SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 8-K/A

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

Date of Report (date of earliest event reported) February 26, 2003
(February 24, 2003)

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Oklahoma	1-13726	73-1395733
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File No.)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

6100 North Western Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	73118
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(405) 848-8000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

We are filing this amended report, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 25, 2003, and restating it in its entirety solely to file a corrected Exhibit 99.1, which contains highlights to investor presentations made during the week of February 24, 2003. Our amended presentation is filed with this Form 8-K/A as Exhibit 99.1, which is attached solely for the purpose of Regulation FD and Item 9 of Form 8-K.

ITEM 9. REGULATION FD DISCLOSURE

1. Chesapeake Energy Corporation ("Chesapeake") issued the following press releases on February 24, 2003:

**CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION POSTS STRONG RESULTS FOR 2002;
OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND PROVED RESERVES SET RECORDS**

Company Reports Fourth Quarter 2002 Net Income Available to Common Shareholders of $24 Million, Discretionary Cash Flow of $125 Million and Ebitda of $157 Million on Revenue of $255 Million and Production of 50 Bcfe

Company Reports Full-Year 2002 Net Income Available to Common Shareholders of $30 Million, Discretionary Cash Flow of $410 Million and Ebitda of $521 Million on Revenue of $738 Million and Production of 181 Bcfe

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, FEBRUARY 24, 2003 – Chesapeake Energy Corporation (NYSE: CHK) today reported its financial and operating results for the fourth quarter of 2002 and for the full-year 2002. For the fourth quarter, Chesapeake generated net income available to common shareholders of $23.7 million ($0.13 per fully diluted common share), discretionary cash flow (defined as cash flow from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities and certain non-cash items) of $125.4 million and ebitda (defined as discretionary cash flow plus interest expense) of $156.7 million on revenue of $255.4 million.

The company's fourth quarter 2002 net income available to common shareholders of $23.7 million included a $0.6 million after-tax risk management loss (a non-cash item related to the application of SFAS 133 to certain of the company's hedging contracts), a $7.4 million after-tax loss from the impairment of the company's investment in the securities of Seven Seas Petroleum, Inc. and a $0.8 million after-tax loss from the early extinguishment of certain Chesapeake debt securities. Without these items, Chesapeake's net income to common shareholders in the fourth quarter of 2002 would have been $32.5 million ($0.18 per fully diluted common share).

Production for the fourth quarter of 2002 was 49.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas equivalent (bcfe), comprised of 43.9 billion cubic feet of natural gas (bcf) (89%) and 0.94 million barrels of oil (mmbo) (11%). Oil and natural gas production increased 20% from the fourth quarter of 2001 and 6% compared to the third quarter of 2002. Approximately 9% of the 2.8 bcfe production increase in the 2002 fourth quarter was attributable to acquisitions closed during the fourth quarter. The fourth quarter of 2002 marked Chesapeake's sixth consecutive quarter of production growth compared to six consecutive quarters of production declines in the industry.

Average prices realized during the fourth quarter of 2002 after hedging were $24.67 per barrel of oil (bo) and $4.00 per thousand cubic feet of natural gas (mcf), for a realized gas equivalent price of $4.01 per thousand cubic feet of natural gas equivalent (mcfe). Hedging activities (excluding the effects of Risk Management Income or Loss) decreased fourth quarter 2002 oil price realizations by $2.3 million ($2.41 per bo) and increased fourth quarter 2002 gas price realizations by $14.2 million ($0.32 per mcf), for a total fourth quarter 2002 revenue increase from hedging activities of $11.9 million ($0.24 per mcfe).

The table below summarizes Chesapeake's key statistics during the 2002 fourth quarter and compares them to the 2002 third quarter and the 2001 fourth quarter:

	Three Months Ended:		
	12/31/02	9/30/02	12/31/01
Average daily production (in mmcfe)	538	507	450
Gas as % of total production	89	89	88
Natural gas production (in bcf)	43.9	41.4	36.5
Average realized gas price ($/mcf)	4.00	3.39	3.88
Oil production (in mbbls)	941	872	807
Average realized oil price ($/bbl)	24.67	25.67	24.07
Natural gas equivalent production (in bcfe)	49.5	46.7	41.4
Gas equivalent realized price ($/mcfe)	4.01	3.49	3.90
General and administrative costs ($/mcfe)	.11	.08	.10
Production taxes ($/mcfe)	.21	.15	.04
Lease operating expenses ($/mcfe)	.54	.53	.47
Interest expense ($/mcfe)	.63	.61	.61
DD&A of oil and gas properties ($/mcfe)	1.28	1.25	1.16
Discretionary cash flow ($ in millions)	125.4	102.0	112.7
Discretionary cash flow ($/mcfe)	2.53	2.19	2.72
Ebitda ($ in millions)	156.7	130.4	138.0
Ebitda ($/mcfe)	3.17	2.79	3.34
Net income to common shareholders ($ in millions)	23.7	14.1	41.3

Chesapeake Reports Full-Year 2002 Results

For the full-year 2002, Chesapeake generated net income available to common shareholders of $30.2 million ($0.17 per fully diluted common share), discretionary cash flow of $410.2 million and ebitda of $521.5 million on revenue of $737.8 million.

The company's 2002 net income available to common shareholders of $30.2 million included a $52.8 million after-tax risk management loss (a non-cash item related to the application of SFAS 133 to certain of the company's hedging contracts), a $10.3 million after-tax loss from the impairment of the company's investment in the securities of Seven Seas Petroleum, Inc. and a $1.6 million after-tax loss from the early extinguishment of certain Chesapeake debt securities. Without these items, Chesapeake's net income to common shareholders in 2002 would have been $94.9 million ($0.55 per fully diluted common share).

Production for the full year 2002 was 181.5 bcfe, comprised of 160.7 bcf and 3.47 mmbo. Oil and natural gas production increased 12% from 2001, marking Chesapeake's 11th consecutive year of production growth. Average prices realized during 2002 after hedging were $25.22 per bo and $3.54 per mcf, for a realized gas equivalent price of $3.61 per mcfe. Hedging activities (excluding the effects of Risk Management Income or Loss) decreased 2002 oil price realizations by $1.1 million ($0.32 per bo) and increased 2002 gas price realizations by $97.1 million ($0.61 per mcf), for a total 2002 revenue increase from hedging activities of $96.0 million ($0.53 per mcfe).

The table below summarizes Chesapeake's key statistics during 2002 and compares them to the two prior years' results:

	Year Ended:		
	12/31/02	**12/31/01**	**12/31/00**
Average daily production (in mmcfe)	497	442	367
Gas as % of total production	89	89	86
Natural gas production (in bcf)	160.7	144.2	115.8
Average realized gas price ($/mcf)	3.54	4.56	3.36
Oil production (in mbbls)	3,466	2,880	3,068
Average realized oil price ($/bbl)	25.22	26.92	26.39
Natural gas equivalent production (in bcfe)	181.5	161.5	134.2
Gas equivalent realized price ($/mcfe)	3.61	4.56	3.50
General and administrative costs ($/mcfe)	.10	.09	.10
Production taxes ($/mcfe)	.17	.20	.19
Lease operating expenses ($/mcfe)	.54	.47	.37
Interest expense ($/mcfe)	.61	.61	.64
DD&A of oil and gas properties ($/mcfe)	1.22	1.07	.75
Discretionary cash flow ($ in millions)	410.2	521.6	304.9
Discretionary cash flow ($/mcfe)	2.26	3.23	2.27
Ebitda ($ in millions)	521.5	619.9	391.2
Ebitda ($/mcfe)	2.87	3.84	2.92
Net income to common shareholders ($ in millions)	30.2	215.4	453.7*

* Includes $265.0 million related to the reversal of a deferred tax valuation allowance recorded in the fourth quarter of 2000.

Chesapeake Reports Excellent 2002 Finding Costs and Reserve Replacement Ratio; Reaches Record Level of Proved Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

Chesapeake began 2002 with estimated proved reserves of 1,780 bcfe and ended the year with 2,205 bcfe, an increase of 425 bcfe, or 24%. Reserve replacement during the year was 606 bcfe, or 335%, at an all-in finding cost of $1.31 per mcfe. Reserve additions through acquisitions totaled 275 bcfe at a cost of $1.38 per mcfe (including $0.23 per mcfe from non-cash tax basis step-ups). Reserve additions through drilling (including price and performance revisions) were 333 bcfe at a cost of $1.21 per mcfe, for a reserve replacement ratio of 183%. Excluding revisions related to higher oil and gas prices, Chesapeake's 2002 finding costs through the drillbit were $1.57 per mcfe. Pro forma for the ONEOK acquisition, which closed on January 31, 2003, the company's proved reserves at year-end 2002 were 2,401 bcfe.

Of the company’s estimated proved reserves at year-end 2002, 74% were proved developed compared to 71% last year. In addition, 73% of this year’s estimated proved reserves were prepared by outside engineers compared to 71% last year.

As of December 31, 2002, the company’s estimated future net cash flows discounted at 10% before taxes (PV-10) were $3.72 billion using field differential adjusted prices of $30.18 per bo (from $31.25 NYMEX) and $4.28 per mcf (from $4.60 NYMEX). Last year’s PV-10 was $1.65 billion using field differential adjusted prices of $18.82 per bo (from $19.84 NYMEX) and $2.51 per mcf (from $2.74 NYMEX).

Full Year 2003 Forecasts And Cap-Ex Budget

Chesapeake’s revised forecasts and estimates will be released tomorrow morning by press release in a new Outlook dated February 25, 2003.

