UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

[X] Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001

[] Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number 1-7615

Kirby Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	74-1884980		
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)		
55 Waugh Drive, Suite 1000, Houston, TX	77007		
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)		
(713) 435-1	000		
(Registrant's telephone number	, including area code)		
No Chang	e		
(Former name former address a	nd former fiscal year		

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Yes [X] No []

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.10 par value per share, on May 11, 2001 was 24,046,697.

PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

KIRBY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)

ASSETS

	March 31, 2001	December 31, 2000	
	(\$ in thousands)		
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable: Trade - less allowance for doubtful accounts Insurance claims and other	6, 235	80,493 6,910	
Inventory - finished goods Prepaid expenses Deferred income taxes	6,857 3,220 	15,650 7,034 3,721	
Total current assets	108,752	118,466	
Property and equipment Less accumulated depreciation	•	724,176 270,369	
	458,513 	453,807 	
Investments in marine affiliates Goodwill - less accumulated amortization Other assets		12,784 162,604 1,607	
	\$742,159 ======	\$749,268 ======	

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	2001	December 31, 2000
		thousands)
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt Income taxes payable	\$ 5,335 8,181	\$ 5,335 3,393 35,877 49,119 3,313
Accounts payable	34,904	35,877
Accrued liabilities	47,471	49,119
Deferred revenues	3,773	3,313
Total current liabilities	99,664	97,037
Long-term debt - less current portion		288,037
Deferred income taxes	87,837	89,138
Minority interests	3,073	3,308
Other long-term liabilities	10,957	89,138 3,308 9,099
	371,720	389,582
Contingencies and commitments		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value per share. Authorized		
20,000,000 shares. Common stock, \$.10 par value per share. Authorized		
60,000,000 shares, issued 30,907,000 shares.	3,091	3,091
Additional paid-in capital	175,587	175,575
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,088)	
Retained earnings	209,363	175,575 202,608
	386,953	
Less cost of 6,880,000 shares in treasury (7,025,000 at December 31, 2000)	116,178	118.625
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		118,625
	270,775	262,649
	\$ 742,159	\$ 749,268 ======

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2001	2000	
	(\$ in thousa per share	nds, except	
Revenues: Marine transportation Diesel engine services	\$ 111,951 21,177	\$ 107,502 18,954	
	133,128	126,456	
Costs and expenses: Costs of sales and operating expenses Selling, general and administrative Taxes, other than on income Depreciation and other amortization Amortization of goodwill	84,891 17,089 2,704 10,563 1,530	81,533 15,122 2,575 10,407 1,354	
	116,777	110,991	
Operating income Equity in earnings of marine affiliates Other expense Interest expense	16,351 716 (473) (5,144)	15,465 837 (156) (5,863)	
Earnings before taxes on income Provision for taxes on income	11,450 4,695	10,283 4,216	
Net earnings	\$ 6,755 ======	\$ 6,067 ======	
Net earnings per share of common stock: Basic	\$.28 ======	=======	
Diluted	\$.28 ======	\$.25	

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

		ended March 31,
		2000
	(\$ in tho	
Cash flows from operating activities: Net earnings Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by	\$ 6,755	\$ 6,067
operations: Depreciation and amortization Provision (credit) for deferred income taxes Equity in earnings of marine affiliates, net of distributions and	12,093 (138)	
contributions Other	509 433	38 387
Increase in cash flows resulting from changes in operating working capital	7,520	5,628
Net cash provided by operating activities		24,279
Cash flows from investing activities: Proceeds from sale and maturities of investments Capital expenditures Proceeds from disposition of assets Other	(15,272) 29 10	2,277 (13,311) 1,869 (40)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,233)	(9,205)
Cash flows from financing activities: Payments on bank revolving credit agreements, net Payments on long-term debt Purchase of treasury stock Other	(18,100) (84) 1,903	(11,000) (84) (1,879) (159)
Net cash used in financing activities	(16,281)	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,342)	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,658	3,571
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 316	\$ 5.523
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: Cash paid during the period: Interest Income taxes	\$ 4,050 \$ 215	

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements of Kirby Corporation and consolidated subsidiaries (the "Company") contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position as of March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, and the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000.

