# CAPITAL PROPERTIES INC /RI/ Form 10QSB October 31, 2003

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-QSB

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 0-9380

CAPITAL PROPERTIES, INC. (Name of small business issuer in its charter)

RHODE ISLAND
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

05-0386287 (IRS Employer Identification No.)

100 DEXTER ROAD
EAST PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02914

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(401) 435-7171

(Small business issuer's telephone number, including area code)

Check whether the small business issuer: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the small business issuer was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No []

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the Issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date:

As of October 31, 2003, the Issuer had 3,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock and 299,956 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes [ ] No [X]

PART I

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CAPITAL PROPERTIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 (UNAUDITED)

ASSETS	
Properties and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)	\$14,912,000 1,878,000
Property tax settlement	1,700,000 89,000
Accrued rental income	432,000
	\$19,052,000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses:	
Property taxes Other Income taxes payable Deferred income taxes, net	\$ 1,040,000 399,000 480,000 3,652,000
	5,571,000
Shareholders' equity: Class A common stock, \$.01 par; authorized 6,000,000 shares;	
issued and outstanding 3,000,000 shares	30,000
issued and outstanding 299,956 shares Excess stock, \$.01 par; authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued	3,000
and outstanding	11,795,000 1,653,000
	13,481,000
	\$19,052,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CAPITAL PROPERTIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine S	
	2003	2002	2003	
<pre>Income:    Revenues:</pre>				
Leasing, including property tax settlement of \$1,700,000 in 2003	\$ 2,560,000 458,000	\$ 689,000 403,000	\$ 4,166, 1,568,	

Interest	2,000	1,092,000 3,000	5,
		1,095,000	
Expenses:			
Expenses applicable to:			
Leasing		618,000	
Petroleum storage facilities		470,000	
General and administrative		242,000	760,
Interest	27,000		27 <b>,</b>
	1,423,000	1,330,000	
<pre>Income (loss) before income taxes</pre>			
<pre>Income tax expense (benefit):</pre>			
Current	470 000	(118,000)	480,
		43,000	
Deferred	,	43,000	133,
	637,000	(75,000)	613 <b>,</b>
Net income (loss)	\$ 960,000	\$ (160,000)	\$ 944,
		=======	======
Basic income (loss) per common			
share	\$ .29	\$ (.05)	\$
		========	·
Dividends on common stock	\$	\$	Ś
Dividends on Common Stock	========		======

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CAPITAL PROPERTIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 AND 2002 (UNAUDITED)

	 2003	 2002
Cash flows from operating activities:  Net income (loss)	\$ 944,000	\$ (356,000)
net cash provided by operating activities:  Depreciation	313,000 133,000	314,000 742,000
prepaids, accounts payable, income taxes and accrued expenses	 (992 <b>,</b> 000)	 121,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	398,000	821,000

Cash used in investing activities, purchase of properties and equipment		(153,000)		(173,000)
Cash used in financing activities, payment of dividends				(99,000)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1	245,000 ,633,000		549,000
Cash and cash equivalents, ending		,878,000 =====	\$ 1	,716,000
Supplemental disclosures, cash paid or received for income taxes:  Cash paid	\$	9,000		9,000
Refunds received		381,000	\$	724,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CAPITAL PROPERTIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 AND 2002 (UNAUDITED)

#### 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted. These statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2002. In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position as of September 30, 2003 and the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 and the cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002.

The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

## 2. USE OF ESTIMATES:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### 3. PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT:

Properties on lease or held for lease:  Land and land improvements  Parking garage	\$ 3,740,000 2,500,000
	6,240,000
Petroleum storage facilities:  Land and land improvements  Buildings and structures  Tanks and equipment	5,106,000 709,000 9,013,000
	14,828,000
Office equipment	84,000  21,152,000
Less accumulated depreciation:  Properties on lease or held for lease  Petroleum storage facilities  Office equipment	975,000 5,188,000 77,000
	6,240,000
	\$14,912,000

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Under a 1990 agreement with the State of Rhode Island, the Company was obligated to pay the State \$158,000 for the construction of certain improvements in the Capital Center Project area. In December 1999, the Company attempted to tender the \$158,000 to the State in satisfaction of its obligation, which amount was reported as an addition to properties and equipment. Subsequently, the State claimed that the Company owed interest in the amount of \$130,000, which the Company disputed. In July 2000, the Company and the State reached an agreement whereby the Company agreed to pay a total of \$65,000 in interest. The State was unable to locate the original note and to deliver a discharge of the mortgage held by it with respect to this property. The Company commenced proceedings against the State in the Rhode Island Superior Court seeking an order from the Superior Court that, upon payment of the \$223,000, the Company would be discharged from all responsibility under the note and that the note would be paid in full. In September 2003, the Company paid the State the \$223,000 and a consent judgment was entered in Superior Court discharging and canceling the note and mortgage.

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF LEASING ARRANGEMENTS:

At September 30, 2003, the Company had entered into seven long-term land leases covering ten land parcels; of these leases, four will not commence until construction begins.

The Company also leases various parcels of land for outdoor advertising

purposes for remaining terms of up to 28 years and for public parking purposes under short-term cancellable leases.

For those leases with presently known scheduled rent increases, the cumulative excess of straight-line over contractual rentals (considering scheduled rent increases over the 30 to 149 year terms of the leases) amounted to \$15,386,000 through September 30, 2003.

Management has concluded that a portion of the excess of straight-line over contractual rentals (\$432,000 at September 30, 2003) is realizable when payable over the terms of the leases.

The three long-term land leases which have commenced provide that the tenants pay the City of Providence for real property taxes, which amounts are excluded from leasing revenues and expenses applicable to leasing on the accompanying consolidated statements of income (loss). These tenant payments attributable to the Company's land are as follows: for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, \$86,000 and \$81,000 respectively; and for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, \$264,000 and \$247,000, respectively.