Management Summary

Aubrey K. McClendon, Chesapeake’s Chief Executive Officer, commented, “Despite a 21% decrease in realized oil and gas prices in 2002 compared to 2001, Chesapeake posted very strong operational and financial results for the year. Our success in 2002 resulted from a series of key management decisions made during the past four years that have positioned the company to be a prime beneficiary of today’s supply-constrained energy environment. These decisions involved product strategy (we favor gas over oil), geographic strategy (our focus on the Mid-Continent provides significant economies of scale and high returns on investment), business strategy (we are adept at both drilling for new reserves and acquiring existing reserves) and risk management strategy (our hedging results have been among the best in the industry).

The impact of these decisions is strongly reflected in our 2002 results and also in our four-year results from year-end 1998 through 2002. During this period, Chesapeake believes its track record of value-added growth has been one of the best in the independent exploration and production business:

- Production increased from 130 bcfe in 1998 to 181 bcfe in 2002, a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9%;
- Proved reserves increased from 1,091 bcfe in 1998 to 2,205 bcfe in 2002, a CAGR of 19%;
- Reserves were replaced at the average annual rate of 282% and finding costs averaged only $1.04 per mcfe while adding 1,936 bcfe through acquisitions and drilling;
- Ebitda increased from $183 million in 1998 to $521 million in 2002 and discretionary cash flow grew from $115 million in 1998 to $410 million in 2002, CAGRs of 30% and 37%, respectively;

- Net income available to common shareholders during the four-year period totaled $716 million and shareholders’ equity increased by $1.2 billion; and
- Gains from hedging from 1998 to 2002 have exceeded $180 million and the company’s 2003 hedges have also captured historically high oil and natural gas prices.

During these four years of exceptional achievement, Chesapeake has become the largest producer of natural gas in the Mid-Continent, among the eight largest independent gas producers in the U.S. and one of the most profitable producers of natural gas in the industry per unit of production. We believe the combination of our successful product and geographic strategies, our value-added risk management strategy, our balanced acquisition and drilling programs, our high quality assets and our low operating costs will enable Chesapeake to continue delivering one of the industry’s best track records of value creation in the years to come.”

Conference Call Information

Chesapeake’s management invites your participation in a conference call tomorrow morning, February 25, at 9:00 a.m. EST to discuss the contents of this release. Please call 913-981-5533 between 8:50 and 9:00 a.m. EST on February 25 if you would like to participate in the call. For those unable to participate in the call, a replay will be available by calling 719-457-0820 between 12:00 p.m. EST on Tuesday, February 25 through midnight on Monday, March 10. The passcode for the replay is 720863. The conference call will also be simulcast live on the Internet and can be accessed by visiting Chesapeake’s website at www.chkenergy.com and selecting “Conference Call” under the “Investor Relations” link.

This document contains 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 include estimates and give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. They are based on our historical operating trends, our existing commodity hedging position and our current estimate of proved reserves. Although we believe our forward-looking statements are reasonable, they can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. For example, 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. Factors that could cause actual operating and financial results to differ materially from expected results include the volatility of oil and gas prices, our substantial indebtedness, our commodity price risk management activities, the cost and availability of drilling and production services, our ability to replace reserves, the availability of capital, uncertainties inherent in evaluating our own reserves and the reserves we acquire, drilling and operating risks and other risk factors described in the company’s 2002 annual report on Form 10-K and subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Chesapeake Energy Corporation is one of the 10 largest independent natural gas producers in the U.S. Headquartered in Oklahoma City, the company’s operations are focused on exploratory and developmental drilling and producing property acquisitions in the Mid-Continent region of the United States. The company’s Internet address is www.chkenergy.com.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
($ in 000's, except per share data)
(unaudited)

THREE MONTHS ENDED:	December 31, 2002		December 31, 2001	
	$	$/mcfe	$	$/mcfe
REVENUES:				
Oil and gas sales	198,462	4.01	161,339	3.90
Risk management income (loss)	(1,023)	(0.02)	(9,926)	(0.24)
Oil and gas marketing sales	57,981	1.17	25,662	0.62
Total revenues	255,420	5.16	177,075	4.28
OPERATING COSTS:				
Production expenses	26,939	0.55	19,441	0.47
Production taxes	10,167	0.21	1,661	0.04
General and administrative	5,688	0.11	4,335	0.10
Oil and gas marketing expenses	56,900	1.15	25,036	0.61
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization of oil and gas properties	63,458	1.28	47,998	1.16
Depreciation and amortization of other assets	3,520	0.07	2,709	0.06
Total operating costs	166,672	3.37	101,180	2.44
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	88,748	1.79	75,895	1.84
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest and other income	(3)	(0.00)	1,493	0.03
Interest expense	(31,314)	(0.63)	(25,344)	(0.61)
Loss on investment in Seven Seas	(12,431)	(0.25)	—	—
Impairment of investment in securities	—	—	(10,079)	(0.24)
Gain on sale of Canadian subsidiary	—	—	27,000	0.65
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(1,273)	(0.03)	—	—
Total other income (expense)	(45,021)	(0.91)	(6,930)	(0.17)
Income Before Income Taxes	43,727	0.88	68,965	1.67
Income Tax Expense	17,488	0.35	26,340	0.64
NET INCOME	26,239	0.53	42,625	1.03
Preferred Stock Dividends	(2,529)	(0.05)	(1,322)	(0.03)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	23,710	0.48	41,303	1.00
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic	$ 0.14		$ 0.25	
Assuming dilution	$ 0.13		$ 0.23	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON AND COMMON EQUIVALENT SHARES OUTSTANDING:				
Basic	170,118		164,616	
Assuming dilution	195,733		182,725	

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
($ in 000's, except per share data)
(unaudited)

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED:	December 31, 2002		December 31, 2001	
	$	$/mcfe	$	$/mcfe
REVENUES:				
Oil and gas sales	655,454	3.61	735,529	4.56
Risk management income (loss)	(88,018)	(0.48)	84,789	0.52
Oil and gas marketing sales	170,315	0.94	148,733	0.92
Total revenues	737,751	4.07	969,051	6.00
OPERATING COSTS:				
Production expenses	98,191	0.54	75,374	0.47
Production taxes	30,101	0.17	33,010	0.20
General and administrative	17,618	0.10	14,449	0.09
Oil and gas marketing expenses	165,736	0.91	144,373	0.89
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization of oil and gas properties	221,189	1.22	172,902	1.07
Depreciation and amortization of other assets	14,009	0.08	8,663	0.06
Total operating costs	546,844	3.02	448,771	2.78
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	190,907	1.05	520,280	3.22
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest and other income	7,340	0.04	2,877	0.02
Interest expense	(111,280)	(0.61)	(98,321)	(0.61)
Loss on investment in Seven Seas	(17,201)	(0.10)	—	—
Impairment of investment in securities	—	—	(10,079)	(0.06)
Gain on sale of Canadian subsidiary	—	—	27,000	0.17
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(2,626)	(0.01)	—	—
Gothic standby credit facility costs	—	—	(3,392)	(0.02)
Total other income (expense)	(123,767)	(0.68)	(81,915)	(0.50)
Income Before Income Taxes and Extraordinary Item	67,140	0.37	438,365	2.72
Income Tax Expense	26,854	0.15	174,959	1.09
NET INCOME BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	40,286	0.22	263,406	1.63
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM:				
Loss on early extinguishment of debt, net of applicable income tax	—	—	(46,000)	(0.28)
NET INCOME	40,286	0.22	217,406	1.35
Preferred Stock Dividends	(10,117)	(0.05)	(2,050)	(0.02)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	30,169	0.17	215,356	1.33
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic	$ 0.18		$ 1.33	
Assuming dilution	$ 0.17		$ 1.25	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON AND COMMON EQUIVALENT SHARES OUTSTANDING				
Basic	166,910		162,362	
Assuming dilution[1]	172,714		173,981	

1. Diluted shares outstanding for the twelve months ended December 31, 2002 does not include the effect of the assumed conversion at the beginning of the period of the outstanding or converted preferred stock, as the effect was antidilutive.

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in 000's)
(unaudited)

	December 31, 2002	December 31, 2001
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 247,719	$ 124,960
Other current assets	187,598	236,423
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	435,317	361,383
Property and equipment (net)	2,389,884	1,785,581
Deferred tax asset	2,071	67,781
Other assets	48,336	72,023
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,875,608	$ 2,286,768
Current liabilities	$ 265,552	$ 173,381
Long term debt	1,651,198	1,329,453
Revenue and royalties due others	13,797	12,696
Long term derivative instruments	30,174	—
Other long term liabilities	7,012	3,831
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,967,733	1,519,361
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	907,875	767,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 2,875,608	$ 2,286,768
COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	190,144	164,742

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL MEASURES
(in 000's)
(unaudited)

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2002	2001	2000
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$432,531	$553,737	$314,640
Adjustments:			
Changes in assets and liabilities	(20,014)	(35,174)	(8,836)
Miscellaneous non-cash items	(2,334)	3,049	(870)
DISCRETIONARY CASH FLOW	410,183	521,612	304,934
Interest Expense	111,280	98,321	86,256
EBITDA	$521,463	$619,933	$391,190

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2002	2001	2000
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 78,873	$112,781	$139,926
Adjustments:			
Changes in assets and liabilities	49,345	(1,402)	(25,075)
Miscellaneous non-cash items	(2,786)	1,298	(459)
DISCRETIONARY CASH FLOW	125,432	112,677	114,392
Interest Expense	31,314	25,344	21,899
EBITDA	$156,746	$138,021	$136,291

CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORPORATION ANNOUNCES AN AGREEMENT TO ACQUIRE $500 MILLION OF MID-CONTINENT NATURAL GAS RESERVES FROM EL PASO CORPORATION

Chesapeake Also Reaches Agreement to Acquire $30 Million of Mid-Continent Natural Gas Reserves from Vintage Petroleum, Inc.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, FEBRUARY 24, 2003 – Chesapeake Energy Corporation (NYSE:CHK) today announced that it has agreed to acquire $530 million of Mid-Continent natural gas assets in two transactions. From El Paso Corporation (NYSE:EP), Chesapeake is acquiring an internally estimated 328 billion cubic feet of gas equivalent (bcfe) of proved gas reserves, 70 bcfe of probable and possible gas reserves, 293,000 leasehold acres and current production of 67 million cubic feet of gas equivalent (mmcfe) per day for $500 million. The El Paso proved reserves have a reserves-to-production index of 13 years, are 96% natural gas (or natural gas liquids) and are 71% proved developed.

