \$100,000. Additionally, the 401(k) Make-Up Plan has a five year service requirement. Any assets placed in trust by Chesapeake to fund future obligations of these plans are subject to the claims of creditors in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Under the 401(k) Make-Up Plan, once eligible employees' contributions to Chesapeake's 401(k) plan have reached the Internal Revenue Service imposed maximum, they may defer compensation up to a total of 60% of their salary and 100% of performance bonus in the aggregate for the 401(k), 401(k) Make-Up Plan and the Deferred Compensation Plan. Chesapeake matches eligible employee contributions up to 15% of the employee's annual compensation with Chesapeake common stock. Under the Deferred Compensation Plan, eligible employees and non-employee directors may defer receipt of their compensation to some future date. Chesapeake has no requirement to make a matching contribution to the Deferred Compensation Plan.

8. Major Customers and Segment Information

Sales to individual customers constituting 10% or more of total revenues were as follows:

		Percent	
Year Ended December 31,	Customer	Amount	of Total Revenues
		(\$ in thousands)	
2002	Continental Natural Gas	\$ 90,161	12%
2002	Duke Energy Field Services	\$ 71,373	10%
2001	Continental Natural Gas	\$ 102,286	11%

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Chesapeake has two reportable segments under SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, consisting of exploration and production, and marketing. The reportable segment information can be derived from note 2 as Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc., which is our marketing segment, is the only non-guarantor subsidiary for all periods presented. The geographic distribution of our revenue, operating income and long-lived assets is summarized below:

	United States	Canada	Combined
	(\$ in thousands)		
2002:			
Revenue	\$ 738,502	\$	\$ 738,502
Operating income	191,658		191,658
Long-lived assets	2,438,220		2,438,220
2001:			
Revenue	\$ 937,123	\$ 31,928	\$ 969,051
Operating income	500,231	20,049	520,280
Long-lived assets	1,857,604		1,857,604
2000:			
Revenue	\$ 594,126	\$ 33,826	\$ 627,952
Operating income	259,828	18,941	278,769
Long-lived assets	934,129	109,548	1,043,677

9. Stockholders Equity and Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2002, we issued 23,000,000 shares of Chesapeake common stock at \$7.50 per share in a public offering. The net proceeds from the offering of \$164.1 million were used to finance a portion of the acquisition of oil and gas properties from ONEOK, Inc. in January 2003.

In January 2001, we acquired Gothic Energy Corporation in a stock merger. We issued 4.0 million common shares in exchange for Gothic common shares at the rate of 0.1908 of a share of Chesapeake common stock for each share of Gothic common stock. In addition, outstanding warrants and options to purchase Gothic common stock were converted to the right to purchase Chesapeake common stock based on the merger exchange ratio. As of December 31, 2002, 0.6 million shares of Chesapeake common stock may be purchased upon the exercise of such warrants and options at an average price of \$14.27 per share.

In 2001, holders of our 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock converted 622,768 shares into 4,480,171 shares of common stock (at a conversion price of \$6.95 per share), and we redeemed the remaining 1,269 shares of preferred stock for 7,239 shares of common stock and \$3,000 of cash (at a redemption price of \$52.45 per share, paid in 5.7 shares of common stock and cash of \$2.45).

On March 30, 2001, we issued 1.1 million shares of Chesapeake common stock in exchange for 49.5% of RAM Energy, Inc.'s outstanding common stock. Our shares were valued at \$8.854 each, or \$9.9 million in total. In the third quarter of 2001, we made make-whole cash payments of \$3.3 million to the former RAM shareholders. In December 2001, we sold all the RAM shares we owned for minimal consideration.

On November 13, 2001, we issued 3.0 million shares of 6.75% cumulative convertible preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share and liquidation preference \$50 per share, in a private offering. As of December 31, 2002, 2,998,000 shares remain outstanding. The net proceeds from the offering were \$145.1 million. Each preferred share is convertible at any time at the option of the holder into 6.4935 shares of our common stock, subject to adjustment. At December 31, 2002, 19,467,513 shares of our common stock were reserved for issuance upon conversion. The conversion rate is based on an initial conversion price of \$7.70 per common share, plus cash in lieu of fractional shares. The preferred stock is subject to mandatory conversion, at our option, (1) on or after November 20, 2004 at the same rate if the market price of the common stock equals or exceeds 130% of the conversion price at the time and (2) on or after November 20, 2006 at the lower of the conversion price and the then current market price of the common stock if there are less than 250,000 shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time. Annual cumulative cash dividends of \$3.375 per share are payable quarterly on the fifteenth day of each February, May, August and November.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

During 2000, we entered into a number of unsolicited transactions whereby we issued 43.4 million shares of our common stock, plus a cash payment of \$8.3 million, in exchange for 3,972,363 shares of our 7% preferred stock. This reduced the liquidation amount of preferred stock outstanding by \$198.6 million to \$31.2 million and reduced the amount of preferred dividends in arrears by \$22.9 million.

During 2000, Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc. purchased 99.8% of Gothic Energy Corporation's \$104 million 14.125% Series B senior secured discount notes for total consideration of \$80.8 million, comprised of \$17.2 million in cash and \$63.6 million of our common stock (8,875,775 shares valued at \$7.16 per share), as adjusted for make-whole provisions. Chesapeake Energy Marketing, Inc. received \$6.1 million in cash and \$7.2 million of our common stock (982,562 shares) from the sellers of Gothic notes pursuant to make-whole provisions included in the purchase agreements.

In 2000, we purchased \$31.6 million of the \$235 million of 11.125% senior secured notes issued by Gothic Production Corporation for total consideration of \$34.8 million consisting of \$11.5 million in cash and \$23.3 million of our common stock (3,694,939 shares valued at \$6.30 per share), as adjusted for make-whole provisions. Through the make-whole provisions, we received cash of \$1.0 million.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Under Chesapeake's 2003 Stock Award Plan for Non-Employee Directors, 10,000 shares of Chesapeake's common stock will be awarded to each newly appointed non-employee director on his or her first day of service. Subject to any adjustments as provided by the plan, the aggregate number of shares which may be issued and may not exceed 50,000 shares. This plan was not required to be approved by our shareholders.

Under Chesapeake's 2002 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan, non-qualified options to purchase our common stock may be granted to members of our board of directors who are not Chesapeake employees. Subject to any adjustments as provided by this plan, the aggregate number of shares which may be issued and sold may not exceed 500,000 shares. The maximum period for exercise of an option may not be more than ten years from the date of grant, and the exercise price may not be less than the fair market value of the shares underlying the options on the date of grant. Options granted become exercisable at dates determined by the stock option committee of the board of directors. This plan also contains a formula award provision pursuant to which each non-employee director receives every quarter a ten-year immediately exercisable option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. No options can be granted under this plan after April 14, 2012. This plan has been approved by our shareholders.

Under Chesapeake's 2001 and 2002 Stock Option Plans, incentive and nonqualified stock options to purchase our common stock may be granted to employees and consultants of Chesapeake. Subject to any adjustment as provided by the plans, the aggregate number of shares which may be issued and sold may not exceed 3,200,000 and 3,000,000 shares, respectively. The maximum period for exercise of an option may not be more than ten years from the date of grant and the exercise price may not be less than the fair market value of the shares underlying the options on the date of grant; provided, however, nonqualified stock options not exceeding 10% of the options issuable under each plan may be granted at an exercise price which is not less than 85% of the grant date fair market value. Options granted become exercisable at dates determined by the stock option committee of the board of directors. No options can be granted under the 2001 plan after February 28, 2011 and under the 2002

plan after February 29, 2012. These plans have been approved by our shareholders.

Under Chesapeake's 2000 and 2001 Executive Officer Stock Option Plans, nonqualified stock options to purchase our common stock may be granted to executive officers of Chesapeake. Subject to any adjustment as provided by the plan, the aggregate number of shares which may be sold may not exceed 2,500,000 shares under the 2000 plan and 4,000,000 shares under the 2001 plan and must represent issued shares which have been reacquired by Chesapeake. The maximum period for exercise of an option may not be more than ten years from the date of grant and the exercise price may not be less than the fair market value of the shares underlying the options on the date of grant; provided, however, nonqualified stock options not exceeding 10% of the options issuable under this plan may be granted at an exercise price which is not less than 85% of the grant date fair market value. Options granted become exercisable at dates determined by the stock option committee of the board of directors. No options can be granted under the 2000 plan after April 25, 2010 or after April 14, 2011 under the 2001 plan. These plans were not required to be approved by our shareholders.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Under Chesapeake's 1999 Stock Option Plan, 2000 Employee Stock Option Plan, 2001 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan and 2002 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan, nonqualified stock options to purchase our common stock may be granted to employees and consultants of Chesapeake. Subject to any adjustment as provided by the respective plans, the aggregate number of shares which may be issued and sold may not exceed 3,000,000 shares from each of the 1999, 2000 and 2001 plans and 4,000,000 from the 2002 plan. The maximum period for exercise of an option may not be more than ten years from the date of grant and the exercise price may not be less than the fair market value of the shares underlying the options on the date of grant; provided, however, nonqualified stock options not exceeding 10% of the options issuable under this plan may be granted at an exercise price which is not less than 85% of the grant date fair market value. Options granted become exercisable at dates determined by the stock option committee of the board of directors. No options can be granted after March 4, 2009 under the 1999 plan, after April 25, 2010 under the 2000 plan, after April 14, 2011 under the 2001 plan, and after February 29, 2012 under the 2002 plan. These plans were not required to be approved by our shareholders.

