

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2001

Commission file number 1-9447

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State of incorporation)

94-3030279
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5847 SAN FELIPE, SUITE 2600, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77057-3268
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(713) 267-3777
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 No

At April 30, 2001, the registrant had 79,635,776 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions of dollars)

	March 31, 2001	December 31, 2000

	(Unaudited)	

ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44.2	\$ 23.4
Receivables:		
Trade, net	175.9	188.7
Other	265.7	241.1
Inventories	387.7	396.2
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	117.8	162.7

Total current assets	991.3	1,012.1
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliates	72.7	77.8
Property, plant, and equipment - net	1,198.4	1,176.1
Deferred income taxes	396.9	454.2
Other assets	620.0	622.9

Total	\$ 3,279.3	\$ 3,343.1
	=====	

LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$	224.6	\$	236.8
Accrued interest		25.1		37.5
Accrued salaries, wages, and related expenses		84.2		110.3
Accrued postretirement medical benefit obligation - current portion		58.0		58.0
Other accrued liabilities		239.9		288.9
Payable to affiliates		71.8		78.3
Long-term debt - current portion		224.8		31.6
		-----		-----
Total current liabilities		928.4		841.4
Long-term liabilities		697.7		703.7
Accrued postretirement medical benefit obligation		652.2		656.9
Long-term debt		698.8		957.8
Minority interests		113.1		101.1
Commitments and contingencies				
Stockholders' equity:				
Common stock		.8		.8
Additional capital		537.6		537.5
Accumulated deficit		(334.7)		(454.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(14.6)		(1.8)
		-----		-----
Total stockholders' equity		189.1		82.2
		-----		-----
Total	\$	3,279.3	\$	3,343.1
		=====		=====

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

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME
(Unaudited)
(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
Net sales	\$ 480.3	\$ 575.7
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of products sold	444.5	490.7
Depreciation and amortization	21.3	19.6
Selling, administrative, research and development, and general	27.3	26.5
Other non-recurring operating items	(228.2)	2.0
	-----	-----
Total costs and expenses	264.9	538.8
Operating income	215.4	36.9
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(27.9)	(28.4)
Other - net	7.3	10.1
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes and minority interests	194.8	18.6
Provision for income taxes	(76.0)	(7.3)
Minority interests	.8	.4
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 119.6	\$ 11.7
	=====	=====
Earnings per share:		
Basic/Diluted	\$ 1.50	\$.15
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding (000):		
Basic/Diluted	79,610	79,407

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

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited)
(In millions of dollars)

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2000

Accumulated

	Common Stock	Additional Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1999	\$.8	\$ 536.8	\$ (471.1)	\$ (1.2)	\$ 65.3
Net income/comprehensive income	-	-	11.7	-	11.7
Incentive plan accretion	-	.6	-	-	.6
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2000	\$.8	\$ 537.4	\$ (459.4)	\$ (1.2)	\$ 77.6

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2001

	Common Stock	Additional Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2000	\$.8	\$ 537.5	\$ (454.3)	\$ (1.8)	\$ 82.2
Net income	-	-	119.6	-	119.6
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of income tax provision of \$.5	-	-	-	1.8	1.8
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments arising during the period, net of income tax benefit of \$1.9	-	-	-	(3.2)	(3.2)
Less reclassification adjustment for realized gains on derivative instruments included in net income, net of income tax provision of \$6.7	-	-	-	(11.4)	(11.4)
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	106.8
Incentive plan accretion	-	.1	-	-	.1
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2001	\$.8	\$ 537.6	\$ (334.7)	\$ (14.6)	\$ 189.1

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

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In millions of dollars)

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 119.6	\$ 11.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization (including deferred financing costs of \$1.9 and \$1.1)	23.2	20.7
Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates, net of distributions	5.0	2.3
Minority interests	(.8)	(.4)
Increase in trade and other receivables	(11.8)	(29.4)
Decrease in inventories	8.5	25.1
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3.3)	31.0
Decrease in accounts payable (associated with operating activities) and accrued interest	(3.4)	(39.8)
(Decrease) increase in payable to affiliates and other accrued liabilities	(36.1)	15.6
Increase in accrued and deferred income taxes	64.7	4.6
Net cash used by long-term assets and liabilities	(19.5)	(53.4)
Other	(1.1)	(.7)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	145.0	(12.7)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(44.0)	(16.7)
Decrease in accounts payable - Gramercy-related capital expenditures	(21.2)	-
Net proceeds from disposition of property and investments and other	.1	18.5
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	(65.1)	1.8
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Repayments) borrowings under revolving credit facility, net	(30.4)	10.1
Repayments of long-term debt	(23.2)	(2.8)
Redemption of minority interests' preference stock	(5.5)	(1.7)

Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(59.1)	5.6

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	20.8	(5.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	23.4	21.2

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 44.2	\$ 15.9
=====		
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest of \$2.1 and \$.9	\$ 38.5	\$ 39.9
Income taxes paid	10.9	1.7

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

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS (In millions of dollars, except prices and
per share amounts)

1. GENERAL

Kaiser Aluminum Corporation (the "Company") is a subsidiary of MAXXAM Inc. ("MAXXAM"). MAXXAM and one of its wholly owned subsidiaries together own approximately 63% of the Company's Common Stock with the remaining approximately 37% publicly held. The Company operates through its subsidiary, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC").

The foregoing unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2000. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements furnished herein include all adjustments, all of which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements; accordingly, it is possible that the actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions, which could have a material effect on the reported amounts of the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Operating results for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2001.

Liquidity/Cash Resources. KACC has significant near-term debt maturities. KACC's ability to make payments on and refinance its debt depends on its ability to generate cash in the future. In addition to being impacted by power sales and normal operating items, the Company's and KACC's near-term liquidity and cash flows will also be affected by the Gramercy incident, net payments for asbestos-related liabilities and possible proceeds from asset dispositions. For discussions of these matters, see Notes 2, 4, 5 and 7.

Earnings per Share. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the period including the weighted average impact of the shares of Common Stock issued during the year from the date(s) of issuance. The impact of outstanding stock options was excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, as its effect would have been antidilutive.

Derivative Financial Instruments. Hedging transactions using derivative financial instruments are primarily designed to mitigate KACC's exposure to changes in prices for certain of the products which KACC sells and consumes and, to a lesser extent, to mitigate KACC's exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. KACC does not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. KACC's derivative activities are initiated within guidelines established by management and approved by KACC's and the Company's boards of directors. Hedging transactions are executed centrally on behalf of all of KACC's business segments to minimize transaction costs, monitor consolidated net exposures and allow for increased responsiveness to changes in market factors.

Pre-2001 Accounting. Accounting guidelines in place through December 31, 2000, provided that any interim fluctuations in option prices prior to the settlement date were deferred until the settlement date of the underlying hedged transaction, at which time they were recorded in net sales or cost of products sold (as applicable) together with the related premium cost. No accounting recognition was accorded to interim fluctuations in prices of forward sales

contracts. Hedge (deferral) accounting would have been terminated (resulting in the applicable derivative positions being marked-to-market) if the level of underlying physical transactions ever fell below the net exposure hedged. This did not occur in 2000.