From Vintage Petroleum. Inc. (NYSE:VPI), Chesapeake is acquiring an internally estimated 22 bcfe of proved gas reserves, 8 bcfe of probable and possible gas reserves and current gas production of 3.5 mmcfe per day for $30 million. The Vintage proved reserves have a reserves-to-production index of 17 years, are 97% natural gas and are 56% proved developed.

The transactions will increase Chesapeake's currently estimated proved reserves (pro forma for the ONEOK closing that occurred in January 2003) to 2.75 tcfe (an increase of 15%) and Chesapeake's projected April 2003 production rate to approximately 640 mmcfe per day (an increase of 13%). The company intends to finance the acquisitions by issuing a combination of equity and long-term debt.

After allocating $50 million of the El Paso purchase price to unevaluated leasehold for El Paso's probable and possible reserves, Chesapeake's acquisition cost for the proved reserves will be $1.37 per mcfe. The acquisition is expected to close before March 31, 2003, will have an effective date of April 1, 2003 and is subject only to satisfaction of customary closing conditions.

After allocating $3 million of the Vintage purchase price to unevaluated leasehold for Vintage's probable and possible reserves, Chesapeake's acquisition cost for the proved reserves will be $1.23 per mcfe. The acquisition is expected to close before March 31, 2003 and the cash consideration will be paid at closing. The transaction's effective date will be February 1, 2003 and is subject only to satisfaction of customary closing conditions.

The El Paso and Vintage properties have many favorable attributes. Lease operating expenses average $0.25 per thousand cubic feet of gas equivalent (mcfe), compared to $0.54 per mcfe for Chesapeake during 2002 and approximately $0.70 per mcfe for the industry. In addition, because of Chesapeake's existing operating and administrative scale in Oklahoma, the company expects a decline in its general and administrative costs as overhead recovery from operated wells (almost 700 will be added to Chesapeake's existing operated well count of 5,100) will exceed any marginal increase in administrative costs. Furthermore, the concentration of the reserves in southern and western Oklahoma and the abundant developmental and exploratory drilling opportunities are a perfect fit for Chesapeake's deep gas operating and exploration skills. Finally, the properties are located in areas with excess pipeline capacity and consequently, gas price differentials to NYMEX have traditionally averaged less than $0.25 per million British thermal units (mmbtu).

Comparison to ONEOK Transaction

In November 2002, Chesapeake reached an agreement to acquire $300 million of Mid-Continent natural gas assets from ONEOK, Inc. In that transaction, which closed as scheduled on January 31, 2003, Chesapeake acquired an internally estimated 200 bcfe of proved gas reserves, an estimated 60 bcfe of probable and possible gas reserves and initial gas production of 47 mmcfe per day. After allocating $25 million of the ONEOK purchase price to unevaluated leasehold for probable and possible reserves, Chesapeake's acquisition cost for proved reserves in the ONEOK transaction was $1.38 per mcfe. For the ONEOK properties in 2002, lease operating expenses averaged $0.45 per mcfe and basis differentials averaged $0.25 per mmbtu.

Chesapeake Benefits from Increasing Mid-Continent Scale

During the past several years, Chesapeake has continued building an unprecedented scale of operations in the prolific natural gas fields of western Oklahoma, consolidating interests in these key fields through its transactions with Gothic, Sapient, Ram, Canaan, Focus, Williams, Enogex/OG&E, ONEOK and now El Paso. Of the properties being acquired from El Paso, 96% are located within townships in which Chesapeake already owns assets. Chesapeake believes that the further consolidation of ownership in these fields will result in considerable drilling and operational efficiencies and greatly reduced administrative costs.

The company believes the acquisition of these under-exploited assets from El Paso and Vintage in combination with Chesapeake's 2.2 million net acre leasehold inventory and 9,000 square mile 3-D seismic database provides the company with over 1,500 prospective drillsites. Chesapeake believes that it has built one of the premier onshore gas producing franchises in the U.S. and believes that it is prospect-rich in a prospect-poor industry.

When combined with Chesapeake's existing 11.6% market share as Oklahoma's largest natural gas producer, the El Paso properties will increase Chesapeake's gas production market share in Oklahoma to 14%. In addition, the company is an operator of or a participant in more than 50 wells currently being drilled in Oklahoma, approximately 50% of the state's drilling activity. Chesapeake enjoys substantial competitive advantages as a result of this unparalleled operational scale in the Mid-Continent.

Chesapeake Updates Full Year 2003 Forecasts And Cap-Ex Budget

The following forecasts and estimates revise and replace in their entirety previous projections last updated January 9, 2003. The company's forecasts and estimates are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results may differ materially due to the risks and uncertainties described in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Furthermore, these projections do not reflect the potential impact of unforeseen events that may occur subsequent to the issuance of this release.

The company's new guidance for the year 2003 projects production of 230-235 bcfe (increased from 207-212 bcfe). Chesapeake's production mix should now increase to 91% gas from 90%. Also for the year, Chesapeake projects per mcfe lease operating expenses of $0.51-0.55 (reduced from $0.52-0.56), production taxes of $0.25-0.28 (increased from $0.22-0.24), interest expense of $0.65-0.70 (increased from $0.63-0.67), general and administrative costs of $0.08-0.10 (decreased from $0.09-0.10) and DD&A of oil and gas properties of $1.30-1.35. The company expects its 2003 tax rate to average 40%, of which virtually all should be deferred.

Chesapeake's drilling, land and seismic cap-ex budget for 2003 is currently projected to range between $475-525 million, compared to $403 million expended on these items in 2002. This increase is largely attributable to cap-ex that will be invested in the El Paso and Vintage properties. Chesapeake intends to fund its planned 2003 drilling, land and seismic cap-ex budget from its discretionary cash flow, which is now expected to exceed $700 million.

The company has hedged 90% of its projected oil production for 2003 at an average NYMEX price of $27.78. Chesapeake has hedged 55% of its expected 2003 gas production at an average NYMEX price of $4.70 per mmbtu. Per quarter, Chesapeake's gas hedges cover 86%, 52%, 48% and 40% of projected production at average NYMEX prices of $4.33, $4.88, $4.83 and $5.02 per mmbtu, respectively. In addition, the company has hedged 50% of its estimated 2003 gas production at a basis differential to NYMEX of minus $0.16 per mmbtu. In 2002, this basis differential averaged minus $0.31 per mmbtu while in January and February 2003, it averaged approximately minus $0.50 per mmbtu. Chesapeake has established significant basis differential hedges through 2009, which are described in detail in our revised Outlook dated today.

Management Comments

Aubrey K. McClendon, Chesapeake's Chief Executive Officer, commented, "We are very pleased to announce our most recent large acquisition of Mid-Continent gas assets at a very attractive price in a very strong gas market. The El Paso and Vintage acquisitions overlap perfectly with our existing Mid-Continent asset base and with Chesapeake's business strategy of creating long-term value for our shareholders by acquiring, developing and exploring for low-cost, long-lived natural gas reserves in the Mid-Continent region. This transaction will increase our estimated proved reserves to 2.75 tcfe and our projected April 2003 production to 640 mmcfe per day, of which 91% will be onshore U.S. natural gas. We believe these are some of the most profitable, dependable and secure natural gas assets in the world.

"Since January 1998, Chesapeake has discovered or acquired 3.3 tcfe of proved natural gas reserves at the very attractive average cost of $1.27 per mcfe. As a result, Chesapeake has become the largest producer of natural gas in the Mid-Continent, one of the eight largest independent gas producers in the U.S. and one of the most profitable companies in the industry measured by per unit of production. We believe the combination of our successful acquisition and drilling programs, high wellhead revenue realizations, low operating costs and value-added hedging strategies will enable Chesapeake to continue generating top-tier returns to our investors for years to come."

Conference Call Information

Chesapeake's management invites your participation in a conference call tomorrow morning, February 25, at 9:00 a.m. EST to discuss the contents of this release. Please call 913-981-5533 between 8:50 and 9:00 a.m. EST tomorrow, February 25 if you would like to participate in the call. For those unable to participate in the call, a replay will be available by calling 719-457-0820 between 12:00 p.m. EST Tuesday, February 25 through midnight on Monday, March 10. The passcode for the replay is 720863. The conference call will also be simulcast live on the Internet and can be accessed by visiting Chesapeake's website at www.chkenergy.com and selecting "Conference Call" under the "Investor Relations" link.

This document contains 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 include estimates and give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. They are based on our historical operating trends, our existing commodity hedging position and our current estimate of proved reserves. Although we believe our forward-looking statements are reasonable, they can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. For example, 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. Factors that could cause actual operating and financial results to differ materially from expected results include the volatility of oil and gas prices, our substantial indebtedness, our commodity price risk management activities, the cost and availability of drilling and production services, our ability to replace reserves, the availability of capital, uncertainties inherent in evaluating our own reserves and the reserves we acquire, drilling and operating risks and other risk factors described in the company's 2002 annual report on Form 10-K and subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has generally permitted oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only proved reserves that a company has demonstrated by actual production or conclusive formation tests to be economically and legally producible under existing economic and operating conditions. We use the terms "probable" and "possible" reserves or other descriptions of volumes of reserves potentially recoverable through additional drilling or recovery techniques that the SEC's *guidelines may prohibit us from including in filings with the SEC. These estimates are by their nature more speculative than estimates of proved reserves and accordingly are subject to substantially greater risk of being actually realized by the company.*

Chesapeake Energy Corporation is one of the ten largest independent natural gas producers in the U.S. Headquartered in Oklahoma City, the company's operations are focused on exploratory and developmental drilling and producing property acquisitions in the Mid-Continent region of the United States. The company's Internet address is www.chkenergy.com.