#### 5. PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES:

### Current operations:

The Company and a petroleum distribution company (Petroleum Company) are parties to an agreement whereby the Company operates the entire Petroleum Facilities for the Petroleum Company. The Company is responsible for labor, insurance, property taxes and other operating expenses, as well as capital improvements. Through April 30, 2003, the agreement provided for a monthly fee which increased annually by 4.5%, as well as an additional \$.10 per barrel for every barrel in excess of 2,000,000 barrels in any agreement year (contingent revenues). For the agreement year ended April 30, 2003, throughput

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exceeded 2,000,000 barrels in December 2002. For the agreement year ended April 30, 2002, throughput exceeded 2,000,000 barrels in January 2002. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, the Company earned contingent revenues of \$264,000 and \$135,000, respectively.

Effective May 1, 2003, the Company and Petroleum Company entered into an amended and restated lease agreement (Amended Agreement) which, among other things, provides as follows: (1) the Amended Agreement will expire April 30, 2013, but will continue thereafter on a year-to-year basis unless terminated by either party upon ninety days' written notice; (2) the Petroleum Company may terminate the Amended Agreement after five years upon one year written notice; (3) the monthly fee is \$147,000 (an increase of \$30,000) and is subject to annual cost of living adjustments; (4) the Petroleum Company will reimburse the Company for any increase in real property taxes over the 2002 level; and (5) the Company will receive an additional \$.10 per barrel for every barrel in excess of 4,000,000 barrels of throughput in any twelve-month period ending on April 30 during each year the Amended Agreement is in effect. Also effective May 1, 2003, the Petroleum Company was granted the option to purchase the Petroleum Facilities at any time during the term of the Amended Agreement under the terms and conditions set forth in an option agreement. In a separate but related agreement, the Petroleum Company agreed to pay a portion of certain

costs which may be incurred at the Wilkesbarre Pier. [See Wilkesbarre Pier below].

#### Environmental incidents:

In March 2002, during testing of monitoring wells at the Petroleum Facilities, the Company's consultant sampled a groundwater monitoring well located on that portion of the Petroleum Facilities purchased in 2000 and discovered free floating phase product. Preliminary laboratory analysis indicated that the product was gasoline, which is not a product the Company ever stored at its Petroleum Facilities. However, in the 1950's gasoline was stored on the Company's property by a predecessor owner. The Company commenced an environmental investigation and analysis, and the results indicate that the gasoline is not coming from the Company's Petroleum Facilities. The Company notified the State of Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM). The Company will continue to monitor RIDEM's investigation of this contamination to ensure that the responsible party addresses this contamination.

The Company maintains what management believes to be adequate levels of insurance. The Company notified its insurance company of the contamination. The insurance company advised the Company that coverage is only provided under policies in place at the time the contamination occurs.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company incurred costs totaling \$102,000 during its initial investigation and laboratory analysis. Currently, the Company is not incurring significant costs in connection with this matter and is unable to determine the costs it might incur to remedy the situation as well as any costs to investigate, defend and seek reimbursement from the responsible party with respect to this contamination. This situation does not affect current operations at the Petroleum Facilities.

In 1994, a leak was discovered in a 25,000 barrel storage tank at the Petroleum Facilities which allowed the escape of a small amount of fuel oil. All required notices were made to RIDEM. In 2000, the tank was demolished and testing of the groundwater indicated that

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there were no large pooling of contaminants. In 2001, RIDEM approved a plan whereby the Company installed a passive system consisting of three wells and commenced monitoring the wells. In December 2002, the Company determined that it would no longer incur significant costs in connection with the implementation of this monitoring plan and reversed into income a previously recorded payable of \$50,000. In the spring of 2003, RIDEM decided that the passive monitoring system previously approved was not sufficient and is now requiring the Company to install an active remediation system for the removal of product from the contaminated site. The Company anticipates installing the system before year—end at an estimated cost of \$50,000, at which time this amount will be included in properties and equipment on the Company's balance sheet. The Company anticipates that the ongoing cost of meeting its obligations under the new remediation plan will not be significant.

## Wilkesbarre Pier:

Wilkesbarre Pier (the Pier) is a deep-water pier in East Providence,

Rhode Island, now owned by the Company, which is integral to the operation of the Petroleum Facilities. The Pier and the Petroleum Facilities are connected by two petroleum pipelines. In 1995, the Company and Providence and Worcester Railroad Company (Railroad) (the then owner of the Pier) entered into an agreement which, among other provisions, gave the Company the right to acquire the Pier for \$1. The Company and Railroad have a common controlling shareholder.

Effective January 1, 1998, Railroad and a company which uses the Pier to off-load primarily gasoline from ships to its terminal (Oil Company) entered into an agreement (the Agreement) whereby Oil Company agreed to pay annual fees for five years (\$185,000 in 2002). In January 1998, the Company exercised its right and acquired the Pier, and Railroad assigned its rights under the Agreement to the Company. The Agreement was extended to March 31, 2003 at a monthly fee of \$15,000, which Agreement terminated at that time. Under the terms of the Agreement, the owner of the Pier was not required to make any repairs to the Pier.

In May 2000, the Fire Department of the City of East Providence (Fire Department) notified the Company, Oil Company and another company then related to Oil Company (Other Company) that there was a lack of adequate fire protection at the Pier and required them to install certain equipment and facilities. The Company demanded that Other Company take steps to commence and complete the performance of all work and to supply all material required to satisfy the Fire Department.