(1) BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The condensed financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, certain information and footnote disclosures, including significant accounting policies normally included in annual financial statements, have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. It is suggested that these condensed financial statements be read in conjunction with the Company's latest Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) ACQUISITIONS

On October 12, 2000, the Company completed the acquisition of the Powerway Division of Covington Detroit Diesel-Allison, Inc. ("Powerway") for \$1,428,000 in cash. With the acquisition of Powerway, the Company became the sole distributor of aftermarket parts and service for Alco diesel engines throughout the United States for marine, power generation and industrial applications. Goodwill is amortized over 10 years. On November 1, 2000, the Company completed the acquisition of West Kentucky Machine Shop, Inc. ("West Kentucky") for an aggregate consideration (before post-closing adjustments) of \$6,674,000, consisting of \$6,629,000 in cash, the assumption of \$20,000 of West Kentucky's existing debt and \$25,000 of merger costs. The acquisition of West Kentucky provided the Company with increased distributorship capabilities with Falk Corporation, a reduction gear manufacturer used in marine and industrial applications. Goodwill is amortized over 15 years. The acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Financing for the two acquisitions was through the Company's revolving credit agreement.

(3) CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING METHOD

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

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(3) CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING METHOD - (Continued)

earnings. Hedge effectiveness is measured at least quarterly based on the relative cumulative changes in fair value between the derivative contract and the hedged item over time. Any change in fair value resulting from ineffectiveness, as defined by SFAS 133, is recognized immediately in earnings.

At January 1, 2001, the Company did not hold any derivative financial instruments, therefore the adoption of SFAS No. 133 had no effect on the Company's consolidated statement of earnings or balance sheet.

From time to time, the Company has utilized and expects to continue to utilize derivative financial instruments with respect to a portion of its interest rate risks to achieve a more predictable cash flow by reducing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These transactions generally are swaps and are entered into with major financial institutions. Derivative financial instruments related to the Company's interest rate risks are intended to reduce the Company's exposure to increases in the benchmark interest rates underlying the Company's variable rate revolving credit facility. Through December 31, 2000, gains and losses from the Company's interest rate financial instruments have been recognized in interest expense in the periods for which the derivative financial instruments relate.

In February 2001, the Company executed two interest rate swap agreements to hedge its exposure to increases in the benchmark interest rate underlying the variable rate credit facilities. The swap agreements each have a notional amount of \$50 million. Under the swap agreements, the Company pays a fixed rate of interest of 5.6625% and 5.625%, respectively, and receives a floating rate based on a one month USD LIBOR rate. The interest rate swap is designated as a cash flow hedge, therefore, the changes in fair value, to the extent the swap is effective, are recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged interest expense is recognized in earnings. No gain or loss on ineffectiveness was required to be recognized. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement was a \$1,673,000 liability at March 31, 2001. Approximately \$564,000 of the loss included in accumulated other comprehensive income is anticipated to be transferred into earnings over the next twelve months based on current interest rates. Amounts were determined as of March 31, 2001 based on quoted market values, the Company's portfolio of derivative instruments, and the Company's measurement of hedge effectiveness.

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(4) COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Company's total comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Net earnings Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments,	\$ 6,755	\$ 6,067
net of tax Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, net of tax	(1,088) 	101
Total comprehensive income	\$ 5,667 ======	\$ 6,168 ======

(5) SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following table sets forth the Company's revenues and profit (loss) by reportable segment for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 and total assets as of March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000 (in thousands):

	Three months en	ded March 31,
	2001	2000
Revenues: Marine transportation Diesel engine services	\$ 111,951 21,177	\$ 107,502 18,954
	\$ 133,128 =======	\$ 126,456 ======
Segment profit (loss): Marine transportation Diesel engine services Other	\$ 15,750 2,229 (6,529)	\$ 15,030 2,037 (6,784)
	\$ 11,450 ======	\$ 10,283 ======
	March 31, 2001	December 31, 2000
Total assets: Marine transportation Diesel engine services Other	\$ 672,663 46,146 23,350 \$ 742,159	\$ 673,999 45,344 29,925 \$ 749,268