2. With the filing of this report on Form 8-K, we are updating the outlook on our website at www.chkenergy.com. We caution you that our outlook is given as of February 25, 2003 based on currently available information, and that we are not undertaking any obligation to update our estimates as conditions change or other information becomes available.

3. Highlights of investor presentations made during the week of February 24, 2003 are attached solely for the purpose of Regulation FD and this Item 9 as Exhibit 99.1.

The information included in this Item 9 and in the related Exhibit 99.1 shall be deemed "furnished" and not "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as provided by the requirements of Form 8-K.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements 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

Dated: February 26, 2003

Chesapeake

Natural Gas.
Natural Advantages.

Presentation Highlights
Week of February 24, 2003

The El Paso Transaction

- First class, under-managed Anadarko Basin gas assets acquired from a motivated seller at an attractive price in a negotiated transaction
- Very attractive acquisition metrics
  - $500 mm total cost; closing scheduled by March 31, 2003
  - Proved reserves: 328 bcfe for $450 mm = $1.37/mcfe
  - Probable/possible reserves and undeveloped leasehold: 70 bcfe and 84,000 net undeveloped acres for $50 mm
  - Low operating and drilling costs @ $0.25/mcfe and $1.00/mcfe
  - Reserves booked conservatively
  - Negative G&A: $2.5-3.0 mm in annual overhead recovery (618 operated wells)
  - 96% overlap with CHK's existing properties
- CHK's Mid-Continent scale and knowledge of assets = significant discount to full value
- Substantial exploration upside
  - Strong City has never been shot with 3-D seismic; 3.5 tcfe field, 1.0 tcfe proved reserves remaining
  - New 3-D could provide substantial new development and exploratory locations

The Vintage Transaction

- First class, under-managed Anadarko Basin gas assets acquired from a motivated seller at an attractive price in a negotiated transaction
- Very attractive acquisition metrics
  - $30 mm total cost; closing scheduled by March 31, 2003
  - Proved reserves: 22 bcfe for $27 mm = $1.23/mcfe
  - Probable/possible reserves and undeveloped leasehold: 8 bcfe and 12,000 net undeveloped acres for only $3 mm
  - Low operating and drilling costs: $0.68 and $1.19 per mcfe
  - Reserves booked conservatively
  - 88% property overlap with CHK's existing properties
- CHK's Mid-Continent scale and knowledge of assets = significant discount to full value
- Substantial exploration upside
  - CHK currently drilling 23,500' wildcat on CHK 3-D on VPI leasehold, 3rd deepest well being drilled in U.S.
  - Well has 20 bcfe potential for $8 mm cost
  - 10+ additional deep locations possible

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ONEOK Transaction In Review

- First class, under-managed Anadarko Basin gas assets from a motivated seller at an attractive price in a negotiated transaction
- Very attractive acquisition metrics
  - $300 mm total cost; closed on January 31, 2003
  - Proved reserves: 200 bcfe for $275 mm = $1.38/mcfe
  - Probable/possible reserves and undeveloped leasehold: 60 bcfe and 50,000 undeveloped acres for $25 mm
  - Low operating costs and drilling costs: $0.45 and $1.03 per mcfe
  - Negative G&A: $1.5-2.0 mm/year in annual in overhead recovery (498 operated wells)
  - Reserves booked conservatively
  - 86% property overlap with CHK's existing properties
- CHK's Mid-Continent scale and knowledge of assets = significant discount to full value
- CHK's geological and operational teams have already discovered unbooked reserves

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Favorable Acquisition Metrics

	ONEOK	EL PASO
Date of contract	11/25/02	2/21/03
Purchase price of reserves	$275 mm	$450 mm
Proved reserves	200 bcfe	328 bcfe
Production rate	47 mmcfe/d	67 mmcfe/d
	(17.2 bcfe/yr)	(24.5 bcfe/yr)
R/P ratio	11.6	13.4
Acquisition cost per mcfe	$1.38	$1.37
Property overlap	86%	96%
2003 gas strip(1)	$4.06	$5.84
2004 gas strip(1)	$3.90	$4.85
2005 gas strip(1)	$3.84	$4.28
LOE costs/mcfe	$0.45	$0.25
Acquisition + LOE cost per mcfe	$1.83	$1.62
Estimated first year EBITDA(2)	$53 mm	$139 mm
Purchase price to hedged EBITDA	5.2x	3.2x

(1) At date of contract
(2) 2/24/03 12 month strip for El Paso

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Focus and Economies of Scale Matter

- CHK is the only mid or large cap company executing its business strategy by focusing on
  - One product (gas)
  - One area (Mid-Continent)
- CHK's regional dominance
  - Mid-Continent is the 3rd largest gas producing basin
  - CHK is #1 gas producer in Mid-Continent (14% market share)
  - CHK is #1 driller in Mid-Continent (25% market share)
- Result? Steep discounts to full value!
  - Higher wellhead revenues (CHK produces ≈ 33% of new gas found in Mid-Continent = bargaining power)
  - Lower drilling costs (CHK generates ≈ 33% of all drilling costs in Mid-Continent = bargaining power)
  - Lower operating costs from unprecedented operational scale in field
- CHK's unique land and 3-D seismic inventory enables CHK to capture upside that others cannot

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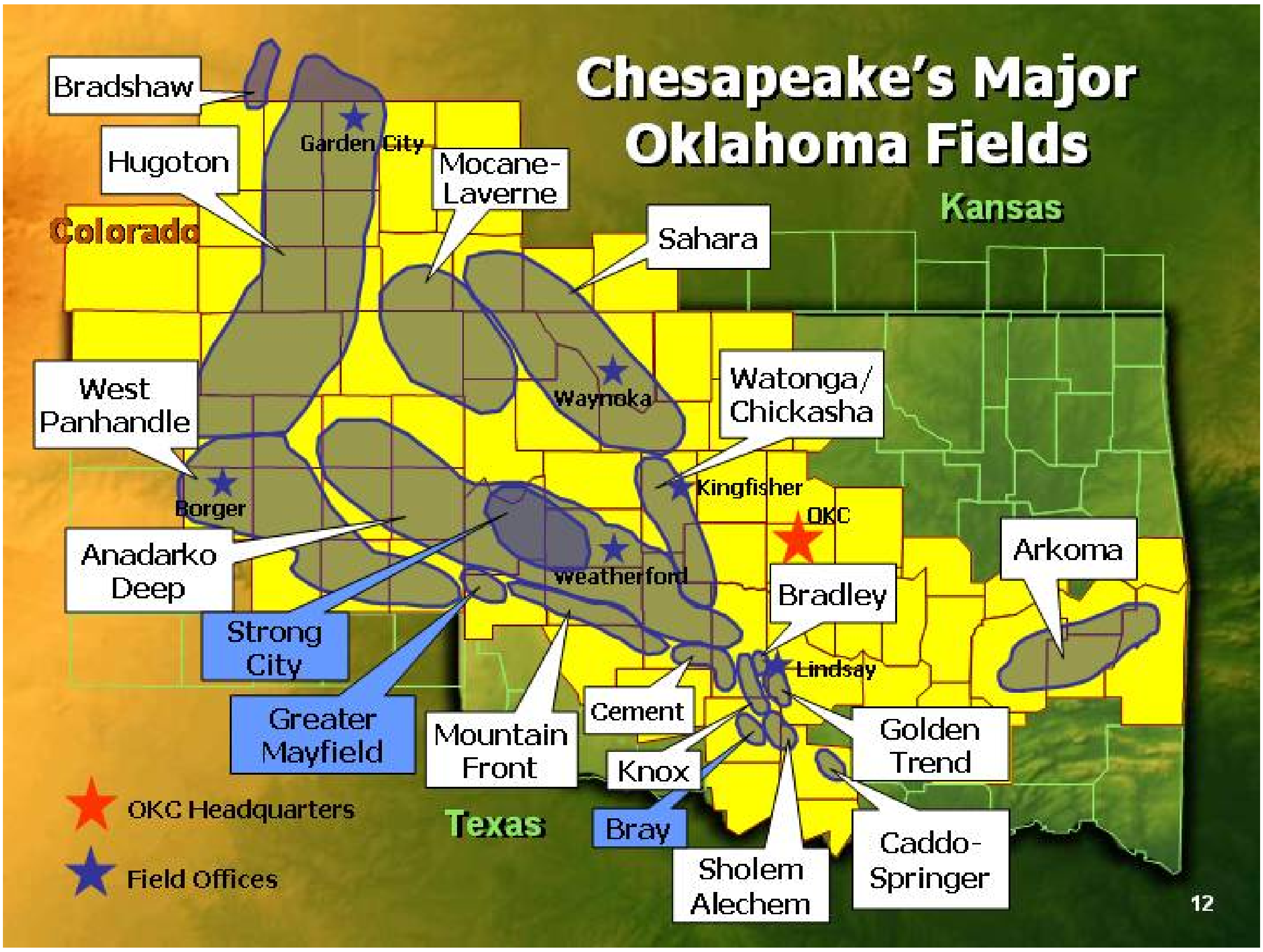
Natural Gas. Natural Advantages.