In August 2000, Oil Company and Other Company (collectively Plaintiffs) filed a lawsuit against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island (the Court) claiming fraud on the part of Railroad and sought rescission of the Agreement and other agreements. The Company filed counterclaims against Other Company, including one for damages based on Other Company's failure to comply with the order and direction of the Fire Department as well as the failure of Other Company to comply with certain other agreements. Plaintiffs amended their complaint in June 2001 to include additional claims. Following the close of discovery, the Court dismissed all the fraud claims. The Court later bifurcated the trial of the jury claims for damages and the non-jury claims for declaratory and injunctive relief.

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The jury claims were tried in December 2002. The jury returned a verdict against the Company in the amount of \$100,000, which amount was recorded as an expense in 2002 and is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses, other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The Company filed a post-trial motion requesting that the Court vacate the verdict. In September 2003, judgment was entered against the Company in the amount of \$100,000 plus \$27,000 in interest through that date. Interest expense in the amount of \$27,000 is included in the accompanying statements of income for 2003. The Court entered judgment as a matter of law against the Company on the Company's claim that Other Company was obligated to pay for the installation of certain fire suppression equipment on the Pier.

In June 2003, the remaining non-jury claims were tried and in September 2003 the Court rendered its decision as follows. The Court ordered Other Company to install a new sixteen-inch pipeline on the Pier for the Company's use and benefit. The Court rejected Other Company's claim that it was not obligated to pay for the fire suppression equipment on

the Pier as well as Other Company's claim that the Company remove or relocate the fire suppression equipment. However, the Court also held that Oil Company and Other Company had the right to use the north side of the Pier pursuant to a deed in 1941 but declined the Company's request that it declare what are the corresponding obligations attached to that right.

The Company appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Neither Oil Company nor Other Company filed an appeal. A briefing schedule has not been issued. A decision on appeal is expected in 2004.

In connection with this litigation, the Company incurred legal fees as follows: for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, \$29,000 and \$74,000, respectively; for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002, \$246,000 and \$219,000, respectively. These amounts are included in expenses, petroleum storage facilities on the accompanying consolidated statements of income (loss).

Pursuant to a Guaranty and Indemnity Agreement, the Company filed a lawsuit in September 2002 against Other Company and Other Company's parent in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York seeking reimbursement for all reasonable costs incurred by the Company in defending the Wilkesbarre Pier litigation described above. The matter has been transferred to the U. S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island and is in the discovery stage.

#### 6. CLAIM AGAINST CITY OF PROVIDENCE FOR ATTORNEYS FEES:

In 1997, the City of Providence (the City) revalued certain of the Company's properties within the Capital Center area in downtown Providence, Rhode Island, and reached back six years to assess over \$13,000,000 in back taxes, interest and penalties on the properties based upon a retroactive increase in the assessed values. These increases were not a part of a city-wide revaluation. The Company contended that this action by the City was both unprecedented and illegal.

In another action, the City claimed that the Company was not the owner of a certain parcel of land in the Capital Center (Disputed Parcel), which the Company purchased in 1989 from

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the State of Rhode Island subsequent to the State's acquiring the parcel from the City. Moreover, the City attempted to condemn the Disputed Parcel. The Company contested both the City's claim of ownership and the City's attempt to condemn the Disputed Parcel.

In July 1999, the Rhode Island Superior Court (Superior Court) ruled in favor of the Company and found (1) that both the City's new tax assessments and back taxes were illegal and void, and (2) that the Company is the rightful owner of the Disputed Parcel and that the City had no right to condemn same. The City appealed the judgments to the Rhode Island Supreme Court (Supreme Court), which denied and dismissed the City's appeal in December 1999.

After prevailing on the merits, the Company made claim against the City for attorneys fees.

In July 2000, the City filed a motion to vacate the Superior Court and Supreme Court judgments entered in favor of the Company. In October 2000, the Superior Court denied the motion to vacate and awarded the Company attorneys fees of \$258,000. The City has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. The matter was heard in September 2003 and the Company expects a decision before year-end. Pending the ultimate resolution of the matter, the Company has not reported the award as income in its consolidated financial statements.

#### 7. SETTLEMENT OF CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPERTY TAX DISPUTE:

In each year since 1995 (with the exception of year 2000), the Company has appealed the real estate taxes assessed against one or more of the parcels of land owned by it in the City of Providence. With respect to certain years, the appeals were heard by the Providence Board of Assessment Review and in each case denied. The Company appealed each such denial to the Superior Court. With respect to the remaining years, the Providence Board of Assessment Review has yet to hear the appeals.

At the request of the Court, in August 2003 the Company and the City engaged in mediation in an effort to resolve all property tax disputes. In September 2003, the Company and the City agreed to an omnibus settlement in the amount of \$1,700,000 covering all litigation resulting from tax appeals filed by the Company with the City for real property taxes covering the tax years 1994 through 1999 and 2001 through 2003. The settlement has been approved by the City Council and the Company anticipates payment before year-end. For two of the parcels in the Capital Center area, the assessed values have been set which will result in future annual decreases in real property taxes of approximately \$315,000. With respect to the remaining parcels, no agreement as to assessed value has been reached with the City and there can be no assurance assessments as of December 31, 2003 and subsequent assessments will be satisfactory to the Company.

#### 8. DISPUTE WITH AMTRAK:

The Company is in litigation with the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) concerning various trespasses by Amtrak. During the 1980's, the Company, State, City and Amtrak each conveyed parcels of land in Capital Center so that each party had the land it needed for its designated functions within Capital Center. As part of this arrangement, Amtrak conveyed to the Company approximately 1.9 acres of air rights over Amtrak's Northeast Corridor, which rights began 19.3 feet above the top of rail. Following that

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conveyance, the railroad station and the Company's adjacent parking garage were constructed and partially financed by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA).

In the fall of 1998, as part of Amtrak's electrification of the Northeast Corridor, Amtrak erected towers and a signal bridge within the air rights (the tops of which vary in height between 27 and 42 feet above the top of rail).