Current Accounting. Effective January 1, 2001, the Company began reporting derivative activities pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS No. 133 requires companies to recognize all derivative instruments as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and to measure those instruments at fair value by "marking-to-market" all of their hedging positions at each period-end (see Note 8). This contrasts with pre-2001 accounting principles, which generally only required certain "non-qualifying" hedging positions to be marked-to-market. Changes in the market value of the Company's open hedging positions resulting from the mark-to-market process represent unrealized gains or losses. Such unrealized gains or losses will fluctuate, based on prevailing market prices at each subsequent balance sheet date, until the transaction date occurs. Under SFAS No. 133, these changes are recorded as an increase or reduction in stockholders' equity through either other comprehensive income or net income, depending on the facts and circumstances with respect to the hedge and its documentation. To the extent that changes in market values of the Company's hedging positions are initially recorded in other comprehensive income, such changes reverse out of other comprehensive income (offset by any fluctuations in other "open" positions) and are recorded in net income (included in net sales or cost of products sold, as applicable) when the subsequent physical transactions occur. Additionally, under SFAS No. 133, if the level of physical transactions ever falls below the net exposure hedged, "hedge" accounting must be terminated for such "excess" hedges. In such an instance, the mark-to-market changes on such excess hedges would be recorded in the income statement rather than in other comprehensive income. This did not occur in the first quarter of 2001.

Differences between comprehensive income and net income, which have historically been small, may become significant in future periods as a result of SFAS No. 133. In general, SFAS No. 133 will result in material fluctuations in comprehensive income and stockholders' equity in periods of price volatility, despite the fact that the Company's cash flow and earnings will be "fixed" to the extent hedged. This result is contrary to the intent of the Company's hedging program, which is to "lock-in" a price (or range of prices) for products sold/used so that earnings and cash flows are subject to reduced risk of volatility.

SFAS No. 133 requires that, as of the date of the initial adoption, the difference between the market value of derivative instruments recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet and the previous carrying amount of those derivatives be reported in net income or other comprehensive income, as appropriate, as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. Based on authoritative accounting literature issued during the first quarter of 2001, it was determined that all of the cumulative impact of adopting SFAS No. 133 should be recorded in other comprehensive income. Based on the applicable prices and exchange rates in effect at the adoption date, a pre-tax charge of approximately \$1.3 is expected to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income during 2001.

2. INCIDENT AT GRAMERCY FACILITY

Initial production at KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery, which had been curtailed since July 1999 as a result of an explosion in the digestion area of the plant, commenced during the middle of December 2000. As of March 31, 2001, the plant was operating at approximately 75% of its newly rated estimated annual capacity of 1,250,000 tons. Based on current estimates, construction at the facility is expected to be completed during the third quarter of 2001 and the facility is expected to be fully operational by the end of 2001 or early 2002.

Through December 31, 2000, the Company had recorded \$289.3 of estimated insurance recoveries related to the property damage, business interruption and clean-up and site preparation aspects of the Gramercy incident and had collected \$252.6 of such amounts. During the first quarter of 2001, KACC collected \$16.0 of the estimated insurance recoveries related to the amount outstanding at December 31, 2000. The remaining balance of approximately \$20.7 and any additional amounts possibly due to KACC are not expected to be recovered until KACC and the insurers resolve their differences regarding the ultimate amount recoverable as a result of the Gramercy incident. The Company anticipates that the remaining issues will not be resolved until late 2001 or early 2002. KACC and the Company continue to believe that a minimum of approximately \$290.0 of insurance recoveries are probable, that additional amounts are owed to KACC by the insurers, and that the likelihood of any refund by KACC of amounts previously received from the insurers is remote. However, no assurances can be given as to the ultimate outcome of this matter or its impact on the Company's and KACC's near-term liquidity and results of operations.

During the three months ended March 31, 2001, abnormal Gramercy-related start-up costs totaled approximately \$19.0 and rebuild capital spending was approximately \$36.1. As previously disclosed, neither KACC nor the Company intend to record any additional insurance-related recoveries in 2001 unless and until agreed to by the insurers or until the dispute resolution process is completed. As such, the Company's and KACC's future operating results will continue to be adversely affected until all of the additional costs/lost profits related to the Gramercy plant's start-up and return to full production are eliminated or until any insurance recoveries ultimately determined to be due to KACC are received.

See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form

10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 for additional information regarding the Gramercy incident.

3. INVENTORIES

The classification of inventories is as follows:

	March 31, 2001	December 31, 2000
Finished fabricated aluminum products	\$ 48.5	\$ 54.6
Primary aluminum and work in process	122.3	126.9
Bauxite and alumina	100.0	88.6
Operating supplies and repair and maintenance parts	116.9	126.1
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 387.7	\$ 396.2
	=====	=====

Substantially all product inventories are stated at last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost, not in excess of market. Replacement cost is not in excess of LIFO cost.

4. PACIFIC NORTHWEST POWER SALES AND OPERATING LEVEL

Power Sales. During the first quarter of 2001, KACC, in a series of transactions, sold a substantial majority of the remaining power available for its Northwest smelters that it had under contract through September 2001. As a result of these power sales, the Company recorded net pre-tax gains of approximately \$228.2. The gain was net of approximately \$25.0 of employee-related expenses and other fixed or incremental costs associated with the continuing curtailment. Approximately \$135.0 of the proceeds were received in the first quarter of 2001. The balance will be received periodically through October 2001. The resulting net gains have been recorded in Other non-recurring operating items (see Note 9). Based on recent forward prices for power, the value of the remaining power that KACC has under contract that can be sold is estimated to be between \$20.0 and \$40.0.

Future Power Supply. During October 2000, KACC signed a new power contract with the Bonneville Power Administration ("BPA") under which the BPA will provide KACC's operations in the State of Washington with power during the period from October 2001 through September 2006. The contract will provide KACC with sufficient power to fully operate KACC's Trentwood facility as well as approximately 40% of the combined capacity of KACC's Mead and Tacoma aluminum smelting operations. Power costs under the new contract are expected to exceed the cost of power under KACC's current BPA contract by as much as 100% in certain periods. Additional provisions of the new BPA contract include a take-or-pay requirement, an additional cost recovery mechanism under which KACC's base power rate could be increased and clauses under which KACC's power allocation could be curtailed, or its costs increased, in certain instances. KACC does not have any remarketing rights under the new BPA contract. KACC has the right to terminate the contract until certain pricing and other provisions of the BPA contract are finalized, which is expected to be mid-2001.

Depending on the ultimate price for power under the terms of the new BPA contract or the availability of an alternate power supply at an acceptable price, KACC may be unable to operate the Mead and Tacoma smelters in the near or long-term. Under KACC's contract with the United Steelworkers of America ("USWA"), KACC is liable for certain severance, supplemental unemployment benefits and early retirement benefits for laid-off workers in certain circumstances. As of March 31, 2001, all such contractual compensation costs have been accrued for all USWA workers in excess of those expected to be required to run the Northwest smelters at the above stated 40% operating rate. These costs are expected to be incurred periodically through September 2002. Costs associated with the USWA workers that KACC assumes would be required to operate at the 40% operating rate have been accrued through September 2001 (the period through which KACC has sold power). If KACC does not restart and begin operating at the 40% rate beginning October 2001, it could become liable for additional supplemental unemployment benefits for these workers. Additionally, if such workers were not recalled prior to early 2003, KACC could become liable for additional early retirement costs. Such costs could be significant and would adversely impact the Company's operating results and liquidity.