Chesapeake's Major Oklahoma Fields
Colorado
Kansas
Texas
Bradshaw
Hugoton
Garden City
Mocane-Laverne
Sahara
West Panhandle
Borger
Waynoka
Watonga/ Chickasha
Kingfisher
OKC
Anadarko Deep
Weatherford
Strong City
Greater Mayfield
Mountain Front
Cement
Bradley
Lindsay
Arkoma
Golden Trend
Knox
Bray
Sholem Alechem
Caddo-Springer
OKC Headquarters
Field Offices
12

Why We Love The Mid-Continent

- Long-lived, multi-pay gas reserves
  - Average R/P is 10-12 years; drilling success rate > 95%
- High wellhead realizations and low operating costs create superior returns on investment
  - Gas prices typically only $0.25 below Henry Hub
  - Extensive service and gas infrastructure = low costs
- Mid-Continent is large and ownership is fragmented
  - 3rd largest gas supply basin
  - Top 3 producers (CHK 14%, BP 7%, APA 7%) produce 28% of gas; 247 others produce next 62%; 5,000 + others produce last 10%
- Mid-Continent is "short" gas and "long" infrastructure
  - Leads to strong wellhead prices and low service and mid-stream costs, resulting in higher profitability per unit of production

Not all mcfe's are created equal!
Mid-Continent reserves are worth at least 50 cents more per mcfe in the ground than Rockies or San Juan assets

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CHK's Mid-Continent Machine:
We Are A Business, Not Just A Collection of Assets

- CHK's Mid-Continent focus and strategy are simple, clear and unique
- No other company impacts an important North American gas basin as CHK does the Mid-Continent
- Most other companies operate in many regions; this lack of focus often leads to mediocre returns
- Oklahoma is also unique:
  - The Anadarko and Arkoma Basins are extremely prolific, more than 150 tcfe has been produced to date
  - These basins are deep and complex, with much upside remaining below 15,000'
  - Until seismic reprocessing advances of last two years, the deep horizons were difficult to image
  - Land policies in Oklahoma are unique as well, big (640 acre) spacing units and forced pooling captures PUD value for CHK on favorable terms
- CHK's Mid-Continent land inventory and seismic database cannot be replicated by any other company

– Our competitive advantages lead to success
– Our success is repeatable year after year

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CHK's Mid-Continent Stronghold

Top 10 Mid-Continent Gas Producers	2001 Bcfe's	Gross Operated Production Share %	Rigs Drilling @ 2/21/03[1]	
1. Chesapeake	186 [2]	11.6 %	26	(25%)
2. BP	114	7.1	2	
3. Apache	86	5.4	8	
4. Marathon	65	4.1	2	
5. Kaiser-Francis (private)	54	3.4	2	
6. Burlington	48	3.0	1	
7. Samson (private)	47	2.9	2	
8. ChevronTexaco	45	2.8	1	
9. El Paso	38	2.4	4	
10. Dominion	36	2.2	5	
Subtotal (Top 10)	719	45	53	(49%)
All Others	885	55	55	(51%)
Grand Total	1,604	100.0 %	108	

(1) Source: Smith International survey
(2) Pro forma for '02 acquisitions and ONEOK, does not include El Paso or Vintage transactions

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CHK's Drillbit Success

- CHK's ability to grow through the drillbit is a powerful competitive advantage
- In an industry where production has declined in 6 of last 6 quarters (and in 16 of last 22), CHK has generated drillbit growth in 5 of past 6
- Keys to success
  - Commitment to exploration – we want to find new gas
  - Mid-Continent is target rich – very complex geology, significant amounts of hidden gas, but 3-D and deep drilling expertise is required
  - Unparalleled leasehold and 3-D seismic inventory in Mid-Continent
  - Concentrated effort – 38 geologists/geophysicists working one region
  - Balanced approach – 70% development, 30% exploratory

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Focus and Great Assets = Value Creation

Growth in a $100 Investment

February 4, 1993 (CHK IPO date) through February 20, 2003

		CHK Out-performance:
CHESAPEAKE	$600.50	
PEERS[1]	$271.31	121%
DOW JONES	$231.65	159%
NASDAQ	$187.80	220%
S&P 500	$186.20	222%

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(1) Peers = APA, APC, BR, COG, DVN, EOG, FST, KMG, NBL, NFX, OEI, PPP, PXD, VPI, XTO

CHK's Thoughts on:

Strategy
Consolidation
Natural Gas

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CHK's Consistent Strategy

<u>CHK's Goal</u>: Deliver top tier returns to investors through a singular focus on natural gas in the Mid-Continent

- Make high-quality acquisitions
  - $2.7 billion since 1/98 @ $1.12 per mcfe
  - $1.9 billion since 1/00 @ $1.23 per mcfe
  - $1.1 billion since 1/02 @ $1.38 per mcfe
  - Focus on under-drilled, under-managed assets in the $0-500 million size
- Grow through the drillbit
  - Delivered sequential drillbit growth in 5 of last 6 quarters
  - 3rd most active driller in U.S., 31 rigs now, 35 post El Paso
  - Deepest driller in U.S. with special expertise in deep gas exploration, presently drilling 2 of 3 deepest wells in U.S.
  - 92% drilling success rate below 12,500' in the Mid-Continent since '00, demonstrates the value of our 3-D seismic

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CHK's Consistent Strategy, II

- Keep improving our balance sheet
  - Ebitda to interest coverage over 4.5:1 in '02
  - Shareholders' equity up $1.5 billion since 1/99[1]
  - $1.3+ billion of cash flow and $400+ mm of earnings possible in '03-'04, resulting in further balance sheet improvement
  - Will continue decreasing debt on a relative basis per mcfe and as a % of total book cap
- Concentrate on the Mid-Continent
  - Largest producer (14% market share, pro forma for El Paso)
  - Most active driller (25% market share)
  - Mid-Continent attributes: long-lived reserves, multi-pay targets, low drilling risks, high gas prices, low service costs, great regulatory environment
- CHK's results
  - $50,000 to $4.1 billion EV in 13 years[1]
  - 2.75 tcfe of proved reserves[1]
  - 91% natural gas
  - 8th largest U.S. independent gas producer

(1) Pro forma for pending financings and ONEOK, El Paso and Vintage acquisitions

Consolidation Will Continue To Benefit CHK

- Majors to super-majors
  - Less emphasis onshore in U.S., particularly in Mid-Continent
  - Playing a global gas game: blow down U.S. gas reserves, import stranded gas reserves – good news for majors' shareholders, bad news for U.S. gas consumers
- Large independents to super-independents
  - Less emphasis onshore in U.S., particularly in Mid-Continent
  - Conundrum: Too big for North America, too small for the world. What will they do?
- IPO threshold of $300-500 mm has increased from $50-100 mm in '93
  - Tough to build a company from zero to $300-500 mm, so they sell out along the way
  - CHK likes to buy these companies because most are not aggressive drillers, providing CHK with attractive under-exploited asset bases
- Ongoing turmoil among utilities, pipelines and power marketers may provide further Mid-Continent acquisition opportunities for CHK

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CHK's Outlook for Natural Gas

- CHK turned bearish in 1Q and 2Q of '01, hedged and made $200+ mm in '01 and '02
- Very bullish now, fundamentals have changed, gas prices should be very strong in '03 and '04: The Perfect Storm II has arrived!
- Gas: '03 - 55% hedged @ $4.70; Oil: 90% - '03 oil hedged @ $27.78(1)
- Natural gas still most environmentally friendly, but also most supply-constrained energy source; long-term demand looks very bright
- We love natural gas price volatility!
  - Creates opportunity to hedge unusually high prices to generate unusually high returns
  - Helps unlock the option value embedded in long-life reserves

(1) As of 2/24/03

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The Immovable Object (Supply) vs. The Irresistible Force (Demand)

- In the short run:
  - We're more likely headed to a 19-20 tcf economy than a 25-26 tcf economy by 2006; no way to get to 30 tcf by 2010
  - The gas price-sensitive consumer increasingly gets priced away
  - Each year will require successively higher prices to destroy more demand, which by definition will become more resistant to destruction
- In the longer run:
  - LNG to the rescue in '05-'06, maybe?
  - Arctic gas arrives in 2012, maybe?
  - Gas prices will average $4.00-$6.00 with lots of volatility in a $24+ oil world

It will be better to be a producer of energy than a consumer of energy during at least the next 5-10 years