Under Chesapeake's 1994 Stock Option Plan and 1996 Stock Option Plan, incentive and nonqualified stock options to purchase our common stock may be granted to employees and consultants of Chesapeake. Subject to any adjustment as provided by the respective plans, the aggregate number of shares which may be issued and sold may not exceed 4,886,910 shares under the 1994 plan and 6,000,000 shares under the 1996 plan. The maximum period for exercise of an option may not be more than ten years from the date of grant and the exercise price of incentive stock options may not be less than the fair market value of the shares underlying the options on the date of grant. The exercise price of nonqualified stock options under the 1996 plan must be at least 85% of the fair market value of the shares underlying the options on the date of grant. Options granted become exercisable at dates determined by the stock option committee of the board of directors. No options can be granted under the 1994 plan after October 17, 2004 or under the 1996 plan after October 14, 2006. These plans were approved by our shareholders.

Chesapeake's 1992 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan terminated on December 10, 2002. The last option grants under this plan were made in April 2002. The plan permitted grants of nonqualified stock options to purchase our common stock to directors of Chesapeake. Subject to any adjustment as provided by the plan, the aggregate number of shares which may be issued and sold may not exceed 3,132,000 shares. All options granted under the plan were made pursuant to a formula set forth in the plan. Under this provision, each director who was not an executive officer received every quarter a ten-year immediately exercisable option to purchase a specified number of shares of common stock at an option price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. This plan was approved by our shareholders.

Chesapeake's 1992 Incentive Stock Option Plan terminated on December 16, 1994. Until then, we granted incentive stock options to purchase our common stock under the plan to employees. The maximum period for exercise of an option may not be more than ten years from the date of grant, and the exercise price may not be less than the fair market value of the shares underlying the options on the date of grant. Options granted became exercisable at dates determined by the stock option committee of the board of directors. This plan was approved by our shareholders.

A summary of our stock option activity and related information follows:

Years Ended December 31,

2002

2001

2000

	Weighted-Avg.		Weighted-Avg.		Weighted-Avg.	
	Options	Exercise Price	Options	Exercise Price	Options	Exercise Price
Outstanding Beginning of Period	23,232,655	\$ 3.96	18,399,162	\$ 2.83	12,858,429	\$ 1.76
Granted	4,170,700	5.38	7,422,300	6.18	8,143,280	4.08
Exercised	(2,519,429)	1.83	(2,264,374)	1.83	(2,177,644)	1.21
Canceled/Forfeited	(307,151)	5.30	(324,433)	5.68	(424,903)	2.47
Outstanding End of Period	24,576,775	\$ 4.40	23,232,655	\$ 3.96	18,399,162	\$ 2.83
Exercisable End of Period	11,014,775	\$ 3.55	7,495,255	\$ 2.88	5,422,884	\$ 2.61
Shares Authorized for Future Grants	7,602,339		3,836,856		588,435	
Fair Value of Options Granted During the Period	\$ 2.31		\$ 3.34		\$ 2.63	

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2002:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Weighted-Avg.			
		Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Avg. Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Avg. Exercise Price
\$0.56-\$0.94	1,781,203	4.95	\$ 0.87	1,209,787	\$ 0.84
1.00-1.13	3,195,191	5.76	1.13	3,195,191	1.13
1.33-2.25	2,456,273	5.50	2.22	1,343,609	2.20
2.43-4.00	2,632,337	6.93	3.90	1,378,911	3.81
4.06-5.20	3,717,437	9.52	5.19	28,935	4.34
5.35-5.56	2,798,879	7.87	5.56	1,347,993	5.56
5.60-6.10	198,813	7.52	5.78	94,753	5.69
6.11-6.11	6,848,669	8.74	6.11	1,694,705	6.11
6.13-14.25	847,973	6.95	7.48	620,891	7.59
30.62-30.63	100,000	3.12	30.63	100,000	30.63
\$0.56-\$30.63	24,576,775	7.48	\$ 4.40	11,014,775	\$ 3.55

The exercise of certain stock options results in state and federal income tax benefits to us related to the difference between the market price of the common stock at the date of disposition and the option price. During 2002, 2001 and 2000, we recognized a tax benefit of \$2.4 million, \$5.4 million and \$3.8 million, which was recorded as adjustments to additional paid-in capital and deferred income taxes with respect to such benefits.

Shareholder Rights Plan

Chesapeake maintains a shareholder rights plan designed to deter coercive or unfair takeover tactics, to prevent a person or group from gaining control of Chesapeake without offering fair value to all shareholders and to deter other abusive takeover tactics which are not in the best interest of shareholders.

Under the terms of the plan, each share of common stock is accompanied by one right, which given certain acquisition and business combination criteria, entitles the shareholder to purchase from Chesapeake one one-thousandth of a newly issued share of Series A preferred stock at a price of \$25.00, subject to adjustment by Chesapeake.

The rights become exercisable 10 days after Chesapeake learns that an acquiring person (as defined in the plan) has acquired 15% or more of the outstanding common stock of Chesapeake or 10 business days after the commencement of a tender offer which would result in a person owning 15% or more of such shares. Chesapeake may redeem the rights for \$0.01 per right within ten days following the time Chesapeake learns that a person has become an acquiring person. The rights will expire on July 27, 2008, unless redeemed earlier by Chesapeake.

10. Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Oil and Gas Hedging Activities

Our results of operations and operating cash flows are impacted by changes in market prices for oil and gas. To mitigate a portion of the exposure to adverse market changes, we have entered into various derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2002, our oil and gas derivative instruments were comprised of swaps, cap-swaps and basis protection swaps. These instruments allow us to predict with greater certainty the effective oil and gas prices to be received for our hedged production. Although derivatives often fail to achieve 100% effectiveness for accounting purposes, we believe our derivative instruments continue to be highly effective in achieving the risk management objectives for which they were intended.

For swap instruments, we receive a fixed price for the hedged commodity and pay a floating market price, as defined in each instrument, to the counterparty. The fixed-price payment and the floating-price payment are netted, resulting in a net amount due to or from the counterparty.

For cap-swaps, Chesapeake receives a fixed price and pays a floating market price. The fixed price received by Chesapeake includes a premium in exchange for a cap limiting the counterparty's exposure. In other words, there is no limit to Chesapeake's exposure but there is a limit to the downside exposure of the counterparty. Because this derivative includes a written put option (i.e., the cap), cap-swaps do not qualify for designation as cash flow hedges (in accordance with SFAS 133) since the combination of the hedged item and the written put option do not provide as much potential for favorable cash flows as exposure to unfavorable cash flows.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Basis protection swaps are arrangements that guarantee a price differential of oil or gas from a specified delivery point. Chesapeake receives a payment from the counterparty if the price differential is greater than the stated terms of the contract and pays the counterparty if the price differential is less than the stated terms of the contract.

Chesapeake enters into counter-swaps from time to time for the purpose of locking-in the value of a swap or cap-swap. Under the counter-swap, Chesapeake receives a floating price for the hedged commodity and pays a fixed price to the counterparty. The counter-swap is 100% effective in locking-in the value of a swap since subsequent changes in the market value of the swap are entirely offset by subsequent changes in the market value of the counter-swap. We refer to this locked-in value as a locked swap. At the time Chesapeake enters into a counter-swap, Chesapeake removes the original swap's designation as a cash flow hedge and classifies the original swap as a non-qualifying hedge under SFAS 133. The reason for this new designation is that collectively the swap and the counter-swap no longer hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows. Instead, the swap and counter-swap effectively lock-in a specific gain (or loss) that will be unaffected by subsequent variability in oil and gas prices. Any locked-in gain or loss is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified to oil and gas sales in the month of related production.

When Chesapeake enters into a counter-swap with the same counterparty, to the extent that a right of setoff exists in accordance with the FASB Interpretation No. 39, we net the value of the swap and the counter-swap.

With respect to counter-swaps that are designed to lock-in the value of cap-swaps, the counter-swap is effective in locking-in the value of the cap-swap until the floating price reaches the cap (or floor) stipulated in the cap-swap agreement. The value of the counter-swap will increase (or decrease), but in the opposite direction, as the value of the cap-swap decreases (or increases) until the floating price reaches the pre-determined cap (or floor) stipulated in the cap-swap agreement. However, because of the written put option embedded in the cap-swap, the changes in value of the cap-swap are not completely effective in offsetting changes in value of the corresponding counter-swap.

Chesapeake enters into oil and gas derivative transactions in order to mitigate a portion of its exposure to adverse market changes in oil and gas commodity prices. Accordingly, we believe that any associated gains or losses from the derivative transactions should be reflected as adjustments to oil and gas sales on the consolidated statement of operations. Pursuant to SFAS 133, certain derivatives do not qualify for designation as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of these non-qualifying derivatives that occur prior to their maturity (i.e., temporary fluctuations in value) are reported currently in the consolidated statements of operations as unrealized gains (losses) within oil and gas sales. Unrealized gains (losses) included in oil and gas sales in 2002 and 2001 were \$(87.3) million and \$84.8 million, respectively.

Following provisions of SFAS 133, changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, to the extent effective in offsetting cash flows attributable to hedged risk, are recorded in other comprehensive income. Any change in fair value resulting from ineffectiveness is recognized currently in oil and gas sales. We recorded a loss on ineffectiveness of \$3.6 million in 2002 and a gain on ineffectiveness of \$2.5 million in 2001.

Based upon the market prices at December 31, 2002, we expect to transfer approximately \$4.1 million of loss included in the balance in accumulated other comprehensive income to earnings during the next 12 months when the transactions actually close. All transactions hedged as

of December 31, 2002 are expected to mature by December 31, 2003, with the exception of the basis protection swaps which extend to 2009.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The estimated fair values of our oil and gas derivative instruments as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 are provided below. The associated carrying values of these instruments are equal to the estimated fair values.