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(5) SEGMENT INFORMATION - (Continued)

The following table presents the details of "Other" segment profit (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2001	2000	
General corporate expenses	\$(1,641)	\$(1,651)	
Gain on disposition of assets	13	49	
Interest expense	(5,144)	(5,863)	
Equity in earnings of marine affiliates	716	837	
Other expense	(473)	(156)	
	\$(6,529)	\$(6,784)	
	======	======	

The following table presents the details of "Other" total assets as of March 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2001	December 31, 2000
General corporate assets Investment in marine affiliates	\$11,076 12,274	\$17,141 12,784
The definition of the state of		
	\$23,350	\$29,925
	======	======

(6) TAXES ON INCOME

Details of the provision for taxes on income for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Provision for taxes on income:		
Current	\$ 4,293	\$ 3,503
Deferred	(112)	423
State and local	514	290
	\$ 4,695	\$ 4,216
	======	======

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(7) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table presents the components of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Net earnings	\$ 6,755	\$ 6,067
	=====	======
Basic earnings per share:		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	23,987 =====	24,493 ======
Basic earnings per share	\$.28	\$.25
Daoid callings per chare	======	======
Diluted earnings per share:		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	23,987	24,493
Dilutive shares applicable to stock options	108	101
Shares applicable to diluted earnings	24,095	24,594
	======	======
Diluted earnings per share	\$.28	\$.25
	======	======

Certain outstanding options to purchase approximately .5 million and 1.0 million shares of common stock were outstanding at March 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Such options were excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they would have been antidilutive.

(8) CONTINGENCIES

On January 9, 2001, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), in conjunction with other federal and state law enforcement officials, executed a warrant to seize records pertaining to the dry cargo barge cleaning operations of a subsidiary of the Company located in Highlands, Texas. The dry-cargo barges cleaned last carried cargoes such as grain, coal, steel and other dry-bulk commodities. Based on the information available at present to the Company, the EPA is investigating possible violations of the Clean Water Act by the subsidiary. The Company is cooperating with federal and state officials in the investigation. As the investigation is in its preliminary stage, the Company is unable to ascertain the extent of its exposure, if any, in this matter.

In August 2000, the Company and four affiliates were among a large group of companies that received a request for information from the EPA pursuant to Section 104 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act concerning a potential Superfund site, the Palmer Barge Line Site, located in Port Arthur, Texas. In October 2000, the Company submitted its

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(8) CONTINGENCIES - (Continued)

response to the EPA's request. Based on the information currently available, the Company is unable to ascertain the extent of its exposure, if any, in this matter

In addition, there are various other suits and claims against the Company, none of which in the opinion of management will have a material effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Management has recorded necessary reserves and believes that it has adequate insurance coverage or has meritorious defenses for these other claims and contingencies.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Statements contained in this Form 10-Q that are not historical facts, including, but not limited to, any projections contained herein, are forward-looking statements and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Such statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," or "continue" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. The actual results of the future events described in such forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q could differ materially from those stated in such forward-looking statements. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are: adverse economic conditions, industry competition and other competitive factors, adverse weather conditions such as high water, low water, fog and ice, marine accidents, lock delays, construction of new equipment by competitors, including construction with government assisted financing, government and environmental laws and regulations, and the timing, magnitude and number of acquisitions made by the Company.

The Company, through its marine transportation segment, is a provider of marine transportation services, operating a fleet of 871 inland tank barges, with 15.6 million barrels of capacity, and 215 inland towing vessels, transporting industrial chemicals and petrochemicals, refined petroleum products, black oil and agricultural chemicals along the United States inland waterways. The Company's marine transportation segment also operates one offshore dry-bulk barge and tug unit and serves as managing partner of a 35% owned offshore marine partnership, consisting of four dry-bulk barge and tug units. The partnership is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The segment is strictly a provider of transportation services for its customers and does not assume ownership of any of the products that it transports.

