

CORRECTIONS CORP OF AMERICA

Form 10-Q

August 09, 2012

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED: JUNE 30, 2012

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: 001-16109

CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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MARYLAND **62-1763875**
(State or other jurisdiction of **(I.R.S. Employer**
incorporation or organization) **Identification Number)**
10 BURTON HILLS BLVD., NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37215
(Address and zip code of principal executive offices)
(615) 263-3000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each class of Common Stock as of August 6, 2012:

Shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share: 100,047,271 shares outstanding.

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FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.****CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(UNAUDITED AND AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 63,130	\$ 55,802
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,318 and \$1,218, respectively	250,445	269,685
Deferred tax assets	7,976	11,768
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	26,448	18,676
Current assets of discontinued operations	12	3,498
Total current assets	348,011	359,429
Property and equipment, net	2,592,252	2,608,740
Restricted cash	5,018	5,013
Investment in direct financing lease	8,376	9,233
Goodwill	11,988	11,988
Other assets	30,357	25,047
Non-current assets of discontinued operations		181
Total assets	\$ 2,996,002	\$ 3,019,631
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 168,311	\$ 195,726
Income taxes payable	94	605
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	1,170	2,031
Total current liabilities	169,575	198,362
Long-term debt	1,190,764	1,245,014
Deferred tax liabilities	136,316	136,503
Other liabilities	34,777	31,730
Total liabilities	1,531,432	1,611,609
Commitments and contingencies		
Preferred stock \$0.01 par value; 50,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively		
Common stock \$0.01 par value; 300,000 shares authorized; 99,977 and 99,528 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	1,000	995
Additional paid-in capital	1,137,024	1,129,435
Retained earnings	326,546	277,592

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Total stockholders' equity	1,464,570	1,408,022
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,996,002	\$ 3,019,631

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

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CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(UNAUDITED AND AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months	
	June 30,		Ended	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
REVENUE:				
Management and other	\$ 442,315	\$ 429,393	\$ 877,069	\$ 854,022
Rental	551	551	1,102	1,102
	442,866	429,944	878,171	855,124
EXPENSES:				
Operating	316,584	294,015	632,118	587,177
General and administrative	23,095	21,782	44,935	43,229
Depreciation and amortization	28,302	27,047	56,689	53,973
	367,981	342,844	733,742	684,379
OPERATING INCOME	74,885	87,100	144,429	170,745
OTHER EXPENSES:				
Interest expense, net	14,729	18,360	31,619	36,762
Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions	287		1,828	
Other expense	41	118	53	189
	15,057	18,478	33,500	36,951
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	59,828	68,622	110,929	133,794
Income tax expense	(22,494)	(26,006)	(41,553)	(50,738)
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	37,334	42,616	69,376	83,056
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(198)	(362)	(308)
NET INCOME	\$ 37,334	\$ 42,418	\$ 69,014	\$ 82,748
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.77
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes				
Net income	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.77
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.76
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes				
Net income	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.76

DIVIDENDS PER SHARE	\$	0.20	\$	\$	0.20	\$
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(UNAUDITED AND AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 69,014	\$ 82,748
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	56,689	54,246
Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions	1,828	
Amortization of debt issuance costs and other non-cash interest	2,224	2,141
Deferred income taxes	2,667	10,606
Income tax benefit of equity compensation	(2,282)	(1,811)
Non-cash equity compensation	5,903	5,231
Other expenses and non-cash items	926	1,234
Changes in assets and liabilities, net:		
Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other assets	15,008	51,318
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(23,332)	(17,598)
Income taxes payable	1,367	1,166
Net cash provided by operating activities	130,012	189,281
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Expenditures for facility development and expansions	(16,843)	(21,872)
Expenditures for other capital improvements	(25,520)	(15,926)
Proceeds from sale of assets	495	198
Increase in other assets	(2,246)	(1,239)
Payments received on direct financing lease	759	672
Net cash used in investing activities	(43,355)	(38,167)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt	758,500	80,623
Principal repayments of debt	(813,500)	(133,589)
Payment of debt issuance and other refinancing and related costs	(6,327)	
Income tax benefit of equity compensation	2,282	1,811
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(2,481)	(72,589)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,078	1,744
Dividends paid	(19,911)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(79,359)	(122,000)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7,298	29,114
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	55,832	25,509
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 63,130	\$ 54,623

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the period for:

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Interest (net of amounts capitalized of \$635 and \$384 in 2012 and 2011, respectively)	\$ 38,606	\$ 35,901
Income taxes	\$ 38,998	\$ 41,461

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

Table of Contents**CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY****FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