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
Derivative assets (liabilities):		
Fixed-price gas swaps	\$ (21,523)	\$ 6,268
Fixed-price gas cap-swaps	(50,732)	77,208
Gas basis protection swaps	8,227	
Fixed-price gas counter-swaps	37,048	
Fixed-price gas locked swaps	16,498	50,549
Gas collars		15,360
Fixed-price crude oil swaps	(1,799)	
Fixed-price crude oil cap-swaps	(2,252)	5,078
Fixed-price crude oil locked swaps		2,846
Estimated fair value	\$ (14,533)	\$ 157,309

Additional information concerning the fair value of our oil and gas derivative instruments is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	(\$ in thousands)	
Fair value of contracts outstanding beginning of year	\$ 157,309	\$ (89,288)
Change in fair value of contracts during period	(52,419)	351,989
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the period	(96,046)	(105,392)
Fair value of new contracts when entered into during the period	(45,603)	
Fair value of contracts when closed during the period	22,226	
Fair value of contracts outstanding at end of year	\$ (14,533)	\$ 157,309

Interest Rate Hedging

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We also utilize hedging strategies to manage interest rate exposure. Results from interest rate hedging transactions are reflected as adjustments to interest expense in the corresponding months covered by the derivative agreement.

In March 2002, we entered into an interest rate swap to convert a portion of our fixed rate debt to floating rate debt. The terms of this swap agreement are as follows:

Term	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
March 2002 March 2004	\$200,000,000	7.875%	U.S. six-month LIBOR in arrears plus 298.25 basis points

At the inception of the interest rate swap agreement, a portion of the interest rate swap was to convert \$129.0 million of our 7.875% senior notes from fixed rate debt to variable rate debt. Under SFAS 133, a hedge of interest rate risk in a recognized fixed rate liability can be designated as a fair value hedge. The mark-to-market value of the portion of the swap designated as a hedge is therefore recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as an asset or liability with a corresponding increase or decrease in the carrying value of the debt. The fair value of the remaining portion of the swap that is not designated as a hedge is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as an asset or liability with a corresponding increase or decrease to interest expense. During 2002, \$107.9 million face value of the 7.875% senior notes was purchased and subsequently retired. In connection with the repurchase of the 7.875% senior notes, interest rate swap hedging gains of \$1.8 million related to the debt repurchased were recognized and reduced the loss on repurchases of debt.

In July 2002, we closed the above interest rate swap for a cash settlement of \$7.5 million. As of December 31, 2002, the remaining balance to be amortized as a reduction to interest expense was \$0.7 million, which related to the debt that remained outstanding. During 2002, \$5.0 million was recorded as a reduction to interest expense.

In June 2002, we entered into an additional interest rate swap. The terms of this swap agreement are as follows:

Term	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
July 2002 July 2004	\$100,000,000	4.000%	U.S. six-month LIBOR in arrears

In July 2002, we closed this interest rate swap for a cash settlement of \$1.1 million which was recorded as a reduction of interest expense.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In March 1997, Chesapeake issued \$150.0 million of 8.5% senior notes due 2012, of which \$7.3 million were subsequently repurchased and retired. The 8.5% senior notes include a call option whereby Chesapeake may redeem the debt at declining redemption prices beginning in March 2004. This call option, also referred to as a right of optional redemption, allows Chesapeake to redeem the notes prior to their stated maturity date beginning in March 2004. This right of optional redemption has value depending upon changes in interest rates. Due to a decline in interest rates, Chesapeake effectively sold this optional redemption right to an unrelated third party (or counterparty) for \$7.8 million in April 2002. In exchange for \$7.8 million, Chesapeake gave the counterparty the option to elect whether or not to enter into an interest rate swap with Chesapeake on March 11, 2004. This transaction is more commonly referred to as a swaption. The terms of the interest rate swap, if executed by the counterparty, would be as follows:

Term	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
March 2004 - March 2012	\$142,665,000	8.5%	U.S. six-month LIBOR plus 75 basis points

The interest rate swap would require Chesapeake to pay a fixed rate of 8.5% while the counterparty pays Chesapeake a floating rate of 6 month LIBOR in arrears plus 0.75%. Additionally, if the counterparty elects to enter into the interest rate swap on March 11, 2004, it may also elect to force Chesapeake to settle the transaction at the then current value of the interest rate swap.

This transaction does not alter Chesapeake's ability to redeem the 8.5% senior notes. Instead, it locks-in the economics of a future call. If interest rates are high and the swaption is not in-the-money, the counterparty will likely not elect to enter into the interest rate swap, the swaption will expire, and Chesapeake will amortize the \$7.8 million premium as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. If interest rates are low and the swaption is in-the-money, the counterparty will likely exercise the swaption and force Chesapeake to settle the transaction at the then current value of the interest rate swap, and Chesapeake will amortize both the \$7.8 million premium and the amount paid to the counterparty to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. If Chesapeake elects to refinance the 8.5% senior notes, any unamortized premium or loss remaining related to the swaption would be included in the gain (or loss) on the early extinguishment of debt.

According to SFAS 133, a fair value hedge relationship exists between the embedded call option in the 8.5% senior notes and the swaption agreement. The fair value of the swaption is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as a liability, and the debt's carrying amount is adjusted by the change in the fair value of the call option subsequent to the initiation of the swaption. Any resulting differences are recorded currently as ineffectiveness in the consolidated statements of operations as an adjustment to interest expense.

We have recorded an adjustment to the carrying amount of the debt of \$18.8 million as of December 31, 2002. Since the inception of the swaption, we recorded the change in the fair market value of the swaption from a \$7.8 million liability to a \$30.1 million liability, an increase of \$22.3 million. As part of recording the fair value hedge, we also recorded, as an adjustment to the carrying value of the debt, an \$18.8 million increase in the fair value of the embedded call option. The difference between the two adjustments, \$3.5 million representing ineffectiveness, was recorded as additional interest expense. Results of the interest rate swap, if initiated, will be reflected as adjustments to interest expense in the corresponding months.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments is made in accordance with the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, *Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*. We have determined the estimated fair value amounts by using available market information and valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. The use of different market assumptions or valuation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

The carrying values of items comprising current assets and current liabilities approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. We estimate the fair value of our long-term (including current maturities), fixed-rate debt using primarily quoted market prices. Our carrying amount for such debt at December 31, 2002 and 2001 was \$1,669.3 million and \$1,330.1 million, respectively, compared to approximate fair values of \$1,744.7 million and \$1,343.0 million, respectively. The carrying amount for our 6.75% convertible preferred stock at December 31, 2002 was \$149.9 million, with a fair value of \$181.5 million.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Concentration of Credit Risk*

A significant portion of our liquidity is concentrated in cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash, and derivative instruments that enable us to hedge a portion of our exposure to price volatility from producing oil and natural gas. These arrangements expose us to credit risk from our counterparties. Other financial instruments which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of investments in debt instruments and accounts receivables. Our accounts receivable are primarily from purchasers of oil and natural gas products and exploration and production companies which own interests in properties we operate. The industry concentration has the potential to impact our overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that our customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic, industry or other conditions. We generally require letters of credit for receivables from customers which are judged to have sub-standard credit, unless the credit risk can otherwise be mitigated. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with major banks or institutions and may at times exceed the federally insured limits.

11. Disclosures About Oil And Gas Producing Activities*Net Capitalized Costs*

Evaluated and unevaluated capitalized costs related to Chesapeake's oil and gas producing activities are summarized as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2002</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
		(\$ in thousands)
Oil and gas properties:		
Proved		\$ 4,334,833
Unproved		72,506
Total		4,407,339
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization		(2,123,773)
Net capitalized costs		<u>\$ 2,283,566</u>
	<u>December 31, 2001</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
		(\$ in thousands)
Oil and gas properties:		
Proved		\$ 3,546,163

Unproved	66,205
Total	3,612,368
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(1,902,587)
Net capitalized costs	\$ 1,709,781

Unproved properties not subject to amortization at December 31, 2002 and 2001 consisted mainly of lease acquisition costs. We capitalized approximately \$5.0 million, \$4.7 million and \$2.4 million of interest during 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, on significant investments in unproved properties that were not yet included in the amortization base of the full-cost pool. We will continue to evaluate our unevaluated properties; however, the timing of the ultimate evaluation and disposition of the properties has not been determined.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Acquisition, Exploration and Development*

Costs incurred in oil and gas property acquisition, exploration and development activities which have been capitalized are summarized as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2002	U.S.	Canada	Combined
		(\$ in thousands)	
Development and leasehold costs	\$ 296,426	\$	\$ 296,426
Exploration costs	89,422		89,422
Acquisition costs:			
Proved	316,583		316,583
Unproved	14,000		14,000
Deferred tax adjustments	62,398		62,398
Sales of oil and gas properties	(839)		(839)
Capitalized internal costs	16,981		16,981
Total	\$ 794,971	\$	\$ 794,971
Year Ended December 31, 2001	U.S.	Canada(a)	Combined
		(\$ in thousands)	
Development and leasehold costs	\$ 335,024	\$ 11,090	\$ 346,114
Exploration costs	47,937	8	47,945
Acquisition costs:			
Proved	669,201		669,201
Unproved	35,132		35,132
Deferred tax adjustments	36,309		36,309
Sales of oil and gas properties	(1,138)	(150,306)	(151,444)
Capitalized internal costs	12,914		12,914
Total	\$ 1,135,379	\$ (139,208)	\$ 996,171
Year Ended December 31, 2000	U.S.	Canada	Combined
		(\$ in thousands)	
Development and leasehold costs	\$ 135,049	\$ 13,559	\$ 148,608
Exploration costs	24,648	10	24,658
Acquisition costs:			
Proved	75,285		75,285

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Unproved	3,625		3,625
Sales of oil and gas properties	(1,529)		(1,529)
Capitalized internal costs	10,194		10,194
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 247,272	\$ 13,569	\$ 260,841
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

- (a) In October 2001, we sold our Canadian subsidiary which had oil and gas operations primarily in Northeast British Columbia for net proceeds of approximately \$143.0 million.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Results of Operations from Oil and Gas Producing Activities (unaudited)*

Chesapeake's results of operations from oil and gas producing activities are presented below for 2002, 2001 and 2000. The following table includes revenues and expenses associated directly with our oil and gas producing activities. It does not include any interest costs and general and administrative costs and, therefore, is not necessarily indicative of the contribution to consolidated net operating results of our oil and gas operations.