5. DEBT

Current Maturities and Liquidity. The Company and KACC have a credit agreement, as amended, (the "Credit Agreement") which provides a secured, revolving line of credit through August 15, 2001. KACC is able to borrow under the facility by means of revolving credit advances and letters of credit (up to \$125.0) in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of \$300.0 or a borrowing base relating to eligible accounts receivable and eligible inventory. At March 31, 2001, \$208.8 (of which \$87.8 could have been used for letters of credit) was available to KACC under the Credit Agreement and no amounts were outstanding under the revolving credit facility. Interest on any outstanding balances bear a spread (which varies based on the results of a financial test) over either a base rate or LIBOR, at KACC's option. KACC typically chooses base rate based borrowings for shorter term Credit Agreement uses and LIBOR based loans for more extended Credit Agreement uses. The average interest rate on loans outstanding under the Credit Agreement during the first quarter of 2001 was approximately 10% per annum. As of April 30, 2001, there were no revolving credit borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement. At April 30, 2001, outstanding letters of credit were approximately \$45.8.

It is the Company's and KACC's intention to extend or replace the Credit Agreement prior to its expiration. However, in order for the Credit Agreement to

be extended, on a short-term basis, beyond August 2001, KACC will have to have a demonstrable way to mitigate the \$225.0 of 97/8% Senior Notes, due February 2002 (the "97/8% Senior Notes"). For the Credit Agreement to be extended past February 2003, both the 97/8% Senior Notes and the 12 3/4% Senior Subordinated Notes, due February 2003, will have to be retired and/or refinanced. As of April 30, 2001, KACC had approval from the Credit Agreement lenders to purchase up to \$50.0 of the 97/8% Senior Notes. As of April 30, 2001, KACC has purchased approximately \$1.0 of 97/8% Senior Notes.

As previously announced, KACC is in active negotiations with third parties involving five potential asset transactions, any one of which, together with cash flow from operations, would enable the Company to address the approaching 97/8% Senior Notes maturity. KACC expects to be in a position to announce further details during the second quarter of 2001. It is unlikely, however, that it would consummate all of the transactions under consideration. Further, there can be no assurance as to the likelihood, timing or terms of such sales.

Alpart CARIFA Loans. In December 1991, Alumina Partners of Jamaica ("Alpart"; of which KACC owns 65%) entered into a loan agreement with the Caribbean Basin Projects Financing Authority ("CARIFA"). Amounts outstanding under such loan agreements were supported by letters of credit from Alpart's partners. During the first quarter of 2001, Alpart redeemed \$34.0 principal amount of the CARIFA loans. KACC and its partner in Alpart both funded their respective share of the redemption. The redemption had a modest beneficial effect on the unused availability remaining under the Credit Agreement as the additional Credit Agreement borrowings of \$22.1 required for KACC's share of the redemption were more than offset by a reduction in the amount of letters of credit outstanding.

6. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE STOCK

In connection with the settlement of the labor dispute with the USWA, during March 2001, KACC redeemed all of its outstanding Cumulative (1985 Series A) Preference Stock and Cumulative (1985 Series B) Preference Stock (\$17.5 at December 31, 2000). The net cash impact of the redemption on KACC was only approximately \$5.5 because approximately \$12.0 of the redemption amount had previously been funded into redemption funds.

7. CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Contingencies. The Company and KACC are subject to a number of environmental laws, to fines or penalties assessed for alleged breaches of such environmental laws, and to claims and litigation based upon such laws. KACC currently is subject to a number of claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986 ("CERCLA"), and, along with certain other entities, has been named as a potentially responsible party for remedial costs at certain third-party sites listed on the National Priorities List under CERCLA.

Based on the Company's evaluation of these and other environmental matters, the Company has established environmental accruals, primarily related to potential solid waste disposal and soil and groundwater remediation matters. At March 31, 2001, the balance of such accruals, which are primarily included in Long-term liabilities, was \$45.6. These environmental accruals represent the Company's estimate of costs reasonably expected to be incurred based on presently enacted laws and regulations, currently available facts, existing technology, and the Company's assessment of the likely remediation actions to be taken. The Company expects that these remediation actions will be taken over the next several years and estimates that annual expenditures to be charged to these environmental accruals will be approximately \$3.0 to \$12.0 for the years 2001 through 2005 and an aggregate of approximately \$21.0 thereafter.

As additional facts are developed and definitive remediation plans and necessary regulatory approvals for implementation of remediation are established or alternative technologies are developed, changes in these and other factors may result in actual costs exceeding the current environmental accruals. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that costs associated with these environmental matters may exceed current accruals by amounts that could range, in the aggregate, up to an estimated \$32.0. As the resolution of these matters is subject to further regulatory review and approval, no specific assurance can be given as to when the factors upon which a substantial portion of this estimate is based can be expected to be resolved. However, the Company is currently working to resolve certain of these matters.

The Company believes that KACC has insurance coverage available to recover certain incurred and future environmental costs and is actively pursuing claims in this regard. No assurances can be given that KACC will be successful in its attempts to recover incurred or future costs from insurers or that the amount of recoveries received will ultimately be adequate to cover costs incurred.

While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of these environmental matters, and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred, management currently believes that the resolution of such uncertainties should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Asbestos Contingencies. KACC is a defendant in a number of lawsuits, some of which involve claims of multiple persons, in which the plaintiffs allege that certain of their injuries were caused by, among other things, exposure to asbestos during, and as a result of, their employment or association with KACC or exposure to products containing asbestos produced or sold by KACC. The lawsuits generally relate to products KACC has not sold for more than 20 years.

The following table presents the changes in the number of such claims pending for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and the year ended December 31, 2000.

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2001	Year Ended December 31, 2000
Number of claims at beginning of period	110,800	100,000
Claims received	6,100	30,600
Claims settled or dismissed	(14,400)	(19,800)
Number of claims at end of period	102,500	110,800
Number of claims at end of period (included above) covered by agreements under which KACC expects to settle over an extended period	69,400	66,900

The Company maintains a liability for estimated asbestos-related costs for claims filed to date and an estimate of claims to be filed over a 10 year period (i.e., through 2011). The Company's estimate is based on the Company's view, at each balance sheet date, of the current and an anticipated number of asbestos-related claims, the timing and amounts of asbestos-related payments, the status of ongoing litigation and settlement initiatives, and the advice of Wharton Levin Ehrmantraut Klein & Nash, P.A., with respect to the current state of the law related to asbestos claims. However, there are inherent uncertainties involved in estimating asbestos-related costs and the Company's actual costs could exceed the Company's estimates due to changes in facts and circumstances after the date of each estimate. Further, while the Company does not presently believe there is a reasonable basis for estimating asbestos-related costs beyond 2011 and, accordingly, no accrual has been recorded for any costs which may be incurred beyond 2011, the Company expects that such costs are likely to continue beyond 2011, and that such costs could be substantial.