In July 1999, Amtrak condemned a three-year temporary easement of all the air rights owned by the Company retroactive to August 1998. In October 1999, the Company received from Amtrak \$335,000, the sum estimated by Amtrak to be just compensation for the property taken.

In May 2001, Amtrak permanently condemned the air rights and a parcel of land adjacent to the air rights (with a carrying value of \$625,000) for which the Company received from Amtrak \$925,000, the amount estimated by Amtrak to be just compensation for the air rights and property taken.

The Company believed that the condemnation amounts paid by Amtrak were inadequate and accordingly, brought suit in the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island (U.S. District Court) against Amtrak seeking additional compensation for the land condemned.

In November 2002, the case was tried in the U.S. District Court and the Company was awarded approximately \$1,500,000, including interest, in additional damages resulting from the aforementioned condemnations. In February 2003, Amtrak appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. In July 2003, Amtrak posted an appeal bond with the Court in the amount of the judgment. The Company is unable to determine when the appeal will be heard and the amount of additional damages, if any, the Company may ultimately receive. Pending the final resolution of the matter, the Company is not reporting the award as income in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### 9. INCOME TAXES:

The permanent condemnation proceeds received in 1999 from the State of Rhode Island qualify for deferred reinvestment for income tax reporting purposes whereby the Company may elect to reduce the income tax basis of qualifying subsequent acquisitions, subject to certain restrictions. In February 2002, the Company effected a qualifying purchase with a consolidated subsidiary and amended its 1999 federal and state income tax returns to claim refunds totaling \$568,000 with respect to condemnation proceeds previously taxed. Through September 30, 2002, the Company received the state refund of \$117,000 plus interest of \$30,000. The federal income tax refund plus interest was received in the fourth quarter of 2002.

For income tax reporting purposes, the Company reported a tax loss for the year ended December 31, 2001 and filed carryback claims that resulted in a refund of federal income taxes previously paid in the amount of \$607,000, all of which was received by June 30, 2002.

For income tax reporting purposes, the Company reported a tax loss for the year ended December 31, 2002 and filed carryback claims that resulted in a refund of federal income

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taxes previously paid in the amount of \$381,000, which amount was received in May 2003. With this refund, the Company has recovered substantially all federal income taxes paid during the carryback period.

Deferred income taxes are recorded based upon differences between financial statement and tax carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The tax effects of temporary differences which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities at September 30, 2003 were as follows:

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	3,850,000
Gross deferred tax assets:	
Professional fees in connection with Amtrak dispute and	
environmental matters	164,000
Other	34,000
	198,000
	\$ 3,652,000

#### 10. OPERATING SEGMENT DISCLOSURES:

The Company operates in two segments: (1) Leasing and (2) Petroleum Storage Facilities.

The Leasing segment consists of the long-term leasing of certain of its real estate interests in downtown Providence, Rhode Island (upon the commencement of which the tenants are required to construct buildings thereon) and locations along interstate and primary highways in Rhode Island and Massachusetts (to a company which has constructed outdoor advertising boards thereon). The Company anticipates that the future development of its remaining properties will consist primarily of long-term ground leases. Pending this development, the Company leases these parcels and an adjacent parking garage for public parking purposes under short-term cancellable leasing arrangements.

The Petroleum Storage Facilities segment consists of the operating of the Petroleum Facilities in East Providence under the Amended Agreement that expires in 2013 at a fixed monthly rate for the Petroleum Company which stores and distributes petroleum products. The Amended Agreement includes provisions to extend and additional payments based upon throughput. (See Note 5.)

The principal difference between the two segments relates to the nature of the operations. The tenants in the Leasing segment incur substantially all of the development and operating costs of the asset constructed on the Company's land, whereas the Company is responsible for the operating and maintenance expenditures as well as capital improvements at the Petroleum Facilities.

The Company makes decisions relative to the allocation of resources and evaluates performance based on income (loss) before income taxes, interest income and expense and certain corporate expenses.

There are no inter-segment revenues.

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The following financial information is used for making operating decisions and assessing performance of the Company's segments:

	Petroleum
	Storage
Leasing	Facilities

Nine months ended September 30, 2003: Revenues: Contractual. Contingent. Option. Property tax settlement.	\$ 1,792,000 90,000 632,000 1,700,000	\$	1,304,000 264,000 	\$
Noncash, excess of contractual over straight-line rentals	(48,000)			
	\$ 4,166,000 =======	\$	1,568,000	\$ ====
Property tax expense	\$ 1,510,000 ======		84,000	\$ ====
Depreciation	\$ 47,000 ======	\$ ==	259,000	\$ ====
<pre>Income (loss) before income taxes</pre>	\$ 2,414,000 =======	\$ ==	(75,000)	\$ ====
Assets	\$ 7,550,000 =======	\$	9,853,000	\$ 1 ====
Additions to properties and equipment	\$ 	\$ ==	41,000	\$
Nine months ended September 30, 2002: Revenues:				
Contractual Contingent Option	\$ 1,682,000 59,000 300,000	\$	1,204,000 135,000 	\$
Noncash, excess of contractual over straight-line rentals	(29,000)			
	\$ 2,012,000	\$	1,339,000	\$ ====
Property tax expense	\$ 1,401,000 ========	\$ ==	79,000	\$
Depreciation	\$ 47,000 ======	\$ ==	259 <b>,</b> 000	\$
<pre>Income (loss) before income taxes</pre>	\$ 243,000	\$	(4,000)	\$
Assets	\$ 5,921,000	\$	9,905,000	\$ 1 ====
Additions to properties and equipment	\$	\$	172,000	\$

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The following is a reconciliation of the segment information to the amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2002:

		2003	
Income: Revenues for operating segments Interest income		5,734,000 5,000	\$
Total consolidated income	\$	5,739,000	\$ ====
Property tax expense:			
Property tax expense for operating segments Unallocated corporate property tax expense		1,594,000	\$
Total consolidated property tax expense	\$	1,595,000	\$ ====
Depreciation:		005.005	
Depreciation for operating segments		306,000 7,000	\$
Total consolidated depreciation		313,000	\$
<pre>Income before income taxes:</pre>			
<pre>Income for operating segments Interest:</pre>	\$		\$
Income  Expense  Unallocated corporate expenses		5,000 (27,000) (760,000)	
Total consolidated income (loss) before income taxes	\$	1,557,000	\$ ====
Assets:		15 400 000	
Assets for operating segments	Ş	17,403,000 1,603,000	\$
Receivables, other Other unallocated amounts		46,000	
Total consolidated assets	\$	19,052,000	\$
Additions to properties and equipment:		44.000	
Operating segments Unallocated corporate additions	\$ 	41,000	\$
Total consolidated additions	\$	41,000	\$

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CAPITAL PROPERTIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THIS REPORT, AND PARTICULARLY THE MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND THE NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTAIN FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS WHICH REPRESENT THE COMPANY'S EXPECTATIONS OR BELIEFS CONCERNING FUTURE EVENTS. THE COMPANY CAUTIONS THAT THESE STATEMENTS ARE FURTHER QUALIFIED BY IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT COULD CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE FOLLOWING: THE ABILITY OF THE COMPANY TO GENERATE ADEQUATE AMOUNTS OF CASH; THE COLLECTIBILITY OF THE ACCRUED RENTAL INCOME WHEN DUE OVER THE TERMS OF THE LONG-TERM LAND LEASES AND THE PROPERTY TAX SETTLEMENT WITH THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE; THE COMMENCEMENT OF ADDITIONAL LONG-TERM LAND LEASES; CHANGES IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT MAY AFFECT EITHER THE CURRENT OR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT ON THE COMPANY'S PARCELS; THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE AMTRAK, OIL COMPANY AND CITY OF PROVIDENCE LAWSUITS; AND EXPOSURE TO CONTAMINATION, CLEANUP OR SIMILAR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATION OF THE PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES.

#### 1. OVERVIEW:

Critical accounting policies:

Critical accounting policies are policies that require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in its Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2002. Not all of these significant accounting policies require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates. Management believes that the Company's revenue recognition policy for long-term leases with scheduled rent increases (leasing segment) meets the definition of "critical."

Certain of the Company's long-term land leases have original terms of 30 to 149 years and contain scheduled rent increases where the future dollar increases are known at the time of the commencement of the lease or at a subsequent date.

The first such lease commenced in 1988, had an original term of 99 years and provides for fixed percentage increases at specified intervals (as well as reappraisal increases). In accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 13 (Accounting for Leases) and certain of its interpretations, rental income related to the fixed percentage increases that are presently known should be recognized on a straight-line basis. To calculate the annual straight-line amount, the 99 annual rental amounts are totaled and this total is divided by 99.

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For this lease, the calculated annual straight-line amount for 1988 was eight times (multiple) the amount paid by the tenant under the terms of the lease (contractual amount). In subsequent years, as the tenant pays higher rents, the multiple gradually decreases until the 57th year of the lease, at which time the contractual amount paid by the tenant will exceed the calculated straight-line amount. If the Company were to report annual revenue for this lease using the straight-line amount, it would record a significant receivable for each of the first 56 years, which receivable would grow to approximately \$33,000,000. Management does not believe that the Company should record a receivable that would not begin to be collected

for  $56\ \text{years}$  (turnaround date) since management could not be assured of collection.

In 1988, management met with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) accounting staff to discuss its concerns over the provisions of FAS No. 13 as they related to a lease of this length which results in the recording of such a significant receivable that would remain on the Company's balance sheet and continue to grow on an annual basis with a turnaround date so far in the future. The Company presented the SEC accounting staff with an application of the accounting policy whereby management would evaluate the collectibility of the receivable on an annual basis and report as leasing revenue only that portion of the receivable that management could conclude would be collectible. The SEC accounting staff did not object to this application by the Company.

Through September 30, 2003, the receivable on this lease has grown to approximately \$14,112,000 (cumulative excess of straight-line over contractual rentals) and management has not been able to conclude that any portion is collectible as the turnaround date is still 41 years away. Accordingly, the Company has not reported any portion of this amount as leasing revenue in its consolidated financial statements and does not anticipate that it can reach such a conclusion until the turnaround date is closer.

By contrast, the Company's long-term lease for outdoor advertising locations had an original term of 30 years, scheduled rent increases where the future dollar increases were known at the time of the commencement of the lease, and a turnaround date in the 9th year. In this instance, management was of the opinion that the receivable was collectible due to the closeness of the turnaround date and other factors. Accordingly, the Company has recognized leasing revenue using the annual straight-line amount in its consolidated financial statements since the inception of the lease.

Although the Company's other long-term land leases provide for scheduled rent increases, the provisions of the leases are such that the future dollar amounts could not be calculated either at the time of the commencement of the lease or now, as such amounts are based on factors that are not presently known, i.e., future cost-of-living adjustments or future appraised values. The Company is reporting the annual rental income under these leases using the contractual amounts in accordance with the provisions of FAS No. 13.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors concurs with the Company's application of its critical accounting policy relating to leasing revenue under long-term land leases.

#### Segments:

The Company operates in two segments, leasing and petroleum storage.