In February 2001, the Company, through its marine transportation segment, leased 94 double hull inland tank barges from the Dow Chemical Company ("Dow"). The inland tank barges were acquired by Dow as part of the recent merger between Union Carbide Corporation ("Union Carbide") and Dow. During a transition period, estimated to be 90 to 180 days, the leased barges will be employed exclusively in Dow's Union Carbide service prior to being integrated into the Company's marine transportation fleet under its amended long-term contract with Dow.

The Company, through its diesel engine services segment, sells genuine replacement parts, provides service mechanics to overhaul and repair large medium-speed diesel engines and reduction gears, and maintains facilities to rebuild component parts or entire large medium-speed diesel engines or entire reduction gears. The segment services the marine, power generation and industrial, and shortline and industrial railroad markets.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company reported net earnings of 6,755,000, or 28 per share, on revenues of 133,128,000 for the 2001 first quarter, compared with net earnings of 6,067,000, or 25 per share, on revenues of 126,456,000 for the 2000 first quarter.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - (CONTINUED)

For purposes of this Management's Discussion, all earnings per share are "Diluted earnings per share." The weighted average number of common shares for the 2001 and 2000 first quarter were 24,095,000 and 24,594,000, respectively. The decrease in the weighted average number of common shares for the 2001 first quarter compared with the 2000 first quarter primarily reflected the purchase of 757,000 shares of treasury stock by the Company during the second, third and fourth quarters of 2000.

The following table sets forth the Company's revenues and percentage of such revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2001 compared with the three months ended March 31, 2000 (dollars in thousands):

	Th	ree months e	nded March 3	1,		
	2001		2000		Increase (decrease)	
	Amounts	% 	Amounts	% 	Amounts	%
Revenues:	\$111,951	84%	¢107 E02	85%	¢ 4 440	4%
Marine transportation Diesel engine services	21, 177	16	\$107,502 18,954	15	\$ 4,449 2,223	12
	\$133,128 ======	100% =====	\$126,456 ======	100% ======	\$ 6,672 ======	5% ======

Revenues for the marine transportation segment increased 4% for the 2001 first quarter compared with the 2000 first quarter. The increase reflects an unseasonably strong refined petroleum products, black oil and liquid fertilizer markets in the 2001 first quarter, offset in part by a declining chemical and petrochemical market. The strong refined products market was the result of low Midwest inventory levels. The black oil demand was driven mainly by high crude and natural gas pricing, thus creating a better market for residual fuel as boiler fuel, as well as the high demand for asphalt for use in the active rebuilding of the U.S. highway infrastructure. During the 2001 first quarter, high natural gas prices caused the U.S. manufacturers of nitrogen based fertilizer to curtail production, therefore, the strong U.S. demand for liquid fertilizer, the result of low Midwest inventory levels, was met by foreign manufacturers. The significant import of fertilizer resulted in a disruption of the traditional U.S. rail and barge distribution patterns and created additional barging opportunities for the marine transportation segment. Revenues generated from Dow's Union Carbide service from the date of the lease, February 8, 2001, through March 31, 2001, totaled approximately \$2,300,000. Such revenues generated a nominal amount of operating earnings, as the leased barges were employed exclusively in Dow's Union Carbide service.

Chemical and petrochemical volumes transported softened in the second half of 2000, and specifically the fourth quarter, the result of a slowing economy and inventory adjustments. That softness in volumes remained in the 2001 first quarter.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - (CONTINUED)

During the 2001 first quarter, contract renewals were generally at modestly higher rates and spot market rates reflected a modest continual upward trend. During the 2001 first quarter, as well as the 2000 first quarter, approximately 70% of movements were under term contracts and 30% were spot market transactions.

The marine transportation operations were hampered by adverse weather conditions during the 2001 first quarter. Along the Gulf Coast, heavy fog and strong winds caused delays, thereby increasing transit times. Operations on the Illinois River ceased for the majority of January due to ice. In February and March, high water caused navigational problems on the Mississippi River. Weather conditions during the 2001 first quarter were more severe than conditions experienced during the 2000 first quarter.

In the 2000 first quarter, chemical, petrochemical and black oil movements were strong. Refined products and fertilizer movements were unseasonably strong. The strong refined products movements were the result of low Midwest inventory levels and favorable price differentials between the Gulf Coast and Chicago. The stronger than normal fertilizer movements were the result of low inventory levels in the Midwest terminals.