Year Ended December 31, 2002	U.S.	Canada	Combined
	(\$ in thousands)		
Oil and gas sales (b)	\$ 568,187	\$	\$ 568,187
Production expenses	(98,191)		(98,191)
Production taxes	(30,101)		(30,101)
Depletion and depreciation	(221,189)		(221,189)
Imputed income tax provision (a)	(87,482)		(87,482)
Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities	\$ 131,224	\$	\$ 131,224
Year Ended December 31, 2001	U.S.	Canada	Combined
	(\$ in thousands)		
Oil and gas sales (c)	\$ 788,390	\$ 31,928	\$ 820,318
Production expenses	(73,016)	(2,358)	(75,374)
Production taxes	(33,010)		(33,010)
Depletion and depreciation	(164,693)	(8,209)	(172,902)
Imputed income tax provision (a)	(207,068)	(9,612)	(216,680)
Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities	\$ 310,603	\$ 11,749	\$ 322,352
Year Ended December 31, 2000	U.S.	Canada	Combined
	(\$ in thousands)		
Oil and gas sales	\$ 436,344	\$ 33,826	\$ 470,170
Production expenses	(46,280)	(3,805)	(50,085)
Production taxes	(24,840)		(24,840)
Depletion and depreciation	(92,708)	(8,583)	(101,291)
Imputed income tax provision (a)	(103,556)	(9,647)	(113,203)
Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities	\$ 168,960	\$ 11,791	\$ 180,751

-
- (a) The imputed income tax provision is hypothetical (at the statutory rate) and determined without regard to our deduction for general and administrative expenses, interest costs and other income tax credits and deductions, nor whether the hypothetical tax provision will be payable.
 - (b) Includes \$87.3 million of unrealized losses on oil and gas derivatives.
 - (c) Includes \$84.8 million of unrealized gains on oil and gas derivatives.

Oil and Gas Reserve Quantities (unaudited)

The reserve information presented below is based upon reports prepared by independent petroleum engineers and Chesapeake's petroleum engineers.

As of December 31, 2002, Lee Keeling and Associates, Ryder Scott L.P., Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc., Williamson Petroleum Consultants, Inc. and our internal reservoir engineers evaluated 23%, 20%, 20%, 10% and 27%, respectively, of the combined discounted future net revenues from our estimated proved reserves.

As of December 31, 2001, Ryder Scott, Lee Keeling and Associates, Williamson and our internal reservoir engineers evaluated 26%, 24%, 22% and 28%, respectively, of the combined discounted future net revenues from our estimated proved reserves.

As of December 31, 2000, Williamson, Ryder Scott, Lee Keeling and Associates and our internal reservoir engineers evaluated 31%, 25%, 16% and 28%, respectively, of the combined discounted future net revenues from our estimated proved reserves.

The information is presented in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Chesapeake emphasizes that reserve estimates are inherently imprecise. Our reserve estimates were generally based upon extrapolation of historical production trends, analogy to similar properties and volumetric calculations. Accordingly, these estimates are expected to change, and such changes could be material and occur in the near term as future information becomes available.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Proved oil and gas reserves represent the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Reservoirs are considered proved if economic producibility is supported by either actual production or conclusive formation test. The area of a reservoir considered proved includes (a) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any, and (b) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir. Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (such as fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when successful testing by a pilot project, or the operation of an installed program in the reservoir, provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

Proved developed oil and gas reserves are those expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Additional oil and gas expected to be obtained through the application of fluid injection or other improved recovery techniques for supplementing the natural forces and mechanisms of primary recovery should be included as proved developed reserves only after testing by a pilot project or after the operation of an installed program has confirmed through production responses that increased recovery will be achieved.

Presented below is a summary of changes in estimated reserves of Chesapeake for 2002, 2001 and 2000:

December 31, 2002

	U.S.			Canada			Combined		
	Oil	Gas	Total	Oil	Gas	Total	Oil	Gas	Total
	(mdbl)	(mmcf)	(mmcfe)	(mdbl)	(mmcf)	(mmcfe)	(mdbl)	(mmcf)	(mmcfe)
Proved reserves, beginning of period	30,093	1,599,386	1,779,946				30,093	1,599,386	1,779,946
Extensions, discoveries and other additions	4,348	217,116	243,205				4,348	217,116	243,205
Revisions of previous estimates	3,189	70,359	89,493				3,189	70,359	89,493
Production	(3,466)	(160,682)	(181,478)				(3,466)	(160,682)	(181,478)
Sale of reserves-in-place	(24)	(1,003)	(1,146)				(24)	(1,003)	(1,146)
Purchase of reserves-in-place	3,447	254,425	275,105				3,447	254,425	275,105
Proved reserves, end of period	37,587	1,979,601	2,205,125				37,587	1,979,601	2,205,125
Proved developed reserves:									
Beginning of period	22,496	1,134,381	1,269,359				22,496	1,134,381	1,269,359
End of period	28,111	1,458,284	1,626,952				28,111	1,458,284	1,626,952

December 31, 2001

	U.S.			Canada			Combined		
	Oil (m bbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Total (mmcfe)	Oil (m bbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Total (mmcfe)	Oil (m bbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Total (mmcfe)
Proved reserves, beginning of period	23,797	1,053,069	1,195,849	158,964	158,964	23,797	1,212,033	1,354,813	
Extensions, discoveries and other additions	2,425	256,616	271,167			2,425	256,616	271,167	
Revisions of previous estimates	(2,750)	(166,146)	(182,644)			(2,750)	(166,146)	(182,644)	
Production	(2,880)	(135,096)	(152,376)	(9,075)	(9,075)	(2,880)	(144,171)	(161,451)	
Sale of reserves-in-place				(149,889)	(149,889)		(149,889)	(149,889)	
Purchase of reserves-in-place	9,501	590,943	647,950			9,501	590,943	647,950	
Proved reserves, end of period	30,093	1,599,386	1,779,946			30,093	1,599,386	1,779,946	
Proved developed reserves:									
Beginning of period	15,445	739,775	832,445	118,688	118,688	15,445	858,463	951,133	
End of period	22,496	1,134,381	1,269,359			22,496	1,134,381	1,269,359	

December 31, 2000

	U.S.			Canada			Combined		
	Oil (m bbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Total (mmcfe)	Oil (m bbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Total (mmcfe)	Oil (m bbl)	Gas (mmcf)	Total (mmcfe)
Proved reserves, beginning of period	24,795	878,584	1,027,353	178,242	178,242	24,795	1,056,826	1,205,595	
Extensions, discoveries and other additions	3,599	157,719	179,313	20,772	20,772	3,599	178,491	200,085	
Revisions of previous estimates	(3,210)	25,652	6,392	(27,973)	(27,973)	(3,210)	(2,321)	(21,581)	
Production	(3,068)	(103,694)	(122,102)	(12,077)	(12,077)	(3,068)	(115,771)	(134,179)	
Sale of reserves-in-place	(136)	(2,155)	(2,971)			(136)	(2,155)	(2,971)	
Purchase of reserves-in-place	1,817	96,963	107,864			1,817	96,963	107,864	
Proved reserves, end of period	23,797	1,053,069	1,195,849	158,964	158,964	23,797	1,212,033	1,354,813	
Proved developed reserves:									
Beginning of period	17,750	627,120	733,620	136,203	136,203	17,750	763,323	869,823	
End of period	15,445	739,775	832,445	118,688	118,688	15,445	858,463	951,133	

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

During 2002, Chesapeake acquired approximately 275 bcf of proved reserves through purchases of oil and gas properties for consideration of \$379 million (primarily in six separate transactions of greater than \$10 million each). We also sold 1 bcf of proved reserves for consideration of approximately \$0.8 million. During 2002, we recorded upward revisions of 89 bcf to the December 31, 2001 estimates of our reserves. Approximately 76 bcf of the upward revisions was caused by higher oil and gas prices at December 31, 2002. Higher prices extend the economic lives of the underlying oil and gas properties and thereby increase the estimated future reserves. The weighted average oil and gas wellhead prices used in computing our reserves were \$30.18 per bbl and \$4.28 per mcf at December 31, 2002, compared to \$18.82 per bbl and \$2.51 per mcf at December 31, 2001.

During 2001, Chesapeake acquired 648 bcf of proved reserves for consideration of \$706 million in approximately 160 separate transactions (primarily in six separate transactions of greater than \$10 million each). In October 2001, we sold our Canadian subsidiary, which had oil and gas operations primarily in northeast British Columbia, for approximately \$143.0 million. Also during 2001, we recorded downward revisions to our U.S. oil and gas reserves of 183 bcf. Approximately 156 bcf of the downward revisions to our reserves was related to significantly lower gas and oil prices at December 31, 2001, which had the effect of reducing the economic life of our properties. The weighted average oil and gas wellhead prices used in computing our reserves were \$18.82 per bbl and \$2.51 per mcf at December 31, 2001, compared to \$26.41 per bbl and \$10.12 per mcf at December 31, 2000.