(UNAUDITED AND AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	Common Stock		Additional		
	Shares	Par Value	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2011	99,528	\$ 995	\$ 1,129,435	\$ 277,592	\$ 1,408,022
Net income				69,014	69,014
Issuance of common stock			12		12
Retirement of common stock	(100)	(1)	(2,480)		(2,481)
Dividends declared on common stock (\$0.20 per share)				(20,060)	(20,060)
Restricted stock compensation, net of forfeitures	(7)		3,576		3,576
Income tax benefit of equity compensation			2,094		2,094
Stock option compensation expense, net of forfeitures			2,315		2,315
Restricted stock grant	332	3	(3)		
Stock options exercised	224	3	2,075		2,078
Balance as of June 30, 2012	99,977	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,137,024	\$ 326,546	\$ 1,464,570

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

Table of Contents**CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY****FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

(UNAUDITED AND AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Total
	Shares	Par Value	Paid-in Capital	Earnings	
Balance as of December 31, 2010	109,754	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,354,691	\$ 115,082	\$ 1,470,871
Net income				82,748	82,748
Issuance of common stock	1		25		25
Retirement of common stock	(2,984)	(30)	(72,437)		(72,467)
Restricted stock compensation, net of forfeitures	(11)		2,997		2,997
Income tax benefit of equity compensation			1,692		1,692
Stock option compensation expense, net of forfeitures			2,209		2,209
Restricted stock grant	185	2	(2)		
Stock options exercised	224	2	1,742		1,744
Balance as of June 30, 2011	107,169	\$ 1,072	\$ 1,290,917	\$ 197,830	\$ 1,489,819

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

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CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

JUNE 30, 2012

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

As of June 30, 2012, Corrections Corporation of America, a Maryland corporation (together with its subsidiaries, the Company or CCA), owned 49 correctional and detention facilities and operated 67 facilities, located in 20 states and the District of Columbia.

CCA specializes in owning, operating, and managing prisons and other correctional facilities and providing inmate residential and prisoner transportation services for governmental agencies. In addition to providing the fundamental residential services relating to inmates, CCA's 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 reduce recidivism and to prepare inmates for their successful re-entry into society upon their release. CCA also provides inmates health care (including medical, dental and psychiatric services), food services, and work and recreational programs.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company and, in the opinion of management, reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of results for the unaudited interim periods presented. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. The results of operations for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be obtained for the full fiscal year. Reference is made to the audited financial statements of CCA included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on February 27, 2012 (File No. 001-16109) (the 2011 Form 10-K) with respect to certain significant accounting and financial reporting policies as well as other pertinent information of the Company.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income , which amends the disclosure and presentation requirements of Comprehensive Income. Specifically, FASB ASU No. 2011-05 requires that all nonowner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in 1) a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or 2) two separate but consecutive statements, in which the first statement presents total net income and its components, and the second statement presents total other comprehensive income and its components. The ASU does not change the items that are required to be reported in other comprehensive income. The ASU was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, and has been applied retrospectively. This ASU did not have any impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position as the Company has no items of comprehensive income.

Table of Contents**Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

To meet the reporting requirements of Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 825, Financial Instruments , regarding fair value of financial instruments, CCA calculates the estimated fair value of financial instruments using market interest rates and quoted market prices of similar instruments or discounted cash flow techniques with observable Level 2 inputs, as defined in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement . At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, there were no material differences between the carrying amounts and the estimated fair values of CCA 's financial instruments, other than as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Investment in direct financing lease	\$ 10,039	\$ 11,950	\$ 10,798	\$ 12,613
Note receivable from APM	\$ 4,729	\$ 8,526	\$ 4,749	\$ 7,825
Debt	\$ (1,190,764)	\$ (1,242,412)	\$ (1,245,014)	\$ (1,302,550)

3. GOODWILL

ASC 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other , establishes accounting and reporting requirements for goodwill and other intangible assets. Goodwill was \$12.0 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and was associated with facilities CCA manages but does not own. This goodwill was established in connection with the acquisitions of two service companies during 2000.

In September 2011, CCA early adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ASU 2011-08 that gives companies the option to perform a qualitative assessment that may allow them to skip the annual two-step impairment test. Under the amendments in ASU 2011-08, a company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. If the two-step impairment test is required, CCA determines the fair value of a reporting unit using a collaboration of various common valuation techniques, including market multiples and discounted cash flows. These impairment tests are required to be performed at least annually. CCA performs its impairment tests during the fourth quarter, in connection with CCA 's annual budgeting process. CCA will perform these impairment tests at least annually and whenever circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable.

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4. FACILITY ACTIVATION, DEVELOPMENTS, AND CLOSURES

In February 2008, CCA announced its intention to construct a new correctional facility in Trousdale County, Tennessee. However, during the first quarter of 2009 CCA temporarily suspended the