The diesel engine services segment's revenues for the 2001 first quarter increased 12% compared with the segment's 2000 first quarter revenues, reflecting the full quarter impact of the two service company acquisitions, one acquired in October 2000 and one in November 2000. Diesel engine service revenues also benefited from a strong East Coast field service market, a favorable Great Lakes market and a strong Gulf Coast drilling and offshore supply vessel market. The shortline and industrial railroad market and the West Coast fishing market continued to experience weakness. For the 2000 first quarter, the segment benefited from a slowly mending Gulf Coast drilling and offshore supply vessel market, a strong inland river market and a strong nuclear market.

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses and percentage of each for the three months ended March 31, 2001 compared with the three months ended March 31, 2000 (dollars in thousands):

		ee months end	T	(d)			
	200		200	90 	increase ((decrease)	
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	
Costs and expenses:							
Costs of sales and operating expenses	\$ 84,891	73%	\$ 81,533	73%	\$ 3,358	4%	
Selling, general and administrative	17,089	15	15,122	14	1,967	13	
Taxes, other than on income	2,704	2	2,575	2	129	5	
Depreciation and amortization	12,093	10	11,761	11	332	3	
	\$116,777	100%	\$110,991	100%	\$ 5,786	5%	
	=======	=======	=======	=======	=======	=======	

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - (CONTINUED)

Total costs and expenses, excluding interest expense, for the 2001 first quarter increased 5% compared with the 2000 first quarter. The first quarter 2001 costs and expenses included the lease and operating expenses of the 94 Dow barges leased in February 2001, and the full quarter impact of the costs and expenses of the two diesel engine service companies acquired in the 2000 fourth quarter.

The 2001 first quarter costs and expenses also reflected higher fuel costs, with the average price per gallon consumed five cents higher than the average price per gallon consumed during the 2000 first quarter. As stated above, both the 2001 and the 2000 first quarters were negatively impacted by weather conditions, which decreased revenues and increased operating expenses. Ice conditions, and low and high water conditions require additional horsepower to complete movements, additional fuel and other variable expenses associated with longer transit times.

The following tables set forth the operating income and operating margins by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2001 compared with the three months ended March 31, 2000 (dollars in thousands):

Three months ended March 31,

	20	901	2	000		
	Operating income	Operating	Operating income	Operating	Increase	(decrease)
	(loss)	margin	(loss)	margin	Amounts	%
Marine transportation Diesel engine services Corporate and other	\$ 15,750 2,229 (1,628)	14.1% 10.5%	\$ 15,030 2,037 (1,602)	14.0% 10.7%	\$ 720 192 (26)	5% 9% (2)%
	\$ 16,351		\$ 15,465		\$ 886	6%
	========		=======		======	======

The following table sets forth the equity in earnings of affiliates, other expense, and interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2001 compared with the three months ended March 31, 2000 (dollars in thousands):

	Three months en	Increase (decrease)			
	2001	2000	Amount	% 	
Equity in earnings of marine affiliates Other expense Interest expense	\$ 716 \$ (473) \$ (5,144)	\$ 837 \$ (156) \$ (5,863)	\$ (121) \$ 317 \$ (719)	(14)% 203% (12)%	

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - (CONTINUED)

Equity in earnings of marine affiliates, consisting primarily of four offshore dry-cargo barge and tug units owned through a partnership with a public utility of which the Company has a 35% interest, reflected a 14% decrease for the 2001 first quarter compared with the corresponding 2000 quarter. The offshore units operating under the partnership primarily transport coal with a backhaul of limestone rock. During the 2001 first quarter, several of the voyages were one way voyages without the rock backhaul.