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#### Leasing:

The leasing segment is principally devoted to the leasing of Company-owned land in the Capital Center Project Area (Capital Center), in downtown Providence, Rhode Island under long-term ground leases. The Company owns approximately 18 acres in the Capital Center consisting of 11 parcels. The Capital Center (approximately 77 acres of land) is the result of a development project undertaken by the State of Rhode Island, the City of

Providence, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) and the Company during the 1980's in which two rivers, the Moshassuck and the Woonasquatucket, were moved, a new railroad station (the Railroad Station) was constructed and significant public improvements were made to improve pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the area. The Company has not acted, and does not intend to act, as a developer with respect to any improvements constructed on Company-owned parcels.

The Company first began offering parcels for lease in the late 1980's. As part of the construction of the Railroad Station, the Federal Railroad Administration constructed a 330-car parking garage on one of the Company's parcels adjacent to the Railroad Station, and the Company paid one-half of the construction cost. Subsequently, the Company became sole owner of the parking garage, which is currently leased to an experienced parking operator (parking operator). Three other parcels have been leased by the Company under long-term leases of 99 years or more. Located on these parcels are a 13-story office building, a 225-unit luxury apartment complex and a 114,000 square foot office building. In accordance with the terms of the lease associated with the apartment complex, effective April 1, 2003, the Company is receiving a percentage of the tenant's gross revenue, which presently is approximately \$5,000 per month.

Three of the remaining seven parcels (undeveloped parcels) are the subject of three leases, the term of each of which has not commenced pending completion of development plans and closing of construction financing. During the interim, option payments are being made by the developers under the leases for the undeveloped parcels. Under one of the leases, the developer made a series of six-month option payments, the last of which was paid in June 2003 for the period ending December 27, 2003. In July 2003, this lease was assigned to GTECH Corporation which plans to construct its corporate headquarters on this parcel. Under another lease, the Company receives option payments pursuant to a month-to-month arrangement. Under the third lease, the Company began receiving option payments April 1, 2003. The four remaining undeveloped parcels were the subject of a lease that had not commenced but under which option payments had been made by the developer since April 1, 2003, totaling \$224,000 through September 30, 2003. However, the developer notified the Company that effective October 1, 2003, it is terminating its option and lease. The present monthly income for the remaining options totals \$48,000.

There is no assurance that any one or more of these development projects will actually proceed.

Pending future development or commencement of the leases, five of the parcels are subject to short-term leases with the parking operator.

The Company also owns two land parcels (18,000 sq. ft.) adjacent to the Company's parcels in the Capital Center which are also subject to a short-term lease with the parking operator.

Additionally, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, leases certain outdoor advertising locations along interstate and primary highways in Rhode Island and Massachusetts to an outdoor advertising company. Presently, there are fifty billboard faces leased. The lease

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expires in 2031. The term of the lease is extended for two years for each additional location added. The Company added three locations in 2002.

Petroleum storage:

The Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, owns a 524,500 barrel petroleum storage facility located in East Providence, Rhode Island, and a deep-water pier (Wilkesbarre Pier) and pipeline connecting the Wilkesbarre Pier to the petroleum storage facilities (Petroleum Facilities). The Company and a petroleum distribution company (Petroleum Company) are parties to an agreement whereby the Company operates the entire Petroleum Facilities for the Petroleum Company. The Company is responsible for labor, insurance, property taxes and other operating expenses, as well as capital improvements. Through April 30, 2003, the agreement provided for a monthly fee which increased annually by 4.5%, as well as an additional \$.10 per barrel for every barrel in excess of 2,000,000 barrels in any agreement year.

Effective May 1, 2003, the Company and Petroleum Company entered into an amended and restated lease agreement (Amended Agreement) which, among other things, provides as follows: (1) the Amended Agreement will expire April 30, 2013, but will continue thereafter on a year-to-year basis unless terminated by either party upon ninety days' written notice; (2) the Petroleum Company may terminate the Amended Agreement after five years upon one year written notice; (3) the monthly fee is \$147,000 (an increase of \$30,000) and is subject to annual cost of living adjustments; (4) the Petroleum Company will reimburse the Company for any increase in real property taxes over the 2002 level; and (5) the Company will receive an additional \$.10 per barrel for every barrel in excess of 4,000,000 barrels of throughput in any twelve-month period ending on April 30 during each year the Amended Agreement is in effect. Also effective May 1, 2003, the Petroleum Company was granted the option to purchase the Petroleum Facilities at any time during the term of the Amended Agreement under the terms and conditions set forth in an option agreement. In a separate but related agreement, the Petroleum Company agreed to pay a portion of certain costs which may be incurred at the Wilkesbarre Pier.

Pursuant to an agreement (Agreement) with another company (Oil Company), which afforded that Oil Company the right to use the Wilkesbarre Pier, the Company received annual payments. In 2002, this payment was \$185,000. This Agreement was extended to March 31, 2003 at a monthly fee of \$15,000, which Agreement terminated at that time. As described in Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is in litigation (Wilkesbarre Pier litigation) with Oil Company and a related party over the Agreement and the rights of others to utilize the Wilkesbarre Pier.

In March 2002, during testing of a monitoring well at the Petroleum Facilities, the Company's consultant sampled a groundwater monitoring well on that portion of the Petroleum Facilities purchased in 2000 and discovered free floating phase product. Preliminary laboratory analysis indicated that the product was gasoline, which is not a product the Company ever stored at its Petroleum Facilities. However, in the 1950's gasoline was stored on the Company's property by a predecessor owner. The Company commenced an environmental investigation and analysis, and the results indicate that the gasoline is not coming from the Company's Petroleum Facilities. The Company notified the State of Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM). The Company will continue to monitor RIDEM's investigation of this contamination.

The Company maintains what management believes to be adequate levels of insurance. The Company notified its insurance company of the contamination. The insurance company advised

the Company that coverage is only provided under policies in place at the time the contamination occurs.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company incurred costs totaling \$102,000 during its initial investigation and laboratory analysis. Currently, the Company is not incurring significant costs in connection with this matter and is unable to determine the costs it might incur to remedy the situation as well as any costs to investigate, defend and seek reimbursement from the responsible party with respect to this contamination. This situation does not affect current operations at the Petroleum Facilities.