The Company believes that KACC has insurance coverage available to recover a substantial portion of its asbestos-related costs. Although the Company has settled asbestos-related coverage matters with certain of its insurance carriers, other carriers have not yet agreed to settlements and disputes with certain carriers exist. The timing and amount of future recoveries from these and other insurance carriers will depend on the pace of claims review and processing by such carriers and on the resolution of any disputes regarding coverage under such policies. The Company believes that substantial recoveries from the insurance carriers are probable. The Company reached this conclusion after considering its prior insurance-related recoveries in respect of asbestos-related claims, existing insurance policies, and the advice of Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe LLP with respect to applicable insurance coverage law relating to the terms and conditions of those policies. During 2000, KACC filed suit against a group of its insurers, after negotiations with certain of the insurers regarding an agreement covering both reimbursement amounts and the timing of reimbursement payments were unsuccessful. The litigation is intended, among other things, to: (1) ensure that the insurers provide KACC with timely and appropriate reimbursement payments for asbestos-related settlements and related legal costs incurred; and (2) to resolve certain issues between the parties with respect to how specific provisions of the applicable insurance policies are to be applied. Given the significance of expected asbestos-related payments in 2001 and 2002 based on settlement agreements in place at March 31, 2001, the receipt of timely and appropriate reimbursements from such insurers is critical to KACC's liquidity. The court is expected to try certain aspects of the case in late 2001 and the remaining issues in 2002. KACC is continuing to receive cash payments from the insurers.

The following tables present historical information regarding KACC's asbestos-related balances and cash flows:

	March 31, 2001	December 31, 2000
Liability (current portion of \$130.0 in both periods)	\$ 486.2	\$ 492.4
Receivable (included in Other assets)(1)	408.0	406.3
	\$ 78.2	\$ 86.1

(1) The asbestos-related receivable was determined on the same basis as the asbestos-related cost accrual. However, no assurances can be given that KACC will be able to project similar recovery percentages for future asbestos-related claims or that the amounts related to future asbestos-related claims will not exceed KACC's aggregate insurance coverage. As of March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, \$43.0 and \$36.9, respectively, of the receivable amounts relate to costs paid. The remaining receivable amounts relate to costs that are expected to be paid by KACC in the future.

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2001	Inception To Date
Payments made, including related legal costs.....	\$ 38.1	\$ 258.6
Insurance recoveries.....	22.5	153.8

As of March 31, 2001

	2001 and 2002	2003 to 2005	Thereafter
Expected annual payment amounts, before considering insurance recoveries.....	\$115.0 - \$150.0	\$25.0 - \$60.0	\$130.0

Management continues to monitor claims activity, the status of lawsuits (including settlement initiatives), legislative developments, and costs incurred in order to ascertain whether an adjustment to the existing accruals should be made to the extent that historical experience may differ significantly from the Company's underlying assumptions. This process resulted in the Company recording charges of \$7.5 (included in Other income (expense) - see Note 9) in the first quarter of 2001, for asbestos-related claims, net of expected insurance recoveries, based on recent cost and other trends experienced by KACC and other companies. While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of these asbestos matters and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred and insurance recoveries that will be received, management currently believes that, based on the factors discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the resolution of asbestos-related uncertainties and the incurrence of asbestos-related costs net of related insurance recoveries should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity. However, as the Company's estimates are periodically re-evaluated, additional charges may be necessary and such charges could be material to the results of the period in which they are recorded.

Labor Matters. In connection with the USWA strike and subsequent lock-out by KACC, which was settled in September 2000, certain allegations of unfair labor practices ("ULPs") were filed with the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB") by the USWA. As previously disclosed, KACC responded to all such allegations and believes that they were without merit. Twenty-two of twenty-four allegations of ULPs previously brought against KACC by the USWA have been dismissed. A trial before an administrative law judge for the two remaining allegations commenced in November 2000 and is continuing. The Company is unable to estimate when the trial will be completed. Any outcome from the trial before the administrative law judge would be subject to additional appeals by the general counsel of the NLRB, the USWA or KACC. This process could take months or years. If these proceedings eventually resulted in a final ruling against KACC with respect to either allegation, it could be obligated to provide back pay to USWA members at the five plants and such amount could be significant. The Company continues to believe that the charges are without merit. While uncertainties are inherent in matters such as this and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs, if any, that may ultimately arise in connection with this matter, the Company does not believe that the ultimate outcome of this matter will have a material adverse impact on the Company's liquidity or financial position. However, amounts paid, if any, in satisfaction of this matter could be significant to the results of the period in which they are recorded.

Other Contingencies. The Company or KACC is involved in various other claims, lawsuits, and other proceedings relating to a wide variety of matters. While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of such matters, and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred, management currently believes that the resolution of such uncertainties and the incurrence of such costs should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

8. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED HEDGING PROGRAMS

In conducting its business, KACC uses various instruments, including forward contracts and options, to manage the risks arising from fluctuations in aluminum prices, energy prices and exchange rates. KACC enters into hedging transactions to limit its exposure resulting from (1) its anticipated sales of alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum products, net of expected purchase costs for items that fluctuate with aluminum prices, (2) the energy price risk from fluctuating prices for natural gas, fuel oil and diesel oil used in its production process, and (3) foreign currency requirements with respect to its cash commitments with foreign subsidiaries and affiliates.

As KACC's hedging activities are generally designed to lock-in a specified price or range of prices, realized gains or losses on the derivative contracts utilized in these hedging activities (except the impact of those contracts discussed below which have been marked-to-market) will generally offset at least a portion of any losses or gains, respectively, on the transactions being hedged. See Note 1 for a discussion of the effects of the new accounting requirements under SFAS No. 133, which is being used for reporting results beginning with the first quarter of 2001. The following table summarizes KACC's derivative hedging positions at March 31, 2001:

Commodity	Period	Notional Amount	Estimated % of Annual Sales/Purchases Hedged	Carrying/Market Value
-----------	--------	-----------------	--	-----------------------

Aluminum (in tons*) -					
Option contracts	4/01 to 12/01	272,000	83%	\$	11.8
Option contracts	2002	319,000	63%		22.6
Option contracts	2003	84,000	17%		5.6
Natural gas (in MMBtus per day) -					
Option contracts and swaps	4/01 to 6/01	9,500	6%		1.1
Australian dollars (A\$ per year) -					
Forwards and option contracts	4/01 to 12/01	A\$ 125.0	82%		(8.5)
Option contracts	2002 to 2005	A\$ 90.0	56%		5.0

* All references to tons in this report refer to metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2001, market value changes in derivative hedging positions included in the above table resulted in a benefit to earnings (included in Other income (expense)) of \$6.8 (see Note 9). However, based on new accounting literature released in April 2001, the Company anticipates that the income statement impact of future mark-to-market changes will be limited as unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in the value of these hedges will be recorded in other comprehensive income starting in the second quarter of 2001.