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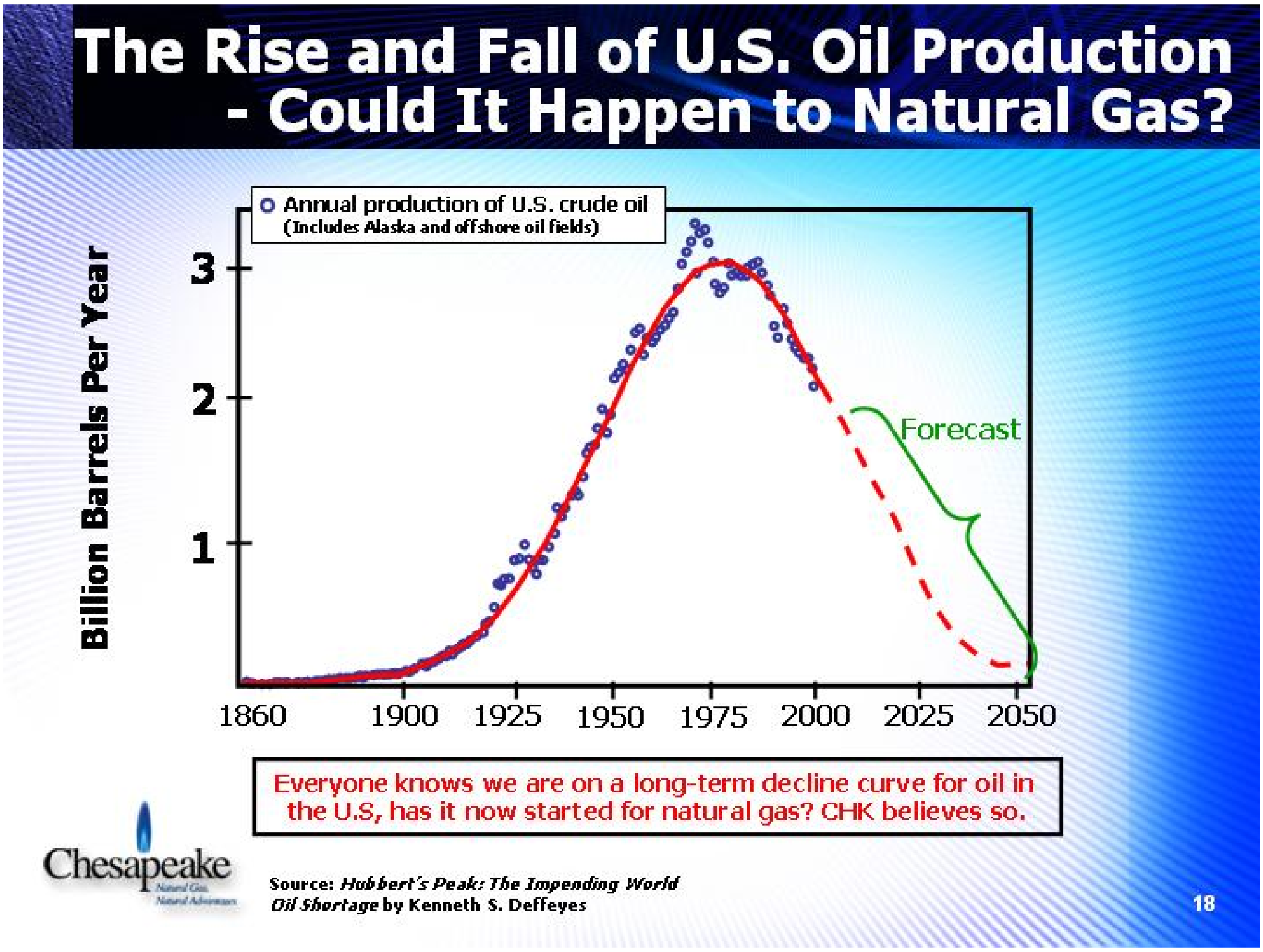
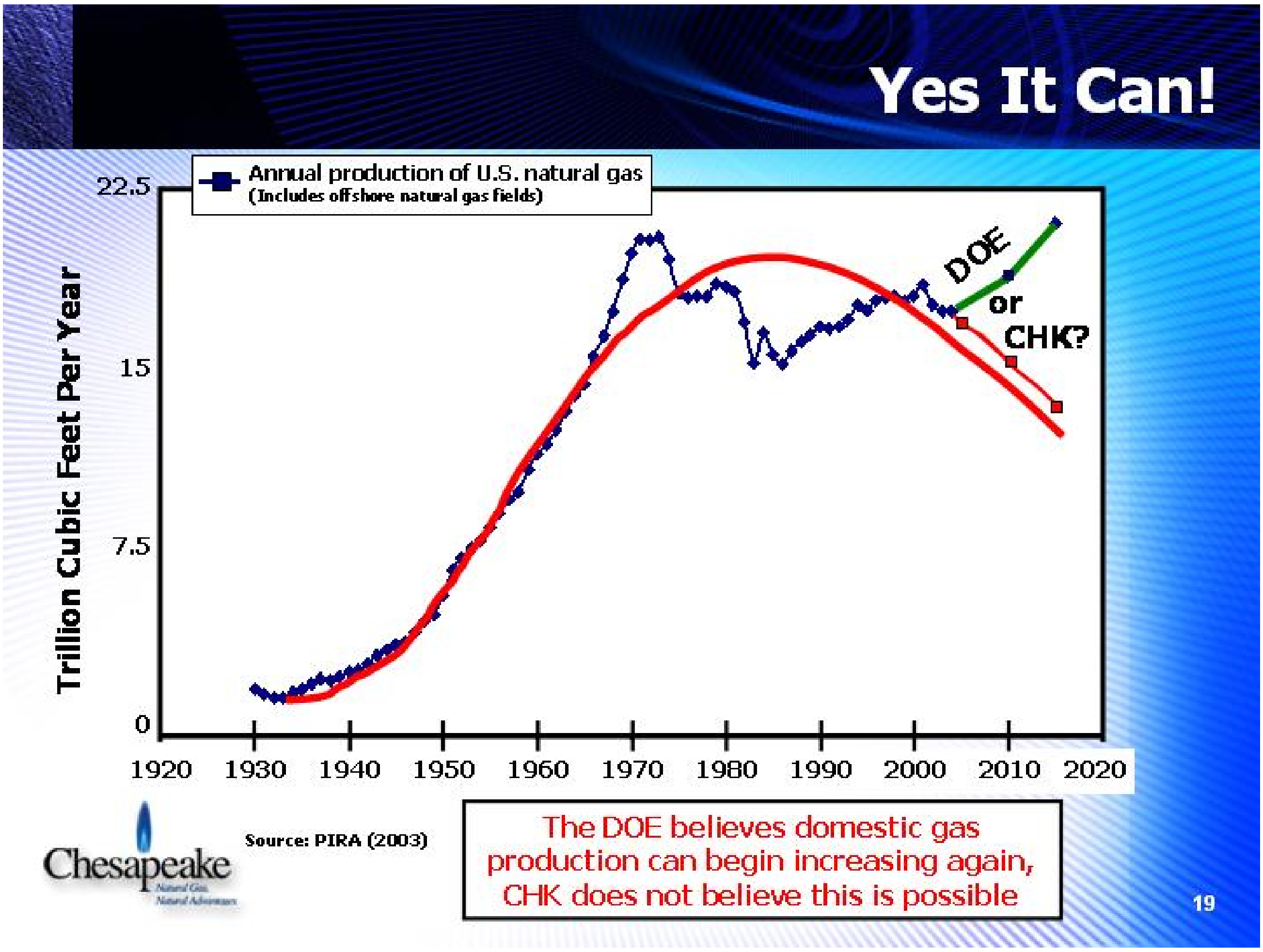
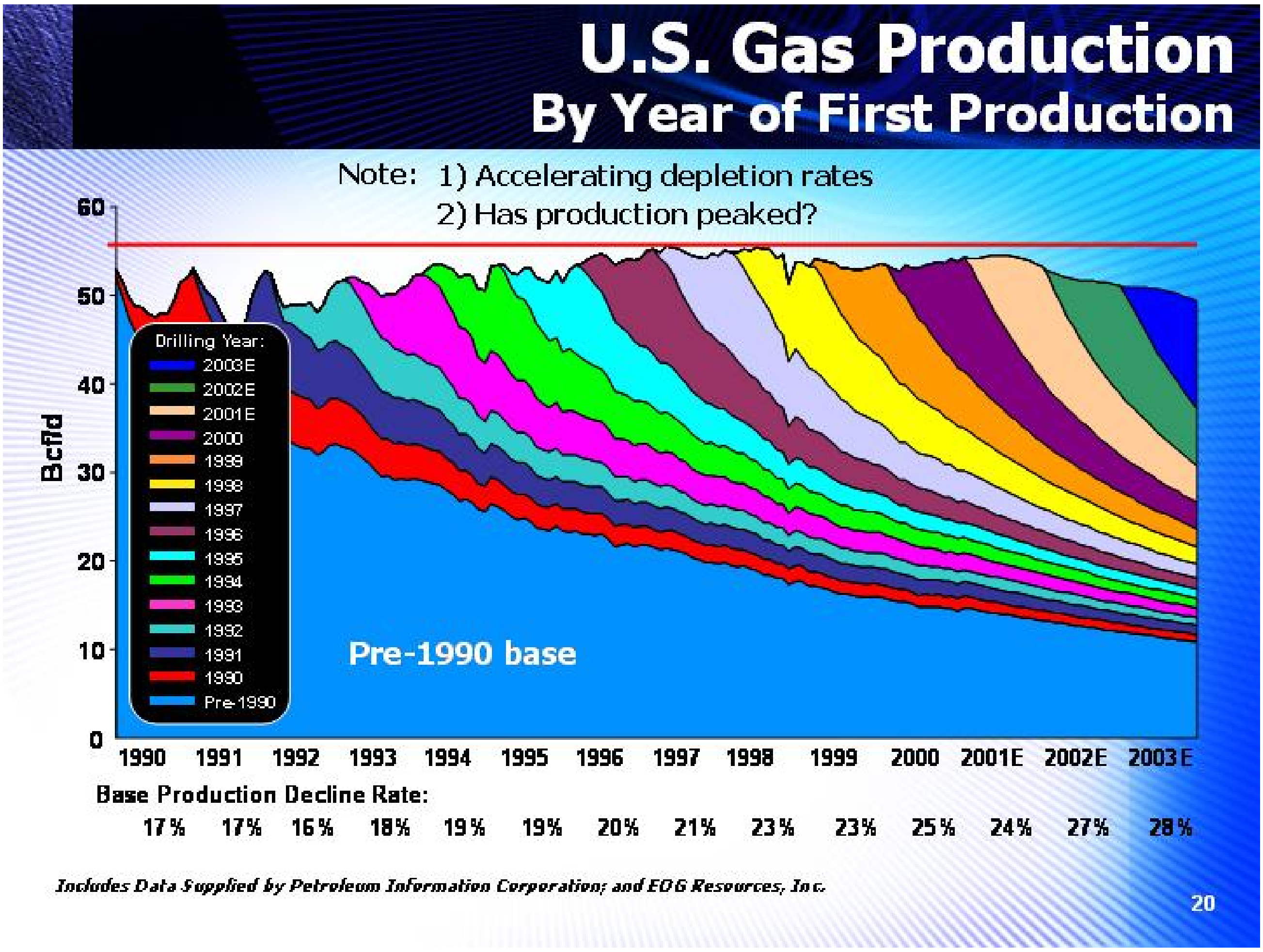