In 1994, a leak was discovered in a 25,000 barrel storage tank at the Petroleum Facilities which allowed the escape of a small amount of fuel oil. All required notices were made to RIDEM. In 2000, the tank was demolished and testing of the groundwater indicated that there were no large pooling of contaminants. In 2001, RIDEM approved a plan whereby the Company installed a passive system consisting of three wells and commenced monitoring the wells. In December 2002, the Company determined that it would no longer incur significant costs in connection with the implementation of this monitoring plan and reversed into income  ${\tt a}$ previously recorded payable of \$50,000. In the spring of 2003, RIDEM decided that the passive monitoring system previously approved was not sufficient and is now requiring the Company to install an active remediation system for the removal of product from the contaminated site. The Company anticipates installing the system before year-end at an estimated cost of \$50,000. The Company anticipates that the ongoing cost of meeting its obligations under the new remediation plan will not be significant.

The Company manages its exposure to contamination, cleanup or similar costs associated with the Petroleum Facilities through adherence to established procedures for operations and equipment maintenance.

## Condemnation proceedings:

As described in Note 8 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, certain of the Company's property adjacent to Amtrak's Northeast Corridor in Providence, Rhode Island was condemned by Amtrak in 1999 and 2001. The Company believed that the amounts paid by Amtrak were inadequate and made a claim for additional condemnation proceeds. In November 2002 the U. S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island awarded the Company \$1,500,000, including interest, in additional damages. In February 2003, Amtrak appealed the decision to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. In July 2003, Amtrak posted an appeal bond with the Court in the amount of the judgment. The Company is unable to determine when the appeal will be heard and the amount of additional damages, if any, the Company may ultimately receive.

## 2. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

## Leasing segment:

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, exclusive of the property tax settlement, revenue from leasing increased 25% and 23%, respectively, from 2002 due principally to higher option payments received on those leases which will not commence until construction begins, renewals of short-term parking leases, revenue associated with the three billboard locations added in the fourth quarter of 2002, and the commencement of contingent rentals relating to one developed parcel. For the three months ended September 30, 2003,

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expenses applicable to leasing remained approximately at the 2002 level. However, the three months ended September 30, 2002 includes a \$92,000 settlement with Amtrak related to a dispute involving electricity in the Company's parking garage, which is adjacent to the Amtrak passenger station. Excluding the Amtrak settlement amount, for the three months ended September 30, 2003, expenses applicable to leasing increased 19% from 2002 due to an increase in professional fees and property tax expense. Excluding the Amtrak settlement amount, for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, expenses applicable to leasing increased 4% over 2002, due principally to an increase in property tax expense offset by a decrease in professional fees.

Settlement of City of Providence property tax dispute:

In each year since 1995 (with the exception of year 2000), the Company has appealed the real estate taxes assessed against one or more of the parcels of land owned by it in the City of Providence. With respect to certain years, the appeals were heard by the Providence Board of Assessment Review and in each case denied. The Company appealed each such denial to the Superior Court. With respect to the remaining years, the Providence Board of Assessment Review has yet to hear the appeals.

At the request of the Court, in August 2003 the Company and the City engaged in mediation in an effort to resolve all property tax disputes. In September 2003, the Company and the City agreed to an omnibus settlement in the amount of \$1,700,000 covering all litigation resulting from tax appeals filed by the Company with the City for real property taxes covering the tax years 1994 through 1999 and 2001 through 2003. The settlement has been approved by the City Council and the Company anticipates payment before year-end. For two of the parcels in the Capital Center area, the assessed values have been set which will result in future annual decreases in real property taxes of approximately \$315,000. With respect to the remaining parcels, no agreement as to assessed value has been reached with the City and there can be no assurance assessments as of December 31, 2003 and subsequent assessments will be satisfactory to the Company.

#### Petroleum storage:

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, revenue from petroleum storage facilities increased 14% and 17%, respectively, from 2002 resulting principally from higher monthly fees and higher contingent revenues due to a colder winter, offset in part by the March 31, 2003 termination of the agreement with Oil Company for its use of the Wilkesbarre Pier. For the three months ended September 30, 2003, expenses applicable to petroleum storage facilities increased 13% from 2002 principally due to an increase in repairs and maintenance expense offset in part by a decrease in legal fees associated with the Wilkesbarre Pier litigation. For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, expenses applicable to petroleum storage facilities increased 22% from 2002 principally due to an increase in repairs and maintenance expense, insurance costs and expenses associated with the higher volume of throughput at the Petroleum Facilities.

#### General:

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, general and administrative expenses remained approximately at the 2002 level.

The interest expense for 2003 relates to the Wilkesbarre Pier litigation.

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Under Rhode Island law, state income tax losses cannot be carried back, and state tax loss carryforwards are limited to the amount of the federal tax loss carryforward resulting in an income tax benefit for 2002 that does not bear the customary relationship to loss before income taxes.

#### Liquidity:

Historically, the Company has had adequate liquidity to fund its operations.

In 1999, the Company was the recipient of substantial condemnation proceeds from the State of Rhode Island. In February 2002, the Company effected a qualifying purchase with a consolidated subsidiary which permitted it to amend its 1999 federal and state income tax returns to claim refunds totaling \$568,000 with respect to condemnation proceeds previously taxed. Through September 30, 2002, the Company received the state refund of \$117,000 plus interest of \$30,000. For federal income tax reporting purposes, the Company reported a loss for the year ended December 31, 2001, and filed carryback claims that resulted in a refund of federal income taxes previously paid in the amount of \$607,000, all of which was received by September 30, 2002.