During late 1999 and early 2000, KACC also entered into a series of transactions with a counterparty that provided KACC with a premium over the forward market prices at the date of the transaction for 2,000 tons of primary aluminum per month during the period January 2000 through June 2001. KACC also contracted with the counterparty to receive certain fixed prices (also above the forward market prices at the date of the transaction) on 4,000 tons of primary aluminum per month over a three year period commencing October 2001, unless market prices during certain periods decline below a stipulated "floor" price, in which case the fixed price sales portion of the transactions terminate. The price at which the October 2001 and after transactions terminate is well below current market prices. These positions do not qualify for treatment as a "hedge" under both previous and current accounting guidelines. Accordingly, the mark-to-market impacts of these positions due to fluctuations in primary aluminum prices are recorded in other income (expense) in the Company's statements of consolidated income. For the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company recorded mark-to-market gains of \$8.5 and \$14.4, respectively, in Other income (expense) associated with the transactions described in this paragraph (see Note 9).

As of March 31, 2001, KACC had sold forward approximately 100% and 80% of the alumina available to it in excess of its projected internal smelting requirements for 2001 and 2002, respectively, at prices indexed to future prices of primary aluminum.

9. OTHER NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Non-Recurring Operating Items. The income (loss) impact associated with non-recurring operating items for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, was as follows:

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Net gains on power sales (Primary aluminum segment) (Note 4)	\$ 228.2	\$ -
Restructuring initiatives (Corporate segment)	-	(2.0)
	\$ 228.2	\$ (2.0)

The first quarter 2000 charge was part of KACC's Primary aluminum and Corporate segments' efficiency initiatives, which resulted in total restructuring charges of \$8.6 representing employee benefit and other costs for approximately 50 job eliminations at KACC's Tacoma facility and approximately 50 employee eliminations due to the consolidation or elimination of certain corporate staff functions. As of March 31, 2001, the total remaining liability associated with both restructuring efforts was \$.4 as the vast majority of the previously accrued job eliminations have occurred. It is anticipated that all such remaining costs will be incurred during 2001.

Other Income (Expense). Amounts included in other income (expense), other than interest expense, for the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, included the following pre-tax gains (losses):

	2001	2000
Mark-to-market gains (Notes 1 and 8)	\$ 15.3	\$ 14.4
Asbestos-related charge (Note 7)	(7.5)	-
All other, net	(.5)	(4.3)
	\$ 7.3	\$ 10.1

10. INTERIM OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company uses a portion of its bauxite, alumina and primary aluminum

production for additional processing at its downstream facilities. Transfers between business units are made at estimated market prices. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000. Business unit results are evaluated internally by management before any allocation of corporate overhead and without any charge for income taxes or interest expense. See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

Financial information by operating segment for the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 is as follows:

	2001	2000

Net Sales:		
Bauxite and Alumina: (1)		
Net sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 137.6	\$ 107.6
Intersegment sales	36.0	56.8
	-----	-----
	173.6	164.4
	-----	-----
Primary Aluminum:(2)		
Net sales to unaffiliated customers	103.0	138.0
Intersegment sales	2.5	82.1
	-----	-----
	105.5	220.1
	-----	-----
Flat-Rolled Products	95.9	157.9
Engineered Products	120.6	163.7
Commodities Marketing	(2.6)	(16.1)
Minority interests	25.8	24.6
Eliminations	(38.5)	(138.9)
	-----	-----
	\$ 480.3	\$ 575.7
	=====	=====
Operating income (loss):		
Bauxite and Alumina (3)	\$ (6.8)	\$ 27.5
Primary Aluminum	4.5	42.0
Flat-Rolled Products	3.2	3.1
Engineered Products	2.7	13.3
Commodities Marketing	(2.0)	(27.6)
Eliminations	3.8	(4.1)
Corporate and Other	(18.2)	(15.3)
Other Non-Recurring Operating Items (Note 9)	228.2	(2.0)
	-----	-----
	\$ 215.4	\$ 36.9
	=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization:		
Bauxite and Alumina (3)	\$ 8.5	\$ 6.0
Primary Aluminum	5.3	6.2
Flat-Rolled Products	4.1	4.1
Engineered Products	3.1	2.8
Corporate and Other	.3	.5
	-----	-----
	\$ 21.3	\$ 19.6
	=====	=====

- (1) Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2001, included approximately 39,700 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and transferred to the Company's Primary aluminum business unit. There were no purchases of alumina from third parties during the first quarter of 2001 for unaffiliated customers. Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2000, included approximately 77,000 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and resold to certain unaffiliated customers of the Gramercy facility and 39,000 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and transferred to the Company's Primary aluminum business unit.
- (2) Beginning in the first quarter of 2001, the Flat-rolled products business unit began purchasing its own primary aluminum rather than relying on the Primary aluminum business unit to supply its aluminum requirements through production or third party purchases. Total purchases of primary aluminum during the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 by the Flat-rolled products business unit and the Engineered products business unit (which was already responsible for purchasing the majority of its primary aluminum requirements) were approximately 47,500 tons and 41,200 tons, respectively. During the quarter ended March 31, 2001, the Primary aluminum business unit purchased approximately 17,200 tons of primary aluminum from third parties to meet existing customer commitments.
- (3) Operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2000, included estimated business interruption insurance recoveries totaling \$25.3. There were no estimated business interruption insurance recoveries during the first quarter of 2001 despite the fact that approximately \$19.0 of abnormal start-up costs were incurred. Depreciation was suspended for the Gramercy facility during the first quarter of 2000 as a result of the July 1999 incident. See Note 2 for additional information.

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

This section should be read in conjunction with the response to Item 1, Part I,

of this Report.

This section contains statements which constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements appear in a number of places in this section (see, for example, "Recent Events and Developments," "Results of Operations," and "Liquidity and Capital Resources"). Such statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes," "expects," "may," "estimates," "will," "should," "plans" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Readers are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve significant risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may vary materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. These factors include the effectiveness of management's strategies and decisions, general economic and business conditions, developments in technology, new or modified statutory or regulatory requirements, and changing prices and market conditions. This section and Part I, Item 1. "Business - Factors Affecting Future Performance" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, each identify other factors that could cause actual results to vary. No assurance can be given that these are all of the factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from the forward-looking statements.

RECENT EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Liquidity/Cash Resources. KACC has significant near-term debt maturities. KACC's ability to make payments on and refinance its debt depends on its ability to generate cash in the future. In addition to being impacted by power sales and normal operating items, the Company's and KACC's near-term liquidity and cash flows will also be affected by the Gramercy incident, net payments for asbestos-related liabilities and possible proceeds from asset dispositions. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources -- Financing Activities and Liquidity" for a discussion of these matters.

Incident at Gramercy Facility. Initial production at KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana, alumina refinery, which had been curtailed since July 1999 as a result of an explosion in the digestion area of the plant, commenced during the middle of December 2000. As of March 31, 2001, the plant was operating at approximately 75% of its newly rated estimated capacity of 1,250,000 tons. Based on current estimates, construction at the facility is expected to be completed during the third quarter of 2001 and the facility is expected to be fully operational by the end of 2001 or early 2002.