During 2000, Chesapeake acquired 108 bcf of proved reserves for consideration of \$75 million (primarily in two separate transactions of greater than \$10.0 million each). Also during 2000, we recorded downward revisions to our U.S. oil reserves of 3.2 million barrels and upward revisions to our U.S. natural gas reserves of 25.7 bcf. The downward revisions to our U.S. oil reserves were related to lower estimates primarily in the Knox, Permian and Williston areas. The upward revisions to our U.S. gas reserves were due primarily to additional reserves added as a result of the significant increase in natural gas prices as of December 31, 2000, which had the effect of extending the economic life of our properties. These upward revisions were partially offset by the elimination of proved undeveloped locations primarily in the Knox, Independence and Sahara fields, as well as lower estimates in various areas located primarily in the Mid-Continent area. During 2000, we also had negative revisions to our Canadian gas reserves of 28 bcf. This decrease was primarily due to the increase in crown royalties resulting from higher natural gas prices at December 31, 2000, as well as lower estimates on various properties in the Helmet field.

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows (unaudited)

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69 prescribes guidelines for computing a standardized measure of future net cash flows and changes therein relating to estimated proved reserves. Chesapeake has followed these guidelines which are briefly discussed below.

Future cash inflows and future production and development costs are determined by applying year-end prices and costs to the estimated quantities of oil and gas to be produced. Actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower than the year-end prices and costs used. Estimates are made of quantities of proved reserves and the future periods during which they are expected to be produced based on year-end economic conditions. Estimated future income taxes are computed using current statutory income tax rates including consideration for the current tax basis of the properties and related carryforwards, giving effect to permanent differences and tax credits. The resulting future net cash flows are reduced to present value amounts by applying a 10% annual discount factor.

The assumptions used to compute the standardized measure are those prescribed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and, as such, do not necessarily reflect our expectations of actual revenue to be derived from those reserves nor their present worth. The limitations inherent in the reserve quantity estimation process, as discussed previously, are equally applicable to the standardized measure computations since these estimates are the basis for the valuation process.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following summary sets forth our future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves based on the standardized measure prescribed in SFAS 69:

December 31, 2002

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Combined</u>
		(\$ in thousands)	
Future cash inflows(a)	\$ 9,640,070	\$	\$ 9,640,070
Future production costs	(2,273,610)		(2,273,610)
Future development costs	(606,042)		(606,042)
Future income tax provision	(1,867,315)		(1,867,315)
Net future cash flows	4,893,103		4,893,103
Less effect of a 10% discount factor	(2,059,185)		(2,059,185)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 2,833,918	\$	\$ 2,833,918
Discounted (at 10%) future net cash flows before income taxes	\$ 3,717,645	\$	\$ 3,717,645

December 31, 2001

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Combined</u>
		(\$ in thousands)	
Future cash inflows(b)	\$ 4,586,743	\$	\$ 4,586,743
Future production costs	(1,169,199)		(1,169,199)
Future development costs	(450,181)		(450,181)
Future income tax provision	(484,474)		(484,474)
Net future cash flows	2,482,889		2,482,889
Less effect of a 10% discount factor	(1,021,916)		(1,021,916)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 1,460,973	\$	\$ 1,460,973
Discounted (at 10%) future net cash flows before income taxes	\$ 1,646,667	\$	\$ 1,646,667

December 31, 2000

U.S.	Canada	Combined
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		(\$ in thousands)	
Future cash inflows(c)	\$ 11,336,112	\$ 1,540,158	\$ 12,876,270
Future production costs	(1,778,325)	(79,427)	(1,857,752)
Future development costs	(294,359)	(21,185)	(315,544)
Future income tax provision	(3,247,701)	(447,887)	(3,695,588)
Net future cash flows	6,015,727	991,659	7,007,386
Less effect of a 10% discount factor	(2,440,407)	(503,718)	(2,944,125)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 3,575,320	\$ 487,941	\$ 4,063,261
Discounted (at 10%) future net cash flows before income taxes	\$ 5,365,228	\$ 680,800	\$ 6,046,028

- (a) Calculated using weighted average prices of \$30.18 per barrel of oil and \$4.28 per mcf of gas.
- (b) Calculated using weighted average prices of \$18.82 per barrel of oil and \$2.51 per mcf of gas.
- (c) Calculated using weighted average prices of \$26.41 per barrel of oil and \$10.12 per mcf of gas.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The principal sources of change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows are as follows:

[illegible]

	U.S.	Canada	Combined
		(\$ in thousands)	
Standardized measure, beginning of period	\$ 3,575,320	\$ 487,941	\$ 4,063,261
Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs(a)	(597,575)	(29,570)	(627,145)
Net changes in prices and production costs	(4,284,926)		(4,284,926)
Extensions and discoveries, net of production and development costs	292,051		292,051
Changes in future development costs	75,694		75,694
Development costs incurred during the period that reduced future development costs	32,955		32,955
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	(151,455)		(151,455)
Purchase of reserves-in-place	816,865		816,865
Sales of reserves-in-place	(157)	(458,371)	(458,528)
Accretion of discount	536,523		536,523
Net change in income taxes	1,604,216		1,604,216
Changes in production rates and other	(438,538)		(438,538)

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Standardized measure, end of period	\$ 1,460,973	\$	\$ 1,460,973
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December 31, 2000

	U.S.	Canada	Combined
		(\$ in thousands)	
Standardized measure, beginning of period	\$ 908,898	\$ 97,714	\$ 1,006,612
Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs(a)	(365,224)	(30,021)	(395,245)
Net changes in prices and production costs	2,750,651	573,654	3,324,305
Extensions and discoveries, net of production and development costs	878,128	87,647	965,775
Changes in future development costs	2,167	3,233	5,400
Development costs incurred during the period that reduced future development costs	38,112	6,415	44,527
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	25,818	(113,473)	(87,655)
Purchase of reserves-in-place	494,483		494,483
Sales of reserves-in-place	(3,113)		(3,113)
Accretion of discount	99,175	9,775	108,950
Net change in income taxes	(1,707,060)	(192,825)	(1,899,885)
Changes in production rates and other	453,285	45,822	499,107
Standardized measure, end of period	\$ 3,575,320	\$ 487,941	\$ 4,063,261

(a) Excluding unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. Acquisitions and Divestitures

Acquisitions. During 2002, 2001 and 2000, we acquired working interests in proved oil and gas properties for total consideration of \$379.0 million, \$705.5 million and \$75.3 million, respectively. All of the acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method and, accordingly, results of operations of these acquired entities and oil and gas properties have been included in Chesapeake's results of operations from the respective effective dates of acquisition.

Acquisition of Gothic Energy Corporation. We completed the acquisition of Gothic Energy Corporation on January 16, 2001 by merging a wholly-owned subsidiary into Gothic. We issued a total of 4.0 million common shares in the merger. Gothic shareholders (other than Chesapeake) received 0.1908 of a share of Chesapeake common stock for each share of Gothic common stock. In addition, outstanding warrants and options to purchase Gothic common stock were converted to the right to purchase Chesapeake common stock based on the merger exchange ratio. As of December 31, 2002, 0.6 million shares of Chesapeake common stock may be purchased upon the exercise of such warrants and options at an average price of \$14.27 per share. In 2000, Chesapeake purchased substantially all of Gothic's 14.125% senior secured discount notes for total consideration of \$80.8 million in cash and Chesapeake common stock. We also purchased \$31.6 million principal amount of 11.125% senior secured notes due 2005 issued by Gothic's operating subsidiary for total consideration of \$34.8 million in cash and Chesapeake common stock. Subsequent to the acquisition, we redeemed all remaining Gothic 14.125% discount notes for total consideration of \$243,000. In February 2001, we purchased \$1.0 million principal amount of Gothic senior secured notes tendered pursuant to a change-of-control offer at a purchase price of 101%. During April and May 2001, we purchased or redeemed the remaining \$202.3 million of Gothic 11.125% senior secured notes for total consideration of \$225.9 million. On May 14, 2001, Gothic Energy Corporation and Gothic Production Corporation became guarantor subsidiaries of Chesapeake's senior notes.

During 2000, we obtained a standby commitment for a \$275 million credit facility, consisting of a \$175 million term loan and a \$100 million revolving credit facility, which, if needed, would have replaced our then existing revolving credit facility. The term loan was available to provide funds to repurchase any of Gothic Production Corporation's 11.125% senior secured notes tendered following the closing of the Gothic acquisition in January 2001 pursuant to a change-of-control offer to purchase. In February 2001, we purchased \$1.0 million of notes tendered for 101% of such amount. We did not use the standby credit facility and the commitment terminated on February 23, 2001. Chesapeake incurred \$3.4 million of costs for the standby facility, which were recognized in the first quarter of 2001.

The acquisition of Gothic was accounted for using the purchase method as of January 1, 2001 because we had effective control as of that date, and the results of operations of Gothic have been included since that date.

The following unaudited pro forma information has been prepared assuming Gothic had been acquired as of the beginning of the period presented. The pro forma information is presented for information purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of what would have occurred if the acquisition had been made as of that date. In addition, the pro forma information is not intended to be a projection of future results and does not reflect any efficiencies that may have resulted from the integration of Gothic.

