

CORRECTIONS CORP OF AMERICA

Form 10-K

February 27, 2014

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

Commission file number: 001-16109

CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

62-1763875
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

10 BURTON HILLS BLVD., NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37215

(Address and zip code of principal executive office)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (615) 263-3000

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: NONE	

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15 (d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the shares of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$3,868,995,909 as of June 30, 2013 based on the closing price of such shares on the New York Stock Exchange on that day. The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding on February 18, 2014 was 115,954,124.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, currently scheduled to be held on May 15, 2014, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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FORM 10-K

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements that are forward-looking statements as defined within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations of forecasts of future events. All statements other than statements of current or historical fact contained in this Annual Report, including statements regarding our future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs, and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words anticipate, believe, continue, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, projects, will, and similar relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on our current plans and actual future activities, and our results of operations may be materially different from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. In particular these include, among other things, statements relating to:

general economic and market conditions, including the impact governmental budgets can have on our per diem rates and occupancy;

fluctuations in our operating results because of, among other things, changes in occupancy levels, competition, increases in costs of operations, fluctuations in interest rates, and risks of operations;

changes in the privatization of the corrections and detention industry and the public acceptance of our services;

our ability to obtain and maintain correctional facility management contracts, including as the result of sufficient governmental appropriations, inmate disturbances, and the timing of the opening of new facilities and the commencement of new management contracts as well as our ability to utilize current available beds and new capacity as development and expansion projects are completed;

increases in costs to develop or expand correctional facilities that exceed original estimates, or the inability to complete such projects on schedule as a result of various factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as weather, labor conditions, and material shortages, resulting in increased construction costs;

changes in government policy and in legislation and regulation of the corrections and detention industry that adversely affect our business, including, but not limited to the impact of a government shutdown, California's utilization of out-of-state private correctional capacity, and the impact of any changes to immigration reform laws;

our ability to meet and maintain qualification for taxation as a real estate investment trust (REIT); and

the availability of debt and equity financing on terms that are favorable to us.

Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this Annual Report may turn out to be inaccurate. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including the risks, uncertainties and assumptions described in Risk Factors.

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In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this Annual Report may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. When you consider these forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in this Annual Report, including in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business.

Our forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this Annual Report.

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PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Overview

We are the nation's largest owner of privatized correctional and detention facilities and one of the largest prison operators in the United States behind only the federal government and three states. We currently own or control 53 correctional and detention facilities and manage 13 additional facilities owned by our government partners, with a total design capacity of approximately 86,000 beds in 20 states and the District of Columbia.

We specialize in owning, operating, and managing prisons and other correctional facilities and providing inmate residential, community re-entry, and prisoner transportation services for governmental agencies. In addition to providing the fundamental residential services relating to inmates, our facilities offer a variety of rehabilitation and educational programs, including basic education, religious services, life skills and employment training and substance abuse treatment. These services are intended to help reduce recidivism and to prepare inmates for their successful reentry into society upon their release. We also provide or make available to inmates certain health care (including medical, dental, and mental health services), food services, and work and recreational programs.

We are a Maryland corporation and were formed in 1983. Our principal executive offices are located at 10 Burton Hills Boulevard, Nashville, Tennessee, 37215, and our telephone number at that location is (615) 263-3000. Our website address is www.cca.com. We make our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), available on our website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after these reports are filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Information contained on our website is not part of this Annual Report.

REIT Conversion

In February 2013, we received a favorable ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) substantially in the form submitted, and announced that we had completed our analysis of the feasibility and potential benefits of a conversion to a real estate investment trust (REIT) and had completed the reorganization of our corporate structure to begin operating as a REIT for federal income tax purposes effective January 1, 2013. We believe that operating as a REIT maximizes our ability to create stockholder value given the nature of our assets, helps lower our cost of capital, draws a larger base of potential stockholders, provides greater flexibility to pursue growth opportunities, and creates a more efficient operating structure.

Since the completion of our REIT reorganization, we provide correctional services and conduct other operations through taxable REIT subsidiaries (TRSs). A TRS is a subsidiary of a REIT that is subject to applicable corporate income tax and certain qualification requirements. Our use of TRSs enables us to comply with REIT qualification requirements while providing correctional services at facilities we own and at facilities owned by our government partners and to engage in certain other operations. A TRS is not subject to the distribution requirements applicable to REITs so it may retain income generated by its operations for reinvestment.