The 12% decrease in interest expense for the 2001 first quarter over the 2000 first quarter primarily reflected lower interest rates and lower debt levels. The average debt and average interest rate for the 2001 first quarter were \$284,939,000 and 7.22%, compared with average debt of \$316,359,000 and 7.33% for the 2000 first quarter, respectively.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Balance Sheet

Total assets as of March 31, 2001 were \$742,159,000, compared with \$749,268,000 as of December 31, 2000. The following table sets forth the significant components of the balance sheet as of March 31, 2001 compared with December 31, 2000 (dollars in thousands):

	Marrah Od	Dagamhau 04	Increase (decrease)			
	March 31, 2001	December 31, 2000	Amount	%		
Assets:						
Current assets	\$ 108,752	\$ 118,466	\$ (9,714)	(8)%		
Property and equipment, net	458,513	453,807	4,706	1		
Investments in marine affiliates	12,274	12,784	(510)	(4)		
Goodwill, net	161,112	162,604	(1,492)	(1)		
Other assets	1,508	1,607	(99)	(6)		
	\$ 742,159	\$ 749,268	\$ (7,109)	(1)%		
	=======	=======	======	======		
Liabilities and stockholders' equity:						
Current liabilities	\$ 99,664	\$ 97,037	\$ 2,627	3%		
Long-term debt	269,853	288,037	(18,184)	(6)		
Deferred taxes	87,837	89,138	(1,301)	(1)		
Other long-term liabilities	14,030	12,407	1,623	13		
Stockholders' equity	270,775	262,649	8,126	3		
	\$ 742,159	\$ 749,268	\$ (7,109)	(1)%		
	========	========	=======	======		

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY - (CONTINUED)

Balance Sheet - (Continued)

Working capital as of March 31, 2001 totaled \$9,088,000, compared with \$21,429,000 as of December 31, 2000. The significant decrease was primarily attributable to a \$4,342,000 decrease in cash and cash equivalents, a \$1,959,000, or 2% decrease in trade accounts receivable, a \$2,060,000 or 13% decrease in inventory and a \$4,788,000, or 141% increase in income taxes payable. The 141% increase in income taxes payable was the result of the first quarter 2001 estimated federal income tax payment being paid on April 15, 2001.

Long-term debt, less current portion, decreased 6% during the 2001 first quarter, reflecting the payment of \$18,184,000, the result of the favorable cash flow provided by operating activities during the quarter.

Stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2001 increased 3% during the 2001 first quarter, primarily reflecting the Company's net earnings of \$6,755,000, the \$2,447,000 reduction in treasury stock from the exercise of employee stock options during the quarter, less a \$1,088,000 decrease in other comprehensive income for recognizing the fair value of the Company's interest rate swap financial derivatives discussed under Long-Term Financing.

Long-Term Financing

In February 2001, the Company entered into two five-year \$50,000,000 interest rate swap contracts with two banks to hedge the Company's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. Under the terms of the contracts, the Company will pay to the banks interest at an average fixed rate of 5.64% based on a notional \$100,000,000 of debt and, in turn, the Company will be paid the floating rate of LIBOR (London Interbank offered Rate). The transaction converts \$100,000,000 of the Company's variable debt to an effective rate of 6.64% when taking the 100 basis point loan spread the Company pays on its variable debt into account.

In April 2001, the Company entered into two three-year \$25,000,000 interest rate swap contracts with two banks to hedge the Company's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. Under the terms of the contracts, the Company will pay to the banks interest at a fixed rate of 4.96% based on a notional \$50,000,000 of debt and, in turn, the Company will be paid the floating rate of LIBOR. The transaction converts \$50,000,000 of the Company's variable debt to an effective rate of 5.96% when taking the 100 basis point loan spread the Company pays on its variable debt into account.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY - (CONTINUED)

Merger Related Charge

In connection with the acquisition of Hollywood Marine, Inc. in October 1999, the Company recorded \$4,502,000 of pre-tax merger related charges in the fourth quarter of 1999 to combine the acquired operations with those of the Company. Such charges were as follows (in thousands):

Severance for Company employees	\$2,061
Exit of insurance mutual	870
Corporate headquarters lease abandonment	1,571
	\$4,502
	======

The cash portion of the merger related charges totaled \$3,248,000. The non-cash portion of the charges consisted of \$748,000 for the write-off of the Company's leasehold improvements of its former corporate headquarters and \$506,000 for severance pay for changes in stock option terms.