Through March 31, 2001, KACC had recorded \$289.3 million of estimated insurance recoveries related to the Gramercy incident and had collected \$268.6 million of such amounts. The remaining balance of approximately \$20.7 million and any additional amounts possibly due to KACC will likely not be recovered until KACC and the insurers resolve certain outstanding issues. The Company anticipates that the remaining issues will not be resolved until late 2001 or early 2002. KACC and the Company continue to believe that a minimum of approximately \$290.0 million of insurance recoveries are probable, that additional amounts are owed to KACC by the insurers, and that the likelihood of any refund by KACC of amounts previously received from the insurers is remote.

See Note 2 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of the incident at the Gramercy facility.

Labor Matters. Although the United Steelworkers of America ("USWA") dispute has been settled and the workers have returned to the facilities, two allegations of unfair labor practices ("ULPs") in connection with the USWA strike and subsequent lock-out by KACC remain to be resolved. The Company believes that the remaining charges made against KACC by the USWA are without merit. See Note 7 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion on the ULP charges.

Strategic Initiatives. KACC's strategy is to improve its financial results by: increasing the competitiveness of its existing plants; continuing its cost reduction initiatives; adding assets to businesses it expects to grow; pursuing divestitures of its non-core businesses; and strengthening its financial position by divesting of part or all of its interests in certain operating assets. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview, Strategic Initiatives in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, for additional information regarding strategic initiatives.

Pacific Northwest Power Sales and Operating Level. During the first quarter of 2001, KACC, in a series of transactions, sold a substantial majority of the remaining power available for its Northwest smelters that it had under contract through September 2001. As a result of such power sales, the Northwest smelters are expected to remain curtailed at least through that date.

KACC has the right to purchase power under a separate contract with the Bonneville Power Administration ("BPA") that would, starting October 1, 2001, provide sufficient power to operate KACC's Trentwood facility as well as approximately 40% of the capacity of its Northwest aluminum smelting operations. Power costs under the new contract are expected to exceed the cost of power under KACC's current BPA contract by as much as 100% in certain periods. There are other terms of the new BPA contract which are also less favorable than the current BPA contract, including the fact that KACC does not have any remarketing rights under the new BPA contract.

KACC is liable for certain severance, supplemental unemployment and early retirement benefits for the USWA workers at the curtailed smelters. A

substantial portion of such costs have been accrued as of March 31, 2001. However, additional accruals may be required depending on when the USWA workers are recalled and when the smelting operations are restarted.

See Note 4 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the power sales, the new BPA contract and additional detail regarding accrued liabilities with respect to the USWA workers.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As an integrated aluminum producer, the Company uses a portion of its bauxite, alumina, and primary aluminum production for additional processing at certain of its downstream facilities. Intersegment transfers are valued at estimated market prices. The following table provides selected operational and financial information on a consolidated basis with respect to the Company for the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000. The following data should be read in conjunction with the Company's interim consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, contained elsewhere herein. See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, for further information regarding segments.

Interim results are not necessarily indicative of those for a full year. Average realized prices for the Company's Flat-rolled products and Engineered products segments are not presented in the following table as such prices are subject to fluctuations due to changes in product mix.

SELECTED OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(Unaudited)
(In millions of dollars, except shipments and prices)

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000

Shipments: (000 tons)		
Alumina (1)		
Third Party	664.0	437.5
Intersegment	182.9	277.6
	-----	-----
Total Alumina	846.9	715.1
	-----	-----
Primary Aluminum(2)		
Third Party	63.9	79.4
Intersegment	1.5	47.9
	-----	-----
Total Primary Aluminum	65.4	127.3
	-----	-----
Flat-Rolled Products(2)	25.0	51.8
	-----	-----
Engineered Products(2)	32.9	47.3
	-----	-----
Average Realized Third Party Sales Price:		
Alumina (per ton)	\$ 194	\$ 218
Primary Aluminum (per pound)	\$.73	\$.79
Net Sales:		
Bauxite and Alumina (1)		
Third Party (includes net sales of bauxite)	\$ 137.6	\$ 107.6
Intersegment	36.0	56.8
	-----	-----
Total Bauxite & Alumina	173.6	164.4
	-----	-----
Primary Aluminum(2)		
Third Party	103.0	138.0
Intersegment	2.5	82.1
	-----	-----
Total Primary Aluminum	105.5	220.1
	-----	-----
Flat-Rolled Products	95.9	157.9
Engineered Products	120.6	163.7
Commodities Marketing	(2.6)	(16.1)
Minority Interests	25.8	24.6
Eliminations	(38.5)	(138.9)
	-----	-----
Total Net Sales	\$ 480.3	\$ 575.7
	=====	=====
Operating Income (Loss):		
Bauxite & Alumina (3)	\$ (6.8)	\$ 27.5
Primary Aluminum	4.5	42.0
Flat-Rolled Products	3.2	3.1
Engineered Products	2.7	13.3
Commodities Marketing	(2.0)	(27.6)
Eliminations	3.8	(4.1)
Corporate and Other	(18.2)	(15.3)
Other Non-Recurring Operating Items (Note 9)	228.2	(2.0)
	-----	-----
Total Operating Income	\$ 215.4	\$ 36.9
	=====	=====
Net Income	\$ 119.6	\$ 11.7

Capital Expenditures

=====	=====
\$ 44.0	\$ 16.7
=====	=====

- (1) Net sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, included approximately 39,700 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and transferred to the Company's Primary aluminum business unit. There were no purchases of alumina from third parties during the first quarter of 2001 for unaffiliated customers. Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2000, included approximately 77,000 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and resold to certain unaffiliated customers and 39,000 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and transferred to the Company's Primary aluminum business unit.
- (2) Beginning in the first quarter of 2001, the Flat-rolled products business unit began purchasing its own primary aluminum rather than relying on the Primary aluminum business unit to supply its aluminum requirements through production or third party purchases. Total purchases of primary aluminum during the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 by the Flat-rolled products business unit and the Engineered products business unit (which was already responsible for purchasing the majority of its primary aluminum requirements) were approximately 47,500 tons and 41,200 tons, respectively. During the quarter ended March 31, 2001, the Primary aluminum business unit purchased approximately 17,200 tons of primary aluminum from third parties to meet existing customer requirements.
- (3) Operating income for the three months ended March 31, 2000, included estimated business interruption insurance recoveries totaling \$25.3. There were no estimated business interruption insurance recoveries during the first quarter of 2001 despite the fact that approximately \$19.0 of abnormal start-up costs were incurred. Additionally, depreciation was suspended for the Gramercy facility during the first quarter of 2000 as a result of the July 1999 incident. See Note 2 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

OVERVIEW

The Company's operating results are sensitive to changes in prices of alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum products, and also depend to a significant degree on the volume and mix of all products sold and on KACC's hedging strategies. Primary aluminum prices have historically been subject to significant cyclical price fluctuations. See Notes 1 and 8 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of KACC's hedging activities.

Changes in global, regional, or country-specific economic conditions can have a significant impact on overall demand for aluminum-intensive fabricated products in the transportation, distribution, and packaging markets. Such changes in demand can directly affect the Company's earnings by impacting the overall volume and mix of such products sold. To the extent that these end-use markets weaken, demand can also diminish for what the Company sometimes refers to as the "upstream" products: alumina and primary aluminum.