Pro Forma Information

(unaudited)

(\$ in thousands, except per share data)

	2000
Revenues	\$ 711,017
Income before income taxes	196,740
Net income	458,350
Earnings per common share-basic	3.27
Earnings per common share-assuming dilution	2.83

Divestiture of Chesapeake Canada Corporation. In October 2001, we sold Chesapeake Canada Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary, for net proceeds of approximately \$143.0 million.

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****13. Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)**

Summarized unaudited quarterly financial data for 2002 and 2001 are as follows (\$ in thousands except per share data):

	Quarters Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	2002	2002	2002	2002
Total Revenues	\$ 89,989(d)	\$ 193,690(d)	\$ 196,466(d)	\$ 258,357(d)
Gross profit(a)	(19,817)	62,067	57,723	91,685
Net income	(27,586)	25,033	16,600	26,239
Net earnings per common share:				
Basic	(0.18)	0.14	0.08	0.14
Diluted	(0.18)	0.13	0.08	0.13

	Quarters Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	2001	2001	2001	2001
Total Revenues	\$ 277,384	\$ 275,681	\$ 238,911	\$ 177,075
Gross profit(a)	146,696	165,315	132,374	75,895
Net income	70,288	39,485(b)	65,008	42,625(c)
Net earnings per common share:				
Basic	0.44	0.24	0.40	0.25
Diluted	0.41	0.23	0.38	0.23

(a) Total revenue less total operating costs.

(b) Includes a pre-tax loss on repurchases of debt of \$76.7 million.

(c) Includes a pre-tax gain on the sale of our Canadian subsidiary of \$27.0 million and pre-tax impairments of investments in securities of \$10.1 million.

(d) Gives effect to reclassification of unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives from risk management income (loss) to interest expense. See Note 16.

14. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards or SFAS Nos. 141 and 142. SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*, requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, changes the accounting for goodwill from an amortization method to an impairment-only approach and was effective in January 2002. We have adopted these new standards, which have not had a significant effect on our results of operations or our financial position. See additional discussion on this topic in Note 1.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. SFAS 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002 and establishes an accounting standard requiring the recording of the fair value of liabilities associated with the retirement of long-term assets (mainly plugging and abandonment costs for depleted wells) in the period in which the liability is incurred (at the time the wells are drilled). Accordingly, we adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2003. We expect the effect on our financial condition and results of operations at adoption will include an increase in liabilities of approximately \$30 million and a cumulative effect for the change in accounting principle as an increase to earnings of approximately \$2 million (net of income taxes). Subsequent to adoption, we do not expect this standard to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations. The pro-forma effect on prior years' financial condition and results of operations was not material.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. SFAS 144 was effective January 1, 2002. This statement supersedes SFAS No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of*, and amends Accounting Principles Board Opinion, or APB, No. 30 for the accounting and reporting of discontinued operations, as it relates to long-lived assets. Our adoption of SFAS 144 did not affect our financial position or results of operations.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections*. SFAS 145 is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002. We have adopted this standard early and reclassified a \$76.7 million pre-tax loss on repurchases of debt in 2001 from an extraordinary loss to an ordinary loss. See additional discussion of this topic in Note 16.

Index to Financial Statements

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting For Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

On December 31, 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure An Amendment of SFAS 123*. The standard provides additional transition guidance for companies that elect to voluntarily adopt the accounting provisions of SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. SFAS 148 does not change the provisions of SFAS 123 that permit entities to continue to apply the intrinsic value method of APB 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. As we continue to follow APB 25, our accounting for stock-based compensation will not change as a result of SFAS 148. SFAS 148 does require certain new disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements. The required annual disclosures are effective immediately and have been included in Note 1 of our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. The new interim disclosure provisions will be effective in the first quarter of 2003.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation, or FIN 45 *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantee of Indebtedness of Others*. FIN 45 requires that upon issuance of a guarantee, the guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation it assumes under that guarantee. FIN 45's provisions for initial recognition and measurement should be applied on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The guarantor's previous accounting for guarantees that were issued before the date of FIN 45's initial application may not be revised or restated to reflect the effect of the recognition and measurement provisions of the Interpretation. The disclosure requirements are effective for financial statements of both interim and annual periods that end after December 15, 2002. Chesapeake is not a guarantor under any significant guarantees and thus this interpretation is not expected to have a significant effect on the company's financial position or results of operations.

On January 17, 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, An Interpretation of ARB 51*. The primary objectives of FIN 46 are to provide guidance on how to identify entities for which control is achieved through means other than through voting rights (variable interest entities or VIEs) and how to determine when and which business enterprise should consolidate the VIE. This new model for consolidation applies to an entity in which either (1) the equity investors do not have a controlling financial interest or (2) the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance that entity's activities without receiving additional subordinated financial support from other parties. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

15. Subsequent Events

We completed an acquisition of Mid-Continent gas assets from a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tulsa-based ONEOK, Inc. in January 2003. We paid \$300 million in cash for these assets, \$15 million of which was paid in 2002.

On February 24, 2003, we announced that we had entered into an agreement to acquire El Paso Corporation's Anadarko Basin assets in western Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle for \$500 million. We expect to close the El Paso acquisition in March 2003.

On February 24, 2003, we announced that we had entered into an agreement to acquire Vintage Petroleum, Inc.'s assets in the Bray field in southern Oklahoma for \$30 million. We expect to close the Vintage acquisition in March 2003.

On February 25, 2003, we announced a proposed private placement of \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of senior notes, a proposed public offering of 20,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to our existing shelf registration statement and a proposed private placement of \$200 million of convertible preferred stock. There is no assurance these proposed offerings will be completed or, if they are completed, that they will be completed for the amount contemplated.

16. Revision of Financial Statements

We have revised our previously reported consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001. These revisions had no effect on previously reported net income or net income per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2001, we repurchased and redeemed \$822.3 million principal amount of our senior notes, realizing a pre-tax loss of \$76.7 million. In our previously filed consolidated statement of operations this loss, net of applicable income taxes of \$30.7 million, was reported as an extraordinary loss on extinguishment of debt of \$46.0 million. We have revised our classification of the \$76.7 million pre-

Index to Financial Statements**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

tax loss on repurchases of debt from an extraordinary loss to an ordinary loss (loss on repurchase of debt) pursuant to SFAS No. 145 that we adopted during the year ended December 31, 2002. The related tax effect of \$30.7 million has been included in the provision for income taxes.

For the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, we have reclassified unrealized gains and losses on certain derivative instruments. Previously, gains (losses) resulting from ineffectiveness of oil and natural gas derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges, as well as the net unrealized gains and losses related to oil and natural gas derivative contracts not qualifying for hedge accounting under SFAS 133, were separately classified as risk management income (loss). These amounts have been reclassified and are now included in oil and gas sales for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2002, we have also reclassified to interest expense \$0.8 million related to the ineffectiveness, as well as, the unrealized gains and losses on interest rate derivative instruments that were previously reported as risk management income (loss).

The effects of these changes on the Consolidated Statements of Operations previously reported for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 are presented below.

	2002		2001	
	As Previously Reported	As Revised	As Previously Reported	As Revised
	(\$ in thousands, except per share data)			
REVENUES:				
Oil and gas sales	\$ 655,454	\$ 568,187	\$ 735,529	\$ 820,318
Risk management income (loss)	(88,018)		84,789	
Oil and gas marketing sales	170,315	170,315	148,733	148,733
Total Revenues	737,751	738,502	969,051	969,051
OPERATING COSTS	546,844	546,844	448,771	448,771
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	190,907	191,658	520,280	520,280
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest and other income	7,340	7,340	2,877	2,877
Interest expense	(111,280)	(112,031)	(98,321)	(98,321)
Loss on investment in Seven Seas	(17,201)	(17,201)		
Loss on repurchases of debt	(2,626)	(2,626)		(76,667)
Impairment of investment in securities			(10,079)	(10,079)
Gain on sale of Canadian subsidiary			27,000	27,000
Gothic standby credit facility cost			(3,392)	(3,392)

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Total Other Income (Expense)	(123,767)	(124,518)	(81,915)	(158,582)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	67,140	67,140	438,365	361,698
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	26,854	26,854	174,959	144,292
INCOME BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	40,286	40,286	263,406	217,406
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM, NET OF TAX			(46,000)	
NET INCOME	40,286	40,286	217,406	217,406
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS	(10,117)	(10,117)	(2,050)	(2,050)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	\$ 30,169	\$ 30,169	\$ 215,356	\$ 215,356
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE BASIC:				
Income before extraordinary item	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.33
Extraordinary item			(0.28)	
Net income	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.18	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.33
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE ASSUMING DILUTION:				
Income before extraordinary item	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.25
Extraordinary item			(0.26)	
Net income	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.25

Index to Financial Statements

Schedule II

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(\$ in thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions			Balance at End of Period
		Charged to Expense	Charged to Other Accounts	Deductions	
December 31, 2002:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 947	\$ 315	\$ 171	\$	\$ 1,433
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	\$ 2,441	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,441
December 31, 2001:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,085	\$ 69	\$ 44	\$ 251	\$ 947
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	\$	\$ 2,441(b)	\$	\$	\$ 2,441
December 31, 2000:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 3,218	\$ 256	\$	\$ 2,389	\$ 1,085
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	\$442,016	\$	\$	\$ 442,016(a)	\$

- (a) In the fourth quarter of 2000, we eliminated the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets. The reversal was based upon recent results of operations and anticipated improvements in Chesapeake's outlook for sustained profitability. During 2000, we revised our estimate of the 1999 U.S. net deferred tax asset and related valuation allowance from \$442 million to \$330 million as a result of further evaluation of the income tax basis of several acquisitions.
- (b) At December 31, 2001, we determined that it was more likely than not that \$2.4 million of the deferred tax assets related to Louisiana net operating losses will not be realized and we have recorded a valuation allowance equal to such amount.