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As a REIT, we generally are not subject to federal income taxes on our REIT taxable income and gains that we distribute to our stockholders, including the income derived from providing prison bed capacity and dividends we earn from our TRSs provision of correctional services to our government partners. However, even if we qualify as a REIT, our TRSs will be required to pay income taxes on their earnings at regular corporate income tax rates.

As a REIT, we generally are required to distribute annually to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains). Our REIT taxable income will not typically include income earned by our TRSs except to the extent our TRSs pay dividends to the REIT. Prior to our REIT reorganization, we operated as a C-corporation for federal income tax purposes. A REIT is not permitted to retain earnings and profits accumulated during the periods it was taxed as a C-corporation, and must make one or more distributions to stockholders that equal or exceed those accumulated amounts. To satisfy this requirement, on April 8, 2013, our Board of Directors declared a special dividend to stockholders of \$675.0 million, or \$6.66 per share of common stock to distribute our accumulated earnings and profits attributable to tax periods ending prior to January 1, 2013. We paid the special dividend on May 20, 2013 to stockholders on record as of April 19, 2013. The special dividend was composed of cash and shares of our common stock, at each stockholder's election, subject to a cap on the total amount of cash equal to 20% of the aggregate amount of the special dividend, or \$135.0 million. The balance of the special dividend was paid in the form of 13.9 million additional shares of our common stock.

Operations

Management and Operation of Correctional and Detention Facilities

Our customers consist of federal, state, and local correctional and detention authorities. For each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, payments by federal correctional and detention authorities represented 44% of our total revenue. Federal correctional and detention authorities primarily consist of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, or the BOP, the United States Marshals Service, or the USMS, and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE.

Our customer contracts typically have terms of three to five years and contain multiple renewal options. Most of our facility contracts also contain clauses that allow the government agency to terminate the contract at any time without cause, and our contracts are generally subject to annual or bi-annual legislative appropriations of funds.

We are compensated for providing prison bed capacity and correctional services at an inmate per diem rate based upon actual or minimum guaranteed occupancy levels. Occupancy rates for a particular facility are typically low when first opened or immediately following an expansion. However, beyond the start-up period, which typically ranges from 90 to 180 days, the occupancy rate tends to stabilize. For the years 2013, 2012, and 2011, the average compensated occupancy of our facilities, based on rated capacity, was 85%, 88%, and 90%, respectively, for all of the facilities we owned or managed, exclusive of facilities where operations have been discontinued.

Operating Procedures

Pursuant to the terms of our customer contracts, we are responsible for the overall operations of our facilities, including staff recruitment, general administration of the facilities, facility maintenance, security, and supervision of the offenders. We are required by our customer contracts to maintain certain levels of insurance coverage for general liability, workers' compensation, vehicle liability, and property loss or damage. We are also required to indemnify our customers for claims and costs arising out of our operations and, in certain

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cases, to maintain performance bonds and other collateral requirements. Approximately 93% of the facilities we operated at December 31, 2013, excluding owned facilities that were idle, were accredited by the American Correctional Association Commission on Accreditation. The American Correctional Association, or ACA, is an independent organization comprised of corrections professionals that establishes accreditation standards for correctional and detention institutions.

We provide a variety of rehabilitative and educational programs at our facilities. Inmates at most facilities we manage may receive basic education through academic programs designed to improve literacy levels and the opportunity to acquire GED certificates. We also offer vocational training to inmates who wish to obtain marketable job skills. Our construction vocational training programs are accredited by the National Center for Construction Education and Research. This foundation provides training curriculum and establishes industry standards for over 4,000 construction and trade organizations in the United States and several foreign countries. In addition, we offer life skills transition-planning programs that provide inmates with job search skills, health education, financial responsibility training, parenting training, and other skills associated with becoming productive citizens. At many of our facilities, we also offer counseling, education and/or treatment to inmates with alcohol and drug abuse problems through our Strategies for Change and Residential Drug Addictions Treatment Program, or RDAP. Equally significant, we offer cognitive behavioral programs aimed at changing anti-social attitudes and behaviors of offenders, and faith-based and religious programs that offer all offenders the opportunity to practice their spiritual beliefs. These programs incorporate the use of thousands of volunteers, along with our staff, who assist in providing guidance, direction, and post-incarceration services to offenders. We believe these programs help reduce recidivism.