The Rise and Fall of U.S. Oil Production - Could It Happen to Natural Gas?
Annual production of U.S. crude oil
(Includes Alaska and offshore oil fields)
Billion Barrels Per Year
3
2
1
Forecast
1860
1900
1925
1950
1975
2000
2025
2050
Everyone knows we are on a long-term decline curve for oil in the U.S, has it now started for natural gas? CHK believes so.
Chesapeake
Source: *Hubbert's Peak: The Impending World Oil Shortage* by Kenneth S. Deffeyes
18


Yes It Can!
Annual production of U.S. natural gas
(Includes offshore natural gas fields)
Trillion Cubic Feet Per Year
22.5
15
7.5
0
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
DOE
or
CHK?
Chesapeake
Source: PIRA (2003)
The DOE believes domestic gas production can begin increasing again, CHK does not believe this is possible
19


U.S. Gas Production
By Year of First Production
Note: 1) Accelerating depletion rates
2) Has production peaked?
Bcf/d
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Drilling Year:
2003E
2002E
2001E
2000
1999
1998
1997
1996
1995
1994
1993
1992
1991
1990
Pre-1990
Pre-1990 base
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001E 2002E 2003E
Base Production Decline Rate:
17% 17% 16% 18% 19% 19% 20% 21% 23% 23% 25% 24% 27% 28%
Includes Data Supplied by Petroleum Information Corporation; and EOG Resources, Inc.
20

The Power Of Depletion

Top 20 U.S. Gas Producers: 7 up, 13 down in LTM

Company	Daily U.S. Natural Gas Production(1) 4Q 02	3Q 02	4Q 01	4Q 02 vs. 4Q 01 % Change	4Q 02 vs. 3Q 02 % Change
Newfield	415	378	347	19.6 %	9.8%
Chesapeake	538	507	450	19.6	6.1
Marathon	749	710	857	-12.6	5.5
Dominion	996	950	950 (2)	4.8	4.8
XTO	551	536	455	21.1	2.8
EOG	647	630	632	2.4	2.7
Burlington	917	900	1,076	-14.8	1.9
Devon	1,272	1,283	1,456 (2)	-12.6	-0.9
Kerr-McGee	685	694	632	8.4	-1.3
Conoco/Phillips	1,362	1,395	1,549	-12.1	-2.4
BP	3,360	3,450	3,621	-7.2	-2.6
Williams	553	573	595	-7.1	-3.5
Exxon/Mobil	2,264	2,351	2,575	-12.1	-3.7
Royal Dutch/Shell	1,703	1,780	1,608	5.9	-4.3
Oxy	538	564	600	-10.3	-4.6
El Paso	1,193 (3)	1,256	1,557 (3)	-23.4	-5.0
Apache	467	492	602	-22.4	-5.1
Anadarko	1,295	1,375	1,514	-14.5	-5.8
Unocal	659	716	860	-23.4	-8.0
Chevron/Texaco	2,207	2,406	2,530	-12.8	-8.3
Totals/Average	22,371	22,946	24,466	-8.6 %	-2.5 %

The Shrinking 13!

(1) In mmcf per day
(2) Adjusted for acquisitions
(3) Estimate

13 bracketed companies: -2.14 bcf in one year, or 11% of their production!

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Drilling Can Not Keep Pace With Depletion

USA Drilling Activity

	Rigs Drilling @ 2/14/03	12/31/02	6/30/02	% of Total Drilling @ 2/14	2002 US Gas Prod Growth %
1. Anadarko	45	31	22	5.1 %	-14.5 %
2. El Paso	38	46	42	4.3	-23.4
3. Chesapeake	31	25	28	3.3	19.6
4. BP	28	26	40	3.2	-7.2
5. XTO	27	22	19	3.1	-21.1
6. Dominion	24	21	32	2.7	4.8
7. Devon	23	22	24	2.6	12.6
8. EOG	18	24	28	2.1	2.4
9. ConocoPhillips	17	17	22	1.9	-12.1
10. Burlington	16	15	6	1.8	-14.8
11. ChevronTexaco	16	12	23	1.8	-12.8
12. Apache	15	10	12	1.7	-22.4
13. ExxonMobil	13	14	24	1.5	-12.1
14. Pioneer	13	10	5	1.5	27.6
15. Kerr-McGee	11	15	10	1.3	8.4
Subtotal (Top 15)	335	310	337	37.9	-9.0 % (weighted avg.)
All Others	540	535	558	62.1	
Grand Total	875	845	895	100.0 %	

The big producers are aggressively drilling, yet their production is still declining. After a stunning 9% drop in '02, their production will fall again in '03

Financial Information

Steadily Improving Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2002

($ in thousands)	Historical	% of Total	Pro Forma[1]	Pro Forma As Adjusted[2]	Pro Forma As Further Adjusted[3]	% of Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 248		$ -	$ 318	$ 82	
Revolver	$ -	- %	$ 37	$ -	$ -	- %
7.875% Senior Notes due 2004	42	1	42	42	42	1
8.375% Senior Notes due 2008	250	10	250	250	250	8
8.125% Senior Notes due 2011	800	31	800	800	800	25
8.5% Senior Notes due 2012	143	6	143	143	143	4
9.0% Senior Notes due 2012	300	12	300	300	300	9
___% Senior Notes due 2013	-	-	-	-	300	9
7.75% Senior Notes due 2015	150	6	150	150	150	5
Discount on Senior Notes	(16)	(1)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(-)
Total Debt	1,669	65	1,706	1,669	1,969	61
6.75% Preferred Stock	150	6	150	150	150	5
____% Preferred Stock	-	-	-	200	200	6
Common Equity	758	29	758	914	914	28
Total Shareholder's Equity	908	35	908	1,264	1,264	39
Total Book Capitalization	$ 2,577	100 %	$ 2,614	$ 2,933	$ 3,233	100 %

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(1) Adjusted for ONEOK Acquisition closed 1/31/03
(2) Pro forma for issuance of 20 mm shares @ $8.50 per share of common equity and for issuance of $200 mm of Preferred Stock
(3) Pro forma for issuance of $300 Senior Notes due 2013 and acquisition of properties

Debt Reduction Progress

Net Debt Per Mcfe of Proved Reserves

(1) Pro forma for ONEOK, El Paso and Vintage acquisitions and financings

55% increase in pro forma reserve base since 1/02, yet only a 1% increase in debt per mcfe

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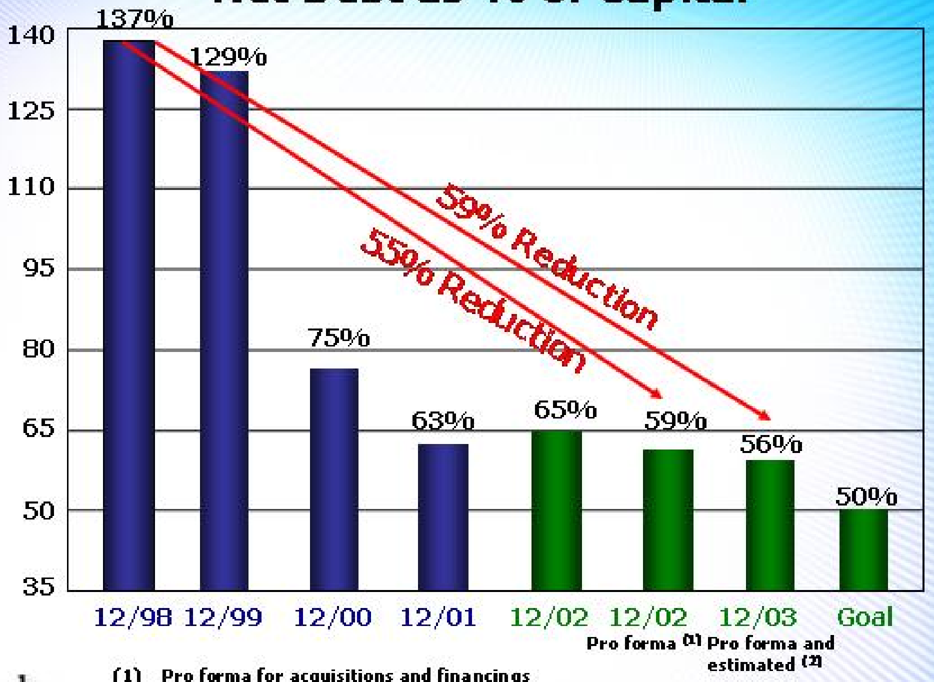
Debt Reduction Progress, II

Net Debt as % of Capital



(1) Pro forma for acquisitions and financings
(2) Pro forma for acquisitions and includes projected net income using a $5.50 NYMEX gas price (adjusted for hedges)