In 2000, the Company recorded additional merger related charges of \$199,000, consisting of a \$482,000 charge associated with the termination of the corporate headquarters' lease, and a \$283,000 credit to reduce the estimates of remaining expenditures.

The components of the cash charge incurred, the actual cash payments made and the accrued balances of March 31, 2001 were as follows (in thousands):

		1999 TOTAL CASH PAID IN PORTION 1999			2000 TOTAL CASH PORTION		PAID IN 2000		PAID IN 2001		ACCRUED AT MARCH 31, 2001	
Severance for Company employees Exit of insurance mutual Corporate headquarters lease	\$	1,555 870	\$	13 	\$	(268)	\$	659 870	\$	563 	\$	52
abandonment		823		106		366		707		376		
	\$ ===	3,248	\$	119	\$	98		2,236	\$	939	\$	52 =====

The Company expects that the accrued severance remaining at March 31, 2001 will be paid by June 2001.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY - (CONTINUED)

Capital Expenditures

In September 2000, the marine transportation segment entered into a contract for the construction of six double hull, 30,000 barrel capacity, inland tank barges for use in the transportation of chemicals, petrochemicals and refined petroleum products. In April 2001, the first barge was placed into service. The second barge is anticipated to be delivered in June 2001, with the remaining four barges scheduled to be delivered one every 60 days thereafter. The total purchase price of the six barges is approximately \$8,500,000. Financing of the construction of the six barges is through operating cash flows and available credit under the Company's Credit Agreement.

In January 2001, the marine transportation segment entered into a contract for the construction of five double hull, 30,000 barrel capacity inland tank barges for use in the asphalt trade. Delivery of the first barge is expected in August 2001, and the remaining four asphalt barges are scheduled to be delivered one every 30 days thereafter. The total purchase price of the five barges is approximately \$9,000,000. Financing of the construction of the five barges will be through operating cash flows and available credit under the Company's Credit Agreement.

Capital expenditures in the 2001 first quarter were \$15,272,000, of which \$1,926,000 were for fleet and project construction and \$13,346,000 were primarily for the upgrading of the existing marine transportation fleet. Capital expenditures in the 2000 first quarter were \$13,311,000, primarily for upgrading the existing marine transportation fleet.

Treasury Stock

During the 2001 first quarter, the Company did not purchase any treasury stock. As of May 11, 2001, the Company had 1,502,000 shares available under its common stock repurchase authorization. Historically, treasury stock purchases have been financed by borrowings under the Company's Credit Agreement and through its operating cash flows. The Company is authorized to purchase its common stock on the New York Stock Exchange and in privately negotiated transactions. When purchasing its common stock, the Company is subject to price, trading volume and other market considerations. Shares purchased may be used for reissuance upon the exercise of stock options, in future acquisitions for stock or for other appropriate corporate purposes.

Liquidity

The Company generated net cash provided by operating activities of \$27,172,000 and \$24,279,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Both comparable quarters were positively impacted by favorable cash flow from working capital, \$7,520,000 for the 2001 first quarter and \$5,628,000 for the 2000 first quarter.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY - (CONTINUED)

Liquidity - (Continued)

The Company accounts for its ownership in its 35% owned marine transportation partnership under the equity method of accounting, recognizing cash flow upon the receipt or distribution of cash from the partnership. For the 2001 and 2000 first quarters, the Company received \$1,225,000 and \$875,000, respectively, of cash from the marine partnerships.

Funds generated are available for acquisitions, capital construction projects, treasury stock repurchases, repayment of borrowings associated with each of the above and for other operating requirements. In addition to net cash flow provided by operating activities, the Company also had available as of May 11, 2001, \$92,000,000 under its Credit Agreement and \$121,000,000 under its medium term note program. As of May 10, 2001, the Company had \$10,000,000 available under its line of credit with Bank of America. The Company's scheduled principal payments during the next 12 months are \$5,335,000.