Through our community corrections facilities, we also provide former inmates a formal process to transition into society post-incarceration. We offer housing and rehabilitation, with a key focus on employment, job readiness, and vocational programming.

Outside agency standards, such as those established by the ACA, provide us with the industry's most widely accepted operational guidelines. We have sought and received accreditation for 53 of the facilities we operated as of December 31, 2013, excluding owned facilities that were idle. We intend to apply for ACA accreditation for all of our eligible facilities that are not currently accredited where it is economically feasible to complete the 18-24 month accreditation process.

Beyond the standards provided by the ACA, our facilities are operated in accordance with a variety of company and facility-specific policies and procedures, as well as various contractual requirements. These policies and procedures reflect the high standards generated by a number of sources, including the ACA, The Joint Commission, the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, federal, state, and local government codes and regulations, established correctional procedures, and company-wide policies and procedures that may exceed these guidelines.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) regulations were published in June 2012 and became effective in August 2013. All confinement facilities covered under the PREA standards must be audited at least every three years to be considered compliant with the PREA standards, with one-third of each facility type operated by an agency, or private organization on behalf of an agency, audited each year. These include adult prisons and jails, juvenile facilities, lockups (housing detainees overnight), and community confinement facilities, whether operated by the Department of Justice or unit of a state, local, corporate, or nonprofit authority.

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Our facilities not only operate under these established standards, policies, and procedures, but they are consistently challenged by our management to exceed them. This challenge is presented, in large part, through our extensive Quality Assurance Program. Our Quality Assurance Division independently operates under the auspices of, and reports directly to, our Office of General Counsel. We have devoted significant resources to our Quality Assurance Division, as well as outside agency and accrediting organization standards and guidelines. Our Quality Assurance Division provides governance for all efforts by our facilities to deliver high quality services and operations, with a commitment to continuous quality improvement through the efforts of two major sections: the Research and Analysis Section and the Audit and Compliance Systems Section.

The Research and Analysis Section collects and analyzes performance metrics across multiple databases. Through rigorous reporting and analyses of comprehensive, comparative statistics across disciplines, divisions, business units and our company as a whole, the Research and Analysis Section provides timely, independently generated performance and trend data to senior management.

The Audit and Compliance Systems Section includes a team of full-time auditors, who provide subject matter expertise from all major disciplines within institutional operations. Annually, and with no advance notice, these auditors conduct rigorous, on site evaluations of each facility we operate. The audit teams use highly specialized, discipline-specific audit tools, containing over 1,400 audited items across twelve major operational areas, in this detailed, comprehensive process. The results of these on-site evaluations are used to discern areas of operational strength and areas in need of management attention. The audit findings also comprise a major part of our continuous operational risk assessment and management process. Audit teams are also available to work with facilities on specific areas of need, such as meeting requirements of new partner contracts or providing detailed training of new departmental managers.

The Audit and Compliance Systems Section also includes a management team that coordinates the overall compliance effort across all facilities. The management team develops, in conjunction with subject matter experts and other stakeholders having risk management responsibilities, performance measurement tools used in facility audits. The management team also provides governance of the corporate plan of action process which ensures swift resolution of issues identified through internal and external facility reviews. Our Quality Assurance Division also contracts with teams of seasoned, ACA certified correctional auditors to help ensure continuous compliance with ACA standards at accredited facilities and to help ensure that our facilities are operating at the highest possible levels.

Prisoner Transportation Services

We currently provide transportation services to governmental agencies through our wholly-owned TRS, TransCor America, LLC, or TransCor. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, TransCor generated total revenue of \$2.7 million, \$2.5 million, and \$3.6 million, respectively, or approximately 0.2% of our total consolidated revenue in each of those years. We believe TransCor provides a complementary service to our core business that enables us to respond quickly to our customers' transportation needs.

Business Development

We are currently the nation's largest owner and provider of outsourced correctional facilities and management services. We believe we manage nearly 45% of all beds under contract with private operators of correctional and detention facilities in the United States, most of which are in facilities we own and provide to our governmental customers. Under the

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direction of our partnership development department and senior management, we market our facilities and services to government agencies responsible for federal, state, and local correctional and detention facilities in the United States. Under the direction of our recently formed strategic development department, we intend to pursue asset acquisitions and business combination transactions.