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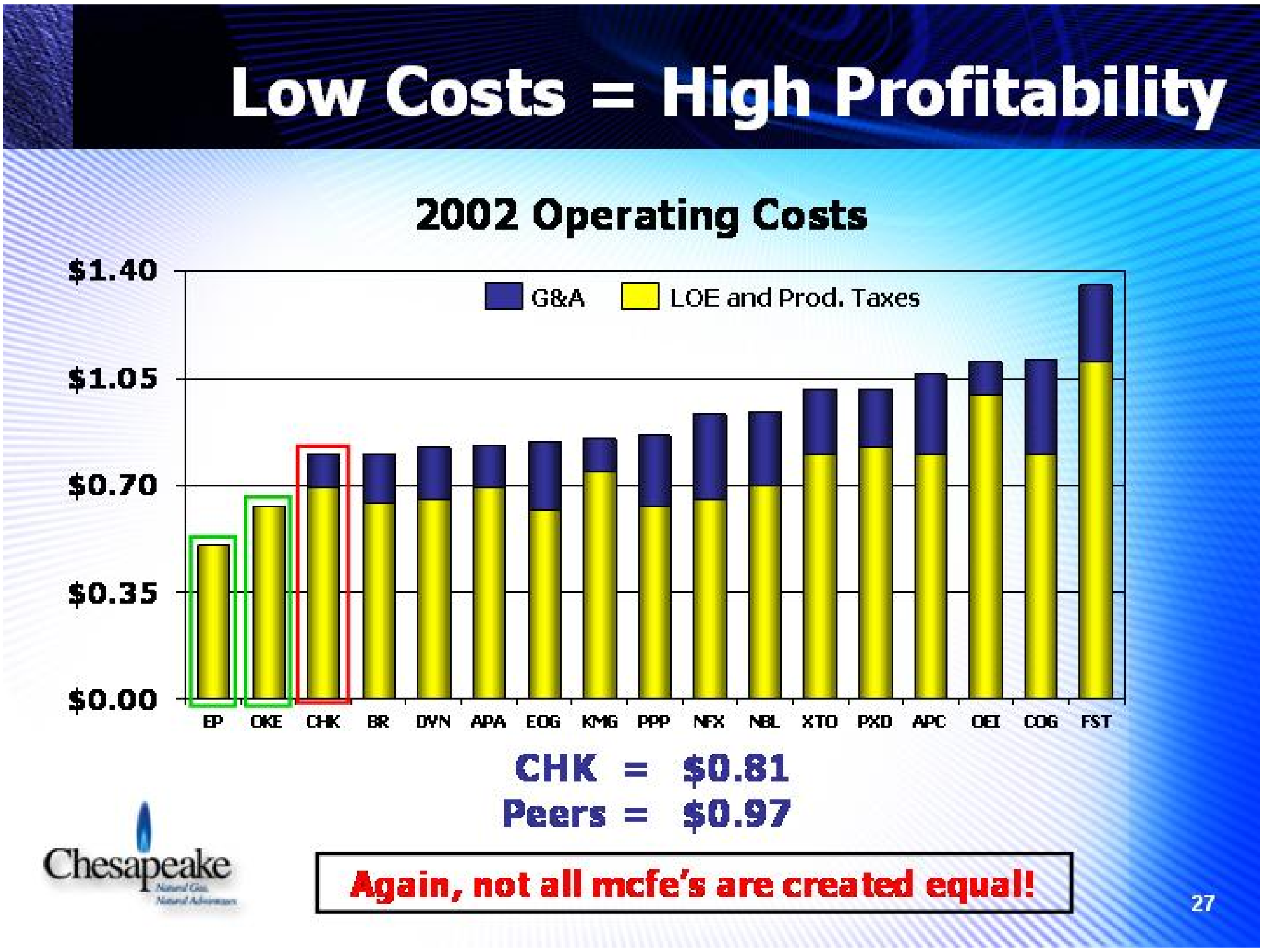
Low Costs = High Profitability
2002 Operating Costs
G&A
LOE and Prod. Taxes
$1.40
$1.05
$0.70
$0.35
$0.00
EP
OKE
CHK
BR
DVN
APA
EOG
KMG
PPP
NFX
NBL
XTO
PXD
APC
OEI
COG
FST
CHK = $0.81
Peers = $0.97
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Again, not all mcfe's are created equal!
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CHK's Successful Hedging Program

- In 2001 and 2002, CHK's successful hedging program led the industry with $200 mm of hedging gains
- CHK's hedging positions for 2003[1] are detailed below:

	% Hedged[1]	NYMEX Average Price
Q1 gas	86%	$ 4.33
Q2 gas	52%	$ 4.88
Q3 gas	48%	$ 4.83
Q4 gas	40%	$ 5.02
2003 gas	55%	$ 4.70
2003 oil	90%	$ 27.78

(1) As of 2/24/03 and pro forma for ONEOK, El Paso and Vintage acquisitions

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Valuation
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Net Asset Value Per Share

($ in millions)

	As of December 31, 2002, Pro Forma		NAV @	
	PV 10% $4.00(1)	PV 10% $4.60(1)	$1.50/mcfe	$1.75/mcfe
Proved Reserves @ 2.75 Tcfe	$ 3,900	$ 4,600	$ 4,125	$ 4,825
Other Assets(2)	460	460	460	460
Less Debt(3)	(1,970)	(1,970)	(1,970)	(1,970)
Less Preferred Stock(4)	(350)	(350)	(350)	(350)
Common Stockholders Value	$ 2,040	$ 2,740	$ 2,265	$ 2,965
Outstanding Common Shares, in mm(5)	210	210	210	210
NAV Per Share	$ 9.71	$ 13.05	$ 10.79	$ 14.12
Potential Upside from Current Price(6)	14 %	54%	27%	66%

(1) Oil at $24.00 per bbl (NYMEX), and 2003 acquisitions valued at $4.50 NYMEX
(2) Land, buildings, drilling rigs @$100 mm; 1,200 bcfe of probable/possible reserves @ $0.30/mcfe = $360 mm
(3) Assumes $300 mm of new debt
(4) Assumes $200 of new preferred stock
(5) Includes 20 mm of new common shares
(6) $8.50 per share

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Projected 2003 NAV

In addition to closing the ONEOK, El Paso and Vintage transactions, in 2003 CHK:

- Will invest $525 mm in drilling and small acquisitions,
- Will add an estimated 350 bcfe @ $1.50/mcfe,
- Will produce 230 bcfe,
- Resulting in 120 bcfe of adds and 2.9 tcfe of total proved reserves as of 12/31/03
- Plus, will generate $150-$250 mm of excess cash flow

This will add $1.75-2.25 per share of NAV through the everyday execution of our business model – <u>this represents 22-28% NAV growth in just one year</u>

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2003 Targets @ Various Gas Prices

Pro forma for El Paso & Vintage acquisitions ($ in millions; gas price = NYMEX; oil at $24.73 NYMEX)

	@$4.00	@$4.50	@$5.00	@$5.50	@$6.00
O/G revenue (unhedged) @ 232.5 bcfe prod.	$ 880	$ 970	$ 1,059	$ 1,149	$ 1,238
Hedging effect	98	52	7	(38)	(83)
Marketing and other	11	11	11	11	11
Production taxes (@ 6.5%)	(58)	(63)	(69)	(75)	(81)
LOE (@ $0.54/mcfe)	(124)	(124)	(124)	(124)	(124)
G&A (@ $0.08/mcfe)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)
Ebitda	788	827	865	904	942
Interest	(154)	(154)	(154)	(154)	(154)
Discretionary cash flow	634	673	711	750	788
Depreciation (@ $1.32/mcfe)	(305)	(305)	(305)	(305)	(305)
Depreciation of other assets (@ $.08/mcfe)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)
Income taxes (all deferred)	(124)	(140)	(155)	(170)	(186)
Net income to common	$ 186	$ 209	$ 232	$ 256	$ 278
Cash flow per share	$ 2.53	$ 2.68	$ 2.83	$ 2.99	$ 3.14
Net income per share	$ 0.74	$ 0.83	$ 0.92	$ 1.02	$ 1.11
Net debt/ebitda	2.3x	2.1x	1.9x	1.7x	1.5x
Ebitda/fixed charges	4.5x	4.7x	4.9x	5.2x	5.4x
MEV/discretionary cash flow(1)	2.8x	2.7x	2.5x	2.4x	2.3x
EV/ebitda(2)	5.2x	5.0x	4.7x	4.5x	4.4x
PE ratio	9.7x	8.6x	7.8x	7.0x	6.5x

(1) MEV = 1.8 billion @ $8.50/share
(2) EV = $4.1 billion @ $8.50/share

Summary

Why Own CHK?

- Gas – purest play in U.S.
- Focus – one product, one area = high profitability
- Preparation – ready for today's gas environment and have proved we can handle all gas environments
- Growth – 6 consecutive quarters of production growth vs. industry's 6 quarters of production decline
- Value – CHK trades at a discount to NAV
- Income – CHK pays a $0.12 annual dividend
- Commitment – co-founders own 14% of stock, and:
  - Have bought $6 million of common since September '02
  - Have bought $50 million of CHK senior notes in February '03
  - Will buy $4 million of common equity in this deal

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Certain Considerations

- Offerings are not contingent on closing of acquisitions. El Paso and Vintage acquisitions are expected to close in March 2003, but could be delayed.
- See Risk Factors in annual report on form 10-K for year ended December 31, 2002.

Certain Reserve Information

- The Securities and Exchange Commission has generally permitted oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only proved reserves that a company has demonstrated by actual production or conclusive formation tests to be economically and legally producible under existing economic and operating conditions. We use the terms "probable" and "possible" reserves, reserve "potential" or "upside" or other descriptions of volumes of reserves potentially recoverable through additional drilling or recovery techniques that the SEC's guidelines may prohibit us from including in filings with the SEC. These estimates are by their nature more speculative than estimates of proved reserves and accordingly are subject to substantially greater risk of being actually realized by the company.

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Forward Looking Statements

Forward-looking Information:

This presentation contains 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 include estimates and give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. Although we believe our forward-looking statements are reasonable, they can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. These risks and other risk factors are described in the prospectus and prospectus supplement related to this offering, the company's 2002 annual report on Form 10-K and subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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CHK LISTED NYSE

Corporate Information

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Oklahoma City, OK 73118
(405) 848-8000

Web site: www.chkenergy.com

Common Stock NYSE: CHK

Other Publicly Traded Securities

6.75% Convertible Preferred Stock	CUSIP #165167503
7.875% Senior Notes Due 2004	CUSIP #165167AM9
8.375% Senior Notes Due 2008	CUSIP #165167AV9
8.125% Senior Notes Due 2011	CUSIP #165167AS6
8.5% Senior Notes Due 2012	CUSIP #165167AN7
9.0% Senior Notes Due 2012	CUSIP #165167AX5
7.75% Senior Notes Due 2015	CUSIP #165167BA4

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