Index to Financial Statements

ITEM 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. *Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant*

The information called for by this Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Information Regarding Nominees And Directors", "Information Regarding Officers" and "Section 16 (a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" contained in the definitive Proxy Statement dated April 17, 2003 filed by Chesapeake pursuant to Regulation 14A of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information called for by this Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Executive Compensation" and "The Board of Directors and its Committees" contained in the definitive Proxy Statement dated April 17, 2003 filed by Chesapeake pursuant to Regulation 14A of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information called for by this Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Security Ownership of Management and Certain Beneficial Owners" contained in the definitive Proxy Statement dated April 17, 2003, filed by Chesapeake pursuant to Regulation 14A of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions*

The information called for by this Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Certain Transactions and Relationships" contained in the definitive Proxy Statement dated April 17, 2003 filed by Chesapeake pursuant to Regulation 14A of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 14. *Controls and Procedures*

Within the 90-day period prior to the filing of this report, the company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-14(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the company (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the company's periodic SEC filings. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

Index to Financial Statements**PART IV****ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K**

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. *Financial Statements.* Chesapeake's consolidated financial statements are included in Item 8 of this report. Reference is made to the accompanying Index to Financial Statements.

2. *Financial Statement Schedules.* Schedule II is included in Item 8 of this report with our consolidated financial statements. No other financial statement schedules are applicable or required.

3. *Exhibits.* The following exhibits are filed herewith pursuant to the requirements of Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

Exhibit**Number****Description**

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 2.1* | Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between El Paso Production Company and Noric, L.P. as Seller and Chesapeake EP Corporation as Buyer dated February 21, 2003. |
| 3.1 | Chesapeake's Restated Certificate of Incorporation together with the Certificate of Designation for the 6.75% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of Chesapeake and the Certificate of Designation for the Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Chesapeake. Incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit 3.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 filed July 22, 2002. |
| 3.1.1 | Certificate of Elimination filed November 4, 2002 with the Secretary of State of the State of Oklahoma. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 filed January 10, 2003. |
| 3.2 | Chesapeake's Bylaws. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. |
| 4.1 | Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, Chesapeake Operating, Inc., Chesapeake Gas Development Corporation and Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 7.875% Senior Notes due 2004. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-24995). First Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 1997 and Second Supplemental Indenture dated February 16, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's transition report on Form 10-K for the six months ended December 31, 1997. Second [Third] Supplemental Indenture dated April 22, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-57235). Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated July 1, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998. Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated November 19, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated December 31, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated September 12, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Eighth Supplemental Indenture dated October 1, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Ninth Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 |

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to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Tenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Eleventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit

Number

Description

- 4.1.1* Twelfth Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 7.875% Senior Notes due 2004.
- 4.2 Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, Chesapeake Operating, Inc., Chesapeake Gas Development Corporation and Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.5% Senior Notes due 2012. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-24995). First Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 1997 and Second Supplemental Indenture dated February 16, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's transition report on Form 10-K for the six months ended December 31, 1997. Second [Third] Supplemental Indenture dated April 22, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-57235). Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated July 1, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998. Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated November 19, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated December 31, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated September 12, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Eighth Supplemental Indenture dated October 1, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Ninth Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Tenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Eleventh Supplement Indenture dated as of July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).
- 4.2.1* Twelfth Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.5% Senior Notes due 2012.
- 4.3 Indenture dated as of April 6, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.125% Senior Notes due 2011. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Supplemental Indenture dated May 14, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Second Supplemental Indenture dated September 12, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Third Supplemental Indenture dated October 1, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit

Number

Description

- 4.3.1* Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of April 6, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.125% Senior Notes due 2011.
- 4.4 Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 8.375% Senior Notes due 2008. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-74584). First Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.16.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).
- 4.4.1* Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 8.375% Senior Notes due 2008.
- 4.5 Indenture dated as of August 12, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to its 9.0% Senior Notes due 2012. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).
- 4.5.1* First Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of August 12, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 9.0% Senior Notes due 2012.
- 4.6 Indenture dated as of December 20, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, the subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to our 7.75% Senior Notes due 2015. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-102445).
- 4.6.1* First Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of December 20, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 7.75% Senior Notes due 2015.
- 4.7 Agreement to furnish copies of unfiled long-term debt Instruments. Incorporated herein by reference to Chesapeake's transition report on Form 10-K for the six months ended December 31, 1997.
- 4.8 \$225,000,000 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 11, 2001, among Chesapeake Energy Corporation, Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership, as Borrower, Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Syndication Agent, Union Bank of California, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, BNP Paribas and Toronto Dominion (Texas), Inc., as

Index to Financial Statements**Exhibit****Number****Description**

- Co-Documentation Agents and other lenders party thereto. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. Consent and waiver letter dated September 10, 2001 and consent and waiver letter dated October 5, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibits 4.6.1 and 4.6.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, respectively. Consent and waiver letter dated November 2, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-74584). First Amendment dated March 8, 2002 with respect to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001. Consent and waiver letter dated April 15, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002. Second Amendment dated June 4, 2002 with respect to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002. Consent and waiver letter dated August 2, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Third Amendment dated September 20, 2002, with respect to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002. Fourth Amendment dated November 4, 2002, with respect to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.4 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002. Consent and waiver letter dated December 11, 2002 with respect to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-102446).
- 4.9 Warrant Agreement dated as of September 9, 1997 between Gothic Energy Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and Supplement to Warrant Agreement dated as of January 16, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.10 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of September 9, 1997 among Gothic Energy Corporation, two of its subsidiaries, Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., Banc One Capital Corporation and Paribas Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.11 Warrant Agreement dated as of January 23, 1998 between Gothic Energy Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.12 Common Stock Registration Rights Agreement dated as of January 23, 1998 among Gothic Energy Corporation and purchasers of its senior redeemable preferred stock. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.14 Warrant Agreement dated as of April 21, 1998 between Gothic Energy Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and Supplement to Warrant Agreement dated as of January 16, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.15 Warrant Registration Rights Agreement dated as of April 21, 1998 among Gothic Energy Corporation and purchasers of units consisting of its 14 1/8% senior secured discount notes due 2006 and warrants to purchase its common stock. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit	
Number	Description
10.1.1	Chesapeake's 1992 Incentive Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 33-93718).
10.1.2	Chesapeake's 1992 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, as Amended. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 1996.
10.1.3	Chesapeake's 1994 Stock Option Plan, as amended. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 1996.
10.1.4	Chesapeake's 1996 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 1996 annual meeting of shareholders.
10.1.5	Chesapeake's 1999 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.5 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999.
10.1.6	Chesapeake's 2000 Employee Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000.
10.1.7	Chesapeake's 2000 Executive Officer Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.7 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000.
10.1.8	Chesapeake's 2001 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 2001 annual meeting of shareholders filed April 30, 2001.
10.1.9	Chesapeake's 2001 Executive Officer Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.9 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001.
10.1.10	Chesapeake's 2001 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.10 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001.
10.1.11	Chesapeake's 2002 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 2002 annual meeting of shareholders filed April 29, 2002.
10.1.12	Chesapeake's 2002 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 2002 annual meeting of shareholders filed April 29, 2002.
10.1.13	Chesapeake's 2002 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.11 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002.
10.1.14 *	Chesapeake's 2003 Stock Award Plan for Non-Employee Directors.
10.1.15 *	Chesapeake Energy Corporation 401(k) Make-Up Plan.
10.1.16 *	Chesapeake Energy Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan.
10.2.1	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2001, between Aubrey K. McClendon and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001.

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.2.2	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2001, between Tom L. Ward and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001.
10.2.3	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of August 1, 2000 between Marcus C. Rowland and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-45872).
10.2.8	Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2000 between Michael A. Johnson and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2.8 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000.
10.2.9	Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2000 between Martha A. Burger and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2.9 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000.
10.3	Form of Indemnity Agreement for officers and directors of Chesapeake and its subsidiaries. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-55600).
10.5	Rights Agreement dated July 15, 1998 between Chesapeake and UMB Bank, N.A., as Rights Agent. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form 8-A filed July 16, 1998. Amendment No. 1 dated September 11, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998.
10.10	Partnership Agreement of Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership dated December 27, 1994 between Chesapeake Energy Corporation and Chesapeake Operating, Inc. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 33-93718).
10.11	Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Chesapeake Louisiana, L.P. dated June 30, 1997 between Chesapeake Operating, Inc. and Chesapeake Energy Louisiana Corporation.
12**	Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends.
21*	Subsidiaries of Chesapeake
23.1**	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
23.2**	Consent of Williamson Petroleum Consultants, Inc.
23.3**	Consent of Ryder Scott Company L.P.
23.4**	Consent of Lee Keeling and Associates, Inc.
23.5**	Consent of Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc.
31.1**	Aubrey K. McClendon, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2**	Marcus C. Rowland, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1***	Aubrey K. McClendon, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2***	Marcus C. Rowland, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Previously filed with the Form 10-K on February 27, 2003.

** Filed with this Form 10-K/A.

*** Furnished with this Form 10-K/A.

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Index to Financial Statements

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

During the quarter ended December 31, 2002, Chesapeake filed the following current reports on Form 8-K:

On October 3, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K furnishing under Item 9 that we had issued a press release announcing the third quarter 2002 earnings release date and conference call.

On November 5, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we issued a press release announcing third quarter 2002 earnings. We furnished under Item 9 updates to our operational and financial guidance for the fourth quarter of 2002 and full year 2003.