Business from our federal customers, including primarily the BOP, USMS, and ICE, continues to be a significant component of our business accounting for 44% of total revenue in each of the years 2013, 2012, and 2011. The BOP, USMS, and ICE were our only federal partners that accounted for 10% or more of our total revenue during these years. The BOP accounted for 13%, 12%, and 12% of total revenue for 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. The USMS accounted for 19%, 20%, and 20% of total revenue for 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. ICE accounted for 12% of total revenue for each of 2013, 2012, and 2011. Certain of our contracts with federal customers contain take-or-pay clauses that guarantee us a certain amount of management revenue, regardless of occupancy levels. Our partners at the BOP, USMS and ICE were impacted by the Budget Control Act of 2011, which mandated across the board spending cuts through a process called sequestration in order to meet overall discretionary spending limits in fiscal year 2013 and beyond.

Business from our state customers, which constituted 49% of total revenue during each of the years 2013, 2012, and 2011, decreased 2.9% from \$848.4 million during 2012 to \$823.6 million during 2013. The State of California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) accounted for 12%, 12%, and 14% of total revenue for 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. The CDCR was our only state partner that accounted for 10% or more of our total revenue during these years.

Several of our state partners are projecting increases in tax revenues and improvements in their budgets. All of our state partners have balanced budget requirements, which may force them to further reduce their expenses if their tax revenues, which typically lag the overall economy, do not meet their expectations. Actions by our federal and state partners to control their expenses could include reductions in inmate populations through early release programs, alternative sentencing, or inmate transfers from facilities managed by private operators to facilities operated by government jurisdictions. Further, certain government partners have requested, and additional government partners could request, reductions in per diem rates or request that we forego prospective rate increases in the future as methods of addressing the budget shortfalls they may be experiencing. We believe we have been successful in working with our government partners to help them manage their correctional costs while minimizing the financial impact to us, and will continue to provide unique solutions to their correctional needs. We believe the long-term growth opportunities of our business remain very attractive as certain states consider efficiency and savings opportunities we can provide. Further, we expect insufficient bed development by our partners to result in future demand for additional bed capacity.

We believe that we can further develop our business by, among other things:

Maintaining and expanding our existing customer relationships and continuing to fill existing beds within our facilities, while maintaining an adequate inventory of available beds that we believe provides us with flexibility and a competitive advantage when bidding for new management contracts;

Enhancing the terms of our existing contracts;

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Pursuing additional opportunities to purchase and manage existing government-owned facilities;

Pursuing other asset acquisitions and business combinations through transactions with non-government third parties; and

Establishing relationships with new customers who have either previously not outsourced their correctional facility management needs or have utilized other private enterprises.

We generally receive inquiries from or on behalf of government agencies that are considering outsourcing the ownership and/or management of certain facilities or that have already decided to contract with a private enterprise. When we receive such an inquiry, we determine whether there is an existing need for our correctional facilities and/or services and whether the legal and political climate in which the inquiring party operates is conducive to serious consideration of outsourcing. Based on these findings, an initial cost analysis is conducted to further determine project feasibility.

Frequently, government agencies responsible for correctional and detention facilities and services procure space and services through solicitations or competitive procurements. As part of our process of responding to such requests, members of our management team meet with the appropriate personnel from the agency making the request to best determine the agency's needs. If the project fits within our strategy, we submit a written response. A typical solicitation or competitive procurement requires bidders to provide detailed information, including, but not limited to, the space and services to be provided by the bidder, its experience and qualifications, and the price at which the bidder is willing to provide the facility and services (which services may include the purchase, renovation, improvement or expansion of an existing facility or the planning, design and construction of a new facility). The requesting agency selects a firm believed to be able to provide the requested bed capacity, if needed, and most qualified to provide the requested services and then negotiates the price and terms of the contract with that firm.