During the three months ended March 31, 2000, the Average Midwest United States transaction price ("AMT price") per pound of primary aluminum was \$.79 per pound. During the three months ended March 31, 2001, the average AMT price was \$.75 per pound. The average AMT price for primary aluminum for the week ended April 27, 2001 was \$.73 per pound.

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2001, COMPARED TO QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2000

SUMMARY

The Company reported net income of \$119.6 million, or \$1.50 of basic income per common share, for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, compared to net income of \$11.7 million, or \$.15 of basic income per common share, for the same period of 2000. However, results for the quarters ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 included material special items as summarized below:

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
As reported, earnings per common share	\$ 1.50	\$.15
Less material special (gains) losses:		
Net gains from power sales	(1.75)	-
Excess overhead and other fixed costs associated with curtailed Northwest smelting operations	.04	-
Mark-to-market gains	(.12)	(.11)
Asbestos-related charges	.06	-
Abnormal Gramercy start-up costs	.15	-
Corporate restructuring charge	-	.01
	-----	-----
	\$ (.12)	\$.05
	=====	=====

Net sales in the first quarter of 2001 totaled \$480.3 million compared to \$575.7 million in the first quarter of 2000.

Bauxite and Alumina. Third party net sales of alumina were up significantly for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, as compared to the same period in 2000. A 51% increase in third party shipments was partially offset by a 11% decrease in third party average realized prices. The increase in quarter-over-quarter

shipments resulted primarily from the timing of shipments as well as the restart of production at the Gramercy refinery in December 2000. The decrease in average realized prices was due to a decrease in primary aluminum market prices to which the Company's third-party alumina sales contracts are linked.

Intersegment net sales of alumina for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 decreased 37% as compared to the same period in 2000 as a result of a 34% decrease in intersegment shipments and a 4% decrease in the intersegment average realized price. The decrease in shipments was primarily due to the potline curtailments at the Company's Washington smelters. The decrease in the intersegment average realized price is the result of decreases in primary aluminum prices from period to period as intersegment transfers are made on the basis of primary aluminum market prices on a lagged basis of one month.

Segment operating income for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 decreased significantly compared to the comparable period in 2000, as the increase in net shipments only partially offset the decrease in the average realized sales prices. Also, operating income for 2001 was adversely affected by abnormal Gramercy related start-up costs of approximately \$19.0 million as well as higher natural gas and fuel oil costs. As discussed more fully in Note 2 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, abnormal Gramercy-related costs in 2000 were offset by estimated business interruption insurance recoveries.

Primary Aluminum. Third party net sales of primary aluminum decreased 25% for the first quarter of 2001 as compared to the same period in 2000 as a result of a 19% decrease in third party shipments and a 7% decrease in third party averaged realized prices. The decrease in shipments was primarily due to the curtailment of the potlines at the Washington smelters during the last half of 2000. The decrease in the average realized prices was primarily due to the decrease in primary aluminum market prices.

Intersegment net sales of primary aluminum for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 decreased significantly compared to the same period in 2000 primarily as a result of a substantial decrease in intersegment shipments due to a change in the Company's methodology for handling aluminum supply logistics for the Flat-rolled products business unit. Beginning in the first quarter of 2001, the Flat-rolled products business unit began purchasing its own primary aluminum rather than relying on the Primary aluminum business unit to supply its aluminum requirements through production or third party purchases.

Segment operating income (before non-recurring items) for the quarter period ended March 31, 2001, was down from the comparable period in 2000. The primary reason for the decrease was the decreases in the average realized prices and net shipments discussed above as well as overhead and other fixed costs associated with the curtailed Northwest smelting operations, which totaled approximately \$12.0 million during the first quarter of 2001. The Company believes that approximately half of such costs incurred are "excess" to the run rate that can be achieved during the curtailment process. Management is in the process of determining the appropriate actions to minimize the excess outflows associated with the curtailed operations. Period over period results were also unfavorably impacted by higher energy costs at the 49%-owned Anglesey Aluminum Limited ("Anglesey") aluminum smelter, resulting from a new power contract entered into by Anglesey at the end of the first quarter of 2000.

Segment operating income for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, discussed above, excludes non-recurring net power sales gains of \$228.2 million.

Flat-Rolled Products. Net sales of flat-rolled products decreased significantly during the first quarter 2001 as compared to 2000 as a 52% decrease in shipments was partially offset by a 26% increase in average realized prices. The decrease in shipments was primarily due to reduced shipments of can body stock as a part of the planned exit from this product line in the last half of 2000. The increase in average realized prices primarily reflects the change in product mix from the can body stock to heat-treat products (which have a higher price and operating margin to other products).

Segment operating income for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, was essentially flat when compared to the comparable period in 2000 as the increase in heat-treat products shipments was offset by the can body stock exit. Modest benefits from power load shedding by the business unit were substantially offset by higher natural gas prices and labor expenses.

Engineered Products. Net sales of engineered products decreased by 26% during the first quarter 2001 as compared to 2000, as a 31% decrease in product shipments was offset by a 6% increase in average realized prices. The decrease in product shipments was the result of reduced ground transportation shipments due to softening market demand. The increase in average realized prices reflects a shift in product mix to higher value-added products.

The change in segment operating income for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, as compared to the comparable period in 2000 was primarily attributable to the price and volume factors described above. However, the segment's results were also adversely impacted by higher period over period natural gas prices totaling approximately \$4.0 million.

Commodities Marketing. Net sales for this segment represent net settlements with third-party brokers for derivative positions. Operating income represents the combined effect of such net settlements, any net premium costs associated with the purchase or sale of options, as well as net results of internal hedging activities with KACC's fabricated products segments. The decrease in operating loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 as compared to the same period in 2000 results from the 2001 hedging positions having higher minimum and maximum price ranges than the positions in 2000. This is primarily the result of the timing of

when the hedging position activities were completed.

Eliminations. Eliminations of intersegment profit vary from period to period depending on fluctuations in market prices as well as the amount and timing of the affected segments' production and sales.

Corporate and Other. Corporate operating expenses (excluding non-recurring items) represent corporate general and administrative expenses which are not allocated to the Company's business segments. The increase in corporate operating expenses in the quarter ended March 31, 2001, as compared to the comparable period in 2000 was due largely to higher medical and pension cost accruals for active and retired employees.

Corporate operating results for the quarter ended March 31, 2000, exclude costs related to staff reduction and efficiency initiatives of \$2.0 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

See Note 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2000, for a listing of the Company's indebtedness and information concerning certain restrictive debt covenants.

Operating Activities. At March 31, 2001, the Company had working capital of \$62.9 million, compared with working capital of \$170.7 million at December 31, 2000. The decrease in working capital primarily resulted from:

- - an increase in the current portion of long-term debt due to the reclassification of the \$225.0 principal amount of the 97/8% Senior Notes, due February 2002 (the "97/8% Senior Notes") to current liabilities offset by KACC's first quarter 2001 repayment of \$30.4 of outstanding borrowings under its credit agreement, as amended (the "Credit Agreement").
- - a decrease in accrued salaries, wages and related expenses resulting primarily from the payment of previously accrued employee-related compensation applicable to job reductions as a part of the September 2000 labor settlement or associated with workers at the curtailed Northwest smelters.
- - an increase in other receivables primarily due to an increase in power proceeds receivable (reflecting the difference between the \$88.0 million receivable at year-end 2000, which was collected in the first quarter of 2001, and the \$120.0 million receivable at March 31, 2001, reflecting amounts related to first quarter 2001 power sales that will be collected periodically through October 2001.