For income tax reporting purposes, the Company reported a tax loss for the year ended December 31, 2002 and filed carryback claims that resulted in a refund of federal income taxes previously paid in the amount of \$381,000 which was received in May 2003. With this refund, the Company has recovered substantially all federal income taxes paid during the carryback period.

The Company expects to report taxable income for 2003, requiring the outlay of funds for the payment of federal and state income taxes commencing in December 2003.

In February 2002, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of \$99,000 to holders of Class A and Class B common stock at the rate of \$.03 per share. At subsequent quarterly meetings, the Board of Directors elected to omit the dividend pending resolution of the Company's tax appeals against the City of Providence and other matters. However, in October 2003, the Board re-examined the situation and declared a dividend of \$99,000 to holders of Class A and Class B common stock at the rate of \$.03 per share to be paid in November 2003. The declaration of future dividends and the amount thereof will depend on the Company's future earnings, financial factors and other events.

Under a 1990 agreement with the State of Rhode Island, the Company was obligated to pay the State \$158,000 for the construction of certain improvements in the Capital Center Project area. In December 1999, the Company attempted to tender the \$158,000 to the State in satisfaction of its obligation. The State claimed that the Company owed interest in the amount of \$130,000, which the Company disputed. In July 2000, the Company and the State reached an agreement whereby the Company agreed to pay a total of \$65,000 in interest. The State was unable to locate the original note and to deliver a discharge of the mortgage held by it with respect to this property. The Company commenced proceedings against the State in the Rhode Island Superior Court seeking an order from the Superior Court that, upon payment of the \$223,000, the Company would be discharged from all responsibility under the note and that the note would be paid in full. In September 2003, the Company paid the State the \$223,000 and a consent judgment was entered in the Superior Court discharging and canceling the

note and mortgage. All of the Company's properties are now unemcumbered.

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In January 2003, the Company paid \$112,000 for properties purchased in 2002. The Company will incur approximately \$50,000 for the installation of the active remediation system at the Petroleum Facilities.

As discussed above, in September 2003 the Company reached agreement with the City of Providence settling all litigation resulting from tax appeals and anticipates the receipt of the \$1,700,000 settlement amount in full by year-end.

In connection with the condemnation by Amtrak, in November 2002 the Company was awarded approximately \$1,500,000 including interest in additional damages. In February 2003, Amtrak appealed the decision to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. In July 2003, Amtrak posted an appeal bond with the Court in the amount of the judgment. The Company is unable to determine when the appeal will be heard and the amount of additional damages, if any, the Company may ultimately receive.

While the Company has been adversely impacted by the cost of the Wilkesbarre Pier litigation and the increase in the City of Providence real property taxes, in management's opinion, the Company should be able to generate sufficient amounts of cash to meet all of its anticipated obligations. In the event temporary additional liquidity is required, the Company believes that a line of credit or other arrangements could be obtained by pledging some or all of its unencumbered assets as collateral.

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#### ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As required by Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), the President and Treasurer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the undersigned officers of the Company have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were adequate to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and regulations. There was no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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## PART II

## ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The annual meeting of stockholders was held on April 29, 2003. Of the 3,000,000 "A" shares entitled to vote, 2,807,101 shares of stock were present, in person or by proxy. Of the 299,956 "B" shares entitled to vote, 179,750 shares of stock were present, in person or by proxy.

All directors of the Issuer are elected on an annual basis and the following were so elected at this Annual Meeting: Ronald P. Chrzanowski, Robert H. Eder, Harold J. Harris, Harris N. Rosen and Henry S. Woodbridge, Jr. Of the "A" shares, each director received 2,630,401 affirmative votes; 176,700 votes withheld. Of the "B" shares, each director received 178,883 affirmative and 867 votes withheld.

Also presented for approval was a resolution for the appointment of Lefkowitz, Garfinkel, Champi & DeRienzo P.C. as independent auditors of the accounts of the Issuer for the year 2003. Of the "A" shares, the resolution received 2,791,872 votes for the resolution, 15,103 votes against the resolution, 126 votes abstaining. Of the "B" shares, the resolution received 179,729 votes for the resolution, 15 votes against the resolution and 6 votes abstained.

#### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

## (a) INDEX OF EXHIBITS:

- 3.1 Amended Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Issuer's report on Form 8-K filed December 10, 2001).
- 3.2 By-laws, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to the Issuer's quarterly report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 1999).
- - (i) Dated December 12, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(i) to the Issuer's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001).
  - (ii) Dated December 12, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(ii) to the Issuer's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001).
  - (iii) Dated December 12, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(iii) to the Issuer's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001).
  - (iv) Dated December 12, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(iv)

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to the Issuer's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the Year ended December 31, 2001).

(v) Dated December 12, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(v) to the Issuer's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001).

- (b) MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACTS:
  - (i) Option Agreement to Purchase Real Property and Related Assets, dated June 9, 2003, by and between Dunellen, LLC and Global Companies, LLC. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b)(i) to the Issuer's Report on Form 10-QSB/A for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003)
  - 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of President and Principal Executive Officer
  - 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer
  - 32.1 Certification of President and Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
  - 32.2 Certification of Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- (b) A report on Form 8-K was filed on September 22, 2003 announcing that the Company has agreed to an omnibus settlement with the City of Providence in the amount of \$1,700,000 covering all litigation resulting from tax appeals filed by the Company for real estate taxes on properties in downtown Providence, Rhode Island.

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## SIGNATURE

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Issuer caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CAPITAL PROPERTIES, INC.

By /s/ Ronald P. Chrzanowski
----Ronald P. Chrzanowski

President and Principal Executive Officer

By /s/ Barbara J. Dreyer

Barbara J. Dreyer Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer

DATED: October 31, 2003