Facility Portfolio

General

Our facilities can generally be classified according to the level(s) of security at such facility. Minimum security facilities have open housing within an appropriately designed and patrolled institutional perimeter. Medium security facilities have either cells, rooms or dormitories, a secure perimeter, and some form of external patrol. Maximum security facilities have cells, a secure perimeter, and external patrol. Multi-security facilities have various areas encompassing minimum, medium or maximum security. Non-secure facilities are facilities having open housing that inhibit movement by their design. Secure facilities are facilities having cells, rooms, or dormitories, a secure perimeter, and some form of external patrol.

Our facilities can also be classified according to their primary function. The primary functional categories are:

Correctional Facilities. Correctional facilities house and provide contractually agreed upon programs and services to sentenced adult prisoners, typically prisoners on whom a sentence in excess of one year has been imposed.

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Detention Facilities. Detention facilities house and provide contractually agreed upon programs and services to (i) prisoners being detained by ICE, (ii) prisoners who are awaiting trial who have been charged with violations of federal criminal law (and are therefore in the custody of the USMS) or state criminal law, and (iii) prisoners who have been convicted of crimes and on whom a sentence of one year or less has been imposed.

Community Corrections. Community corrections facilities offer housing and rehabilitation to former inmates, with a key focus on employment, job readiness and vocational programming.

Leased Facilities. Leased facilities are facilities that we own but do not manage and that are leased to third-party operators.

Facilities and Facility Management Contracts

As of December 31, 2013, we owned or controlled 53 correctional and detention facilities in 16 states and the District of Columbia, four of which we leased to third-party operators, one of which is currently vacant. Additionally, we managed 16 correctional and detention facilities owned by government agencies. We also owned two corporate office buildings. Owned and managed facilities include facilities placed into service that we own or control via a long-term lease and manage. Managed-only facilities include facilities we manage that are owned by a third party. The segment disclosures are included in Note 16 of the Notes to the Financial Statements. The following table sets forth all of the facilities that, as of December 31, 2013, we (i) owned and managed, (ii) owned, but were leased to another operator, and (iii) managed but are owned by a government authority. The table includes certain information regarding each facility, including the term of the primary customer contract related to such facility, or, in the case of facilities we owned but leased to a third-party operator, the term of such lease. We have a number of customer contracts and leases that expire in 2014 (or have expired) with no remaining renewal options. We continue to operate, and, unless otherwise noted, expect to continue to manage or lease these facilities, although we can provide no assurance that we will maintain our contracts to provide, manage, or lease these facilities or when new contracts will be renewed.

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Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design Capacity (A)	Security Level	Facility Type (B)	Term	Remaining Renewal Options (C)
<u>Owned and Managed Facilities:</u>						
Central Arizona Detention Center	USMS	2,304	Multi	Detention	September 2018	(2) 5 year
Florence, Arizona Eloy Detention Center	ICE	1,500	Medium	Detention	Indefinite	
Eloy, Arizona Florence Correctional Center	USMS	1,824	Multi	Detention	September 2018	(2) 5 year
Florence, Arizona La Palma Correctional Center	State of California	3,060	Medium	Correctional	June 2016	Indefinite
Eloy, Arizona Red Rock Correctional Center (D)	State of Arizona	1,596	Medium	Correctional	January 2023	(2) 5 year
Eloy, Arizona Saguaro Correctional Facility	State of Hawaii	1,896	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	(2) 1 year
Eloy, Arizona CAI Boston Avenue	BOP	120	Non-secure	Community Corrections	May 2014	(2) 1 year
San Diego, California CAI Ocean View	County of San Diego	483	Non-secure	Community Corrections	June 2014	(3) 1 year
San Diego, California San Diego Correctional Facility (E)	ICE	1,154	Minimum/ Medium	Detention	June 2014	(3) 3 year
San Diego, California Bent County Correctional	State of Colorado	1,420	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	(2) 1 year

Facility						
Las Animas, Colorado						
Crowley County Correctional Facility	State of Colorado	1,794	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	(2) 1 year
Olney Springs, Colorado						
Huerfano County Correctional Center		752	Medium	Correctional		
Walsenburg, Colorado						
Kit Carson Correctional Center	State of Colorado	1,488	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	(2) 1 year
Burlington, Colorado						
Coffee Correctional Facility (F)	State of Georgia	2,312	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	(20) 1 year
Nicholls, Georgia						
Jenkins Correctional Center (F)	State of Georgia	1,124	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	(21) 1 year
Millen, Georgia						
McRae Correctional Facility	BOP	1,978	Medium	Correctional	November 2016	(3) 2 year
McRae, Georgia						
North Georgia Detention Center (G)	ICE	502	Medium	Detention	February 2014	
Hall County, Georgia						
Stewart Detention Center	ICE	1,752	Medium	Detention	Indefinite	
Lumpkin, Georgia						
Wheeler Correctional Facility (F)	State of Georgia	2,312	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	(20) 1 year
Alamo, Georgia						
Leavenworth Detention Center	USMS	1,033	Maximum	Detention	December 2016	(2) 5 year