Investing Activities. Capital expenditures during the quarter ended March 31, 2001, were \$44.0 million, including \$36.1 million for the rebuilding of the Gramercy facility. The remainder of the 2001 capital expenditures were incurred to improve production efficiency and reduce operating costs at the Company's other facilities. Total consolidated capital expenditures, excluding capital expenditures in 2001 to finish rebuilding the Gramercy facility, are expected to be between \$60.0 and \$80.0 million per annum in each of 2001 and 2002 (of which approximately 15% is expected to be funded by the Company's minority partners in certain foreign joint ventures). See "-Financing Activities and Liquidity" below for a discussion of Gramercy-related capital spending.

Management continues to evaluate numerous projects all of which would require substantial capital, both in the United States and overseas. The level of capital expenditures may be adjusted from time to time depending on the Company's price outlook for primary aluminum and other products, KACC's ability to assure future cash flows through hedging or other means, the Company's financial position and other factors.

Financing Activities and Liquidity: Short-Term. KACC uses its Credit Agreement to provide short-term liquidity requirements and for letters of credit to support operations. During the three months ended March 31, 2001, month-end borrowing amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement have been as high as approximately \$94.0 million, which occurred in February 2001, primarily as a result of costs incurred and capital spending related to the Gramercy rebuild, net of insurance reimbursements. The average amount of borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement during the first quarter 2001 was approximately \$47.5 million. However, as of April 30, 2001, there were no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement and the Company currently expects limited, if any, borrowings for the balance of the Credit Agreement term. Outstanding letters of credit at April 30, 2001, were approximately \$45.8 million.

The Credit Agreement expires in August 2001. It is the Company's and KACC's intention to extend or replace the Credit Agreement prior to its expiration. However, in order for the Credit Agreement to be extended, on a short-term basis, beyond August 2001, KACC will have to have a demonstrable way to mitigate the \$225.0 million of 97/8% Senior Notes. For the Credit Agreement to be extended past February 2003, both the 97/8% Senior Notes and the \$400.0 million of 12 3/4% Senior Subordinated Notes, due February 2003, will have to be retired and/or refinanced. As of April 30, 2001, KACC had approval from the Credit Agreement lenders to purchase up to \$50.0 million of the 97/8% Senior Notes. As of April 30, 2001, KACC had purchased approximately \$1.0 million of 97/8% Senior Notes.

KACC is in active negotiations with third parties involving five potential asset transactions, any one of which, together with cash flow from operations, would enable the Company to address the approaching 97/8% Senior Notes maturity. KACC expects to be in a position to announce further details during the second quarter of 2001. It is unlikely, however, that it will consummate all of the transactions under consideration. Further, there can be no assurance as to the

likelihood, timing or terms of such sales.

In addition to being impacted by power sales, normal operating variables and asset sales, the Company's and KACC's near-term liquidity will also, as more fully discussed below, be affected by, among other things, two significant items: the Gramercy incident and the amount of net payments for asbestos liabilities.

KACC will continue to incur abnormal start-up costs and capital spending until all construction activity at the Gramercy facility is completed and full production is restored. As more fully discussed in Note 2 of Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, unless KACC is successful in obtaining additional insurance recoveries from its insurers, it will have to fund all of the remaining Gramercy-related capital expenditures as well as any incremental costs or losses incurred at Gramercy. It is believed that such amounts will total between \$50.0 and \$100.0 million during the balance of 2001 depending on, among other things, the ultimate cost of the rebuild, the elapsed time of the rebuild and the amount of start-up costs/inefficiencies.

During the three months ended March 31, 2001, KACC paid \$38.1 million of asbestos-related settlement and defense costs and received insurance reimbursement of \$22.5 million for asbestos-related matters. KACC's 2001 and 2002 cash payments, prior to insurance recoveries, for asbestos-related costs are estimated to be between \$115.0 million and \$150.0 million per year. The Company believes that KACC will recover a substantial portion of asbestos payments from insurance. However, insurance reimbursements have historically lagged KACC's payments. Delays in receiving future insurance repayments would have an adverse impact on KACC's liquidity. During 2000, KACC filed suit against a group of its insurers, after negotiations with certain of the insurers regarding an agreement covering both reimbursement amounts and the timing of reimbursement payments were unsuccessful. The litigation is intended, among other things, to: (1) ensure that the insurers provide KACC with timely and appropriate reimbursement payments for asbestos-related settlements and related legal costs incurred; and (2) to resolve certain issues between the parties with respect to how specific provisions of the applicable insurance policies are to be applied. Given the significance of expected asbestos-related payments in 2001 and 2002 based on settlement agreements in place at March 31, 2001, the receipt of timely and appropriate reimbursements from such insurers is critical to KACC's liquidity. The court is expected to try certain aspects of the case in late 2001 and the remaining issues in 2002. KACC is continuing to receive cash payments from the insurers.

Management believes that the Company's existing cash resources, together with cash flows from operations, power sales and anticipated asset dispositions, as well as borrowings under the Credit Agreement, will be sufficient to satisfy its working capital, debt maturities and capital expenditure requirements for the next year. However, no assurance can be given that existing and anticipated cash sources will be sufficient to meet the Company's short-term liquidity requirements or that additional sources of cash will not be required.

Long-Term. As of March 31, 2001, the Company's total consolidated indebtedness was \$923.6 million. There were no revolving credit borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement. KACC's ability to make payments on and to refinance its debt on a long-term basis depends on its ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond KACC's control. With respect to long-term liquidity, management believes that operating cash flow, together with the ability to obtain both short and long-term financing, should provide sufficient funds to meet KACC's and the Company's working capital, financing and capital expenditure requirements. However, no assurance can be given that KACC will be able to refinance its debt on acceptable terms.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

MAXXAM Inc. ("MAXXAM") and one of its wholly owned subsidiaries collectively own approximately 63% of the Company's Common Stock, with the remaining approximately 37% of the Company's Common Stock being publicly held. Certain of the shares of the Company's Common Stock beneficially owned by MAXXAM are subject to a pledge agreement by MAXXAM and its subsidiary.

The Company has an effective "shelf" registration statement covering the offering from time to time of up to \$150.0 million of equity securities. Any such offering will only be made by means of a prospectus. The Company also has an effective "shelf" registration statement covering the offering of up to 10,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock that are owned by MAXXAM. The Company will not receive any of the net proceeds from any transaction initiated by MAXXAM pursuant to this registration statement.

The Credit Agreement does not permit the Company, and significantly restricts KACC's ability, to pay any dividends on their common stocks.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information included under Item 7A. "QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK" in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, is incorporated by reference.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Mead Environmental Penalty

In May 2001, KACC agreed to pay a penalty of \$150,000 and to deposit into a fund