On December 5, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we issued a press release on December 4, 2002, in accordance with SEC rule 135C, announcing a private offering of senior notes.

On December 5, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we issued a press release on December 4, 2002 announcing an agreement to acquire \$300 million of Mid-Continent gas reserves from ONEOK, Inc.

On December 5, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, furnishing under Item 9 that we issued a press release on December 4, 2002 announcing our updated 2003 forecast.

On December 6, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we issued a press release on December 5, 2002 announcing an offering of common stock.

On December 13, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we issued a press release on December 13, 2002 announcing the pricing of our public offering of common stock.

On December 16, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we entered into an underwriting agreement with Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Salomon Smith Barney Inc., Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., Lehman Brothers Inc. and Johnson Rice and Company L.L.C. in connection with the issuance and sale of 20,000,000 shares of our common stock, plus an additional 3,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option. In addition, we filed the underwriting agreement under Item 7.

On December 16, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we issued a press release on December 16, 2002 announcing the pricing of \$150 million of 7.75% senior notes due 2015.

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On December 20, 2002, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5 that we issued a press release on December 20, 2002 announcing the declaration of quarterly common and preferred stock dividends.

Index to Financial Statements

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION

By /s/ AUBREY K. McCLENDON

Aubrey K. McClendon

Chairman of the Board and

Chief Executive Officer

Date: September 18, 2003

Index to Financial Statements

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit	
Number	Description
2.1*	Purchase and Sale Agreement By and Between El Paso Production Company and Noric, L.P. as Seller and Chesapeake EP Corporation as Buyer dated February 21, 2003.
3.1	Chesapeake's Restated Certificate of Incorporation together with the Certificate of Designation for the 6.75% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of Chesapeake and the Certificate of Designation for the Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Chesapeake. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 filed July 22, 2002.
3.1.1	Certificate of Elimination filed November 4, 2002 with the Secretary of State of the State of Oklahoma. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 filed January 10, 2003.
3.2	Chesapeake's Bylaws. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001.
4.1	Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, Chesapeake Operating, Inc., Chesapeake Gas Development Corporation and Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 7.875% Senior Notes due 2004. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-24995). First Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 1997 and Second Supplemental Indenture dated February 16, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's transition report on Form 10-K for the six months ended December 31, 1997. Second [Third] Supplemental Indenture dated April 22, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-57235). Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated July 1, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998. Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated November 19, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated December 31, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated September 12, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Eighth Supplemental Indenture dated October 1, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Ninth Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Tenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Eleventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).
4.1.1*	Twelfth Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 7.875% Senior Notes due 2004.
4.2	Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, Chesapeake Operating, Inc., Chesapeake Gas Development Corporation and Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.5% Senior Notes due 2012. Incorporated herein by

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit

Number

Description

- reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-24995). First Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 1997 and Second Supplemental Indenture dated February 16, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's transition report on Form 10-K for the six months ended December 31, 1997. Second [Third] Supplemental Indenture dated April 22, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-57235). Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated July 1, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998. Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated November 19, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated December 31, 1999. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated September 12, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Eighth Supplemental Indenture dated October 1, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Ninth Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Tenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Eleventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).
- 4.2.1* Twelfth Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of March 15, 1997 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.5% Senior Notes due 2012.
- 4.3 Indenture dated as of April 6, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.125% Senior Notes due 2011. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Supplemental Indenture dated May 14, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001. Second Supplemental Indenture dated September 12, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Third Supplemental Indenture dated October 1, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001. Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Sixth Supplemental Indenture dated July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).
- 4.3.1* Seventh Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of April 6, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York (formerly United States Trust Company of New York), as Trustee, with respect to 8.125% Senior Notes due 2011.
- 4.4 Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 8.375% Senior Notes due 2008. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-74584). First Supplemental Indenture dated December 17, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.16.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-76546). Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 28, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 8, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).

Index to Financial Statements**Exhibit****Number****Description**

4.4.1*	Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of November 5, 2001 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 8.375% Senior Notes due 2008.
4.5	Indenture dated as of August 12, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to its 9.0% Senior Notes due 2012. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289).
4.5.1*	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of August 12, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 9.0% Senior Notes due 2012.
4.6	Indenture dated as of December 20, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, the subsidiaries signatory thereto, as Subsidiary Guarantors and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to our 7.75% Senior Notes due 2015. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-102445).
4.6.1*	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 14, 2003 to Indenture dated as of December 20, 2002 among Chesapeake, as issuer, its subsidiaries signatory thereto as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, with respect to 7.75% Senior Notes due 2015.
4.7	Agreement to furnish copies of unfilled long-term debt Instruments. Incorporated herein by reference to Chesapeake's transition report on Form 10-K for the six months ended December 31, 1997.
4.8	\$225,000,000 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 11, 2001, among Chesapeake Energy Corporation, Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership, as Borrower, Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Syndication Agent, Union Bank of California, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, BNP Paribas and Toronto Dominion (Texas), Inc., as Co-Documentation Agents and other lenders party thereto. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. Consent and waiver letter dated September 10, 2001 and consent and waiver letter dated October 5, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibits 4.6.1 and 4.6.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, respectively. Consent and waiver letter dated November 2, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-74584). First Amendment dated March 8, 2002 with respect to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001. Consent and waiver letter dated April 15, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002. Second Amendment dated June 4, 2002 with respect to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002. Consent and waiver letter dated August 2, 2002. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.2 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-99289). Third Amendment dated September 20, 2002, with respect to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002. Fourth Amendment dated November 4, 2002, with respect to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.4 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002. Consent and waiver letter dated December 11, 2002 with respect to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-102446).

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit

Number

Description

4.9	Warrant Agreement dated as of September 9, 1997 between Gothic Energy Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and Supplement to Warrant Agreement dated as of January 16, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
4.10	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of September 9, 1997 among Gothic Energy Corporation, two of its subsidiaries, Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., Banc One Capital Corporation and Paribas Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
4.11	Warrant Agreement dated as of January 23, 1998 between Gothic Energy Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
4.12	Common Stock Registration Rights Agreement dated as of January 23, 1998 among Gothic Energy Corporation and purchasers of its senior redeemable preferred stock. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
4.14	Warrant Agreement dated as of April 21, 1998 between Gothic Energy Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and Supplement to Warrant Agreement dated as of January 16, 2001. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
4.15	Warrant Registration Rights Agreement dated as of April 21, 1998 among Gothic Energy Corporation and purchasers of units consisting of its 14 1/8% senior secured discount notes due 2006 and warrants to purchase its common stock. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to Chesapeake's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
10.1.1	Chesapeake's 1992 Incentive Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 33-93718).
10.1.2	Chesapeake's 1992 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, as Amended. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.2 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 1996.
10.1.3	Chesapeake's 1994 Stock Option Plan, as amended. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 1996.
10.1.4	Chesapeake's 1996 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 1996 annual meeting of shareholders.
10.1.5	Chesapeake's 1999 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.5 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999.
10.1.6	Chesapeake's 2000 Employee Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.6 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000.
10.1.7	Chesapeake's 2000 Executive Officer Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.7 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000.
10.1.8	Chesapeake's 2001 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 2001 annual meeting of shareholders filed April 30, 2001.

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit	
Number	Description
10.1.9	Chesapeake's 2001 Executive Officer Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.9 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001.
10.1.10	Chesapeake's 2001 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.10 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001.
10.1.11	Chesapeake's 2002 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 2002 annual meeting of shareholders filed April 29, 2002.
10.1.12	Chesapeake's 2002 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B to Chesapeake's definitive proxy statement for its 2002 annual meeting of shareholders filed April 29, 2002.
10.1.13	Chesapeake's 2002 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1.11 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002.
10.1.14 *	Chesapeake's 2003 Stock Award Plan for Non-Employee Directors.
10.1.15 *	Chesapeake Energy Corporation 401(k) Make-Up Plan.
10.1.16 *	Chesapeake Energy Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan
10.2.1	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2001, between Aubrey K. McClendon and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001.
10.2.2	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2001, between Tom L. Ward and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001.
10.2.3	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of August 1, 2000 between Marcus C. Rowland and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2.3 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-45872).
10.2.8	Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2000 between Michael A. Johnson and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2.8 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000.
10.2.9	Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2000 between Martha A. Burger and Chesapeake Energy Corporation. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2.9 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000.
10.3	Form of Indemnity Agreement for officers and directors of Chesapeake and its subsidiaries. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-55600).
10.5	Rights Agreement dated July 15, 1998 between Chesapeake and UMB Bank, N.A., as Rights Agent. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form 8-A filed July 16, 1998. Amendment No. 1 dated September 11, 1998. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Chesapeake's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998.

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.10	Partnership Agreement of Chesapeake Exploration Limited Partnership dated December 27, 1994 between Chesapeake Energy Corporation and Chesapeake Operating, Inc. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Chesapeake's registration statement on Form S-4 (No. 33-93718).
10.11	Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Chesapeake Louisiana, L.P. dated June 30, 1997 between Chesapeake Operating, Inc. and Chesapeake Energy Louisiana Corporation.
12**	Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends.
21*	Subsidiaries of Chesapeake
23.1**	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
23.2**	Consent of Williamson Petroleum Consultants, Inc.
23.3**	Consent of Ryder Scott Company L.P.
23.4**	Consent of Lee Keeling and Associates, Inc.
23.5**	Consent of Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc.
31.1**	Aubrey K. McClendon, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2**	Marcus C. Rowland, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1***	Aubrey K. McClendon, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2***	Marcus C. Rowland, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Previously filed with the Form 10-K on February 27, 2003.

** Filed with this Form 10-K/A.

*** Furnished with this Form 10-K/A.
Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.