During the last three months, inflation has had a relatively minor effect on the financial results of the Company. The marine transportation segment has long-term contracts which generally contain cost escalation clauses whereby certain costs, including fuel, can be passed through to its customers; however, there is typically a 30 to 90 day delay before contracts are adjusted for fuel prices. The repair portion of the diesel engine services segment is based on prevailing current market rates.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on certain of its outstanding debt and changes in fuel prices. The outstanding loan balance under the Company's revolving credit agreements bears interest at variable rates based on prevailing short-term interest rates in the United States and Europe. At March 31, 2001, the Company had \$214,000,000 of floating rate debt outstanding. Notes issued under the Company's medium term note program may bear fixed or variable interest rates, although the notes issued to date have all been fixed rate notes. The potential impact on the Company of fuel price increases is limited because most of its term contracts contain escalation clauses under which increases in fuel costs, among others, can be passed on to the customers, while its spot contract rates are set based on prevailing fuel prices. The Company does not presently use commodity derivative instruments to manage its fuel costs. The Company has no foreign exchange risk.

From time to time, the Company has utilized and expects to continue to utilize derivative financial instruments with respect to a portion of its interest rate risks to achieve a more predictable cash flow by reducing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These transactions generally are swaps and are entered into with major financial institutions. Derivative financial instruments related to the Company's interest rate risks are intended to reduce the Company's exposure to increases in the benchmark interest rates underlying the Company's variable rate revolving credit facility. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instrument transactions for speculative purposes.

In February 2001, the Company executed two five-year interest rate swap agreements to hedge its exposure to increases in the benchmark interest rate underlying the variable rate credit facilities. The swap agreements each have a notional amount of \$50 million. Under the swap agreements, the Company pays a fixed rate of interest of 5.6625% and 5.625%, respectively, and receives a floating rate based on a one month USD LIBOR rate. The interest rate swap is designated as a cash flow hedge, therefore, the changes in fair value, to the extent the swap is effective, are recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged interest expenses are recognized in earnings. No gain or loss on ineffectiveness was required to be recognized. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement was a \$1,673,000 liability at March 31, 2001. Approximately \$564,000 of the loss included in accumulated other comprehensive income is anticipated to be transferred into earnings over the next twelve months based on current interest rates. Amounts were determined as of March 31, 2001 based on quoted market values, the Company's portfolio of derivative instruments, and the Company's measurement of hedge effectiveness.

In April 2001, the Company executed two three-year interest rate swap agreements to hedge its exposure to increases in the benchmark interest rate underlying the variable rate credit facilities. The swap agreements each have a notional amount of \$25 million. Under the swap agreements, the Company will pay a fixed rate of interest of 4.96% and receive a floating rate based on a one month USD LIBOR rate. The interest rate swap is designated as a cash flow hedge, therefore, the changes in fair value, to the extent the swap is effective, will be recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged interest expenses are recognized in earnings.

KIRBY CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES PART 11 - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For a detailed explanation of the material pending legal proceedings against the Company, please refer to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

- Item 4. Results of Votes of Security Holders
- (a) The Registrant held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders on April 17, 2001.
- (b) Proxies for the meeting were solicited pursuant to Regulation 14; there was no solicitation in opposition to management's nominees for directors as listed in the Proxy Statement, and all such nominees were elected.

Class I Directors elected to serve until the 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders were George A. Peterkin, Jr. and Robert G. Stone, Jr. Class II Directors elected to serve until the 2003 Annual Meeting of Stockholders were Bob G. Gower, J. H. Pyne and Richard C. Webb. Class III Directors elected to serve until the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders were C. Sean Day, William M. Lamont, Jr. and C. Berdon Lawrence. No other director previously in office continued as a director or continued in office after the meeting.

(c) A proposal to approve the 2001 Employee Stock Option Plan was also approved by the Stockholders at the Annual Meeting. The number of affirmative, negative and abstained votes with respect to the matter was as follows:

> For 18,414,775 Against 3,452,554 Abstain 39,949

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits:

None

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

There were no reports on Form 8-K filed for the three months ended March 31, 2001.

SIGNATURES

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.

KIRBY CORPORATION (Registrant)

By: /s/ NORMAN W. NOLEN

Norman W. Nolen

Executive Vice President

Dated: May 11, 2001