Leavenworth,
Kansas

Lee Adjustment
Center

State of Vermont

816

Minimum/ Correctional

June 2015

Medium

Beattyville,
Kentucky

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Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design Capacity (A)	Security Level	Facility Type (B)	Term	Remaining Renewal Options (C)
Marion Adjustment Center		826	Minimum/ Medium	Correctional		
St. Mary, Kentucky Otter Creek Correctional Center (H)		656	Minimum/ Medium	Correctional		
Wheelwright, Kentucky Prairie Correctional Facility		1,600	Medium	Correctional		
Appleton, Minnesota Adams County Correctional Center	BOP	2,232	Medium	Correctional	July 2015	(2) 2 year
Adams County, Mississippi Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility (I)	State of California	2,672	Medium	Correctional	June 2016	Indefinite
Tutwiler, Mississippi Crossroads Correctional Center (J)	State of Montana	664	Multi	Correctional	June 2015	(2) 2 year
Shelby, Montana Nevada Southern Detention Center	Office of the Federal Detention Trustee	1,072	Medium	Detention	September 2015	(3) 5 year
Pahrump, Nevada Elizabeth Detention Center	ICE	300	Minimum	Detention	September 2014	(7) 1 year
Elizabeth, New Jersey Cibola County Corrections Center	BOP	1,129	Medium	Correctional	September 2014	(3) 2 year
Milan, New Mexico New Mexico Women s Correctional Facility	State of New Mexico	596	Multi	Correctional	June 2015	(1) 1 year

Grants, New Mexico Torrance County Detention Facility	USMS	910	Multi	Detention	Indefinite	
Estancia, New Mexico Lake Erie Correctional Institution (K)	State of Ohio	1,798	Medium	Correctional	June 2032	Indefinite
Conneaut, Ohio Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	BOP	2,016	Medium	Correctional	May 2015	
Youngstown, Ohio Queensgate Correctional Facility		850	Medium			
Cincinnati, Ohio Cimarron Correctional Facility (L)	State of Oklahoma	1,692	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	
Cushing, Oklahoma Davis Correctional Facility (L)	State of Oklahoma	1,670	Medium	Correctional	June 2014	
Holdenville, Oklahoma Diamondback Correctional Facility		2,160	Medium	Correctional		
Watonga, Oklahoma North Fork Correctional Facility	State of California	2,400	Medium	Correctional	June 2016	Indefinite
Sayre, Oklahoma West Tennessee Detention Facility	USMS	600	Multi	Detention	September 2015	(7) 2 year
Mason, Tennessee Shelby Training Center		200	Secure			
Memphis, Tennessee						

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Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design Capacity (A)	Security Level	Facility Type (B)	Term	Remaining Renewal Options (C)
Whiteville Correctional Facility (M)	State of Tennessee	1,536	Medium	Correctional	June 2016	
Whiteville, Tennessee						
Eden Detention Center	BOP	1,422	Medium	Correctional	April 2015	(1) 2 year
Eden, Texas						
Houston Processing Center	ICE	1,000	Medium	Detention	March 2014	
Houston, Texas						
Laredo Processing Center	ICE	258	Minimum/ Medium	Detention	June 2018	
Laredo, Texas						
Webb County Detention Center	USMS	480	Medium	Detention	November 2017	
Laredo, Texas						
Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility		2,103	Minimum	Correctional		
Mineral Wells, Texas						
T. Don Hutto Residential Center	ICE	512	Non-Secure	Detention	January 2015	Indefinite
Taylor, Texas						
D.C. Correctional Treatment Facility (N)	District of Columbia	1,500	Medium	Detention	January 2017	
Washington, D.C.						
<u>Managed Only Facilities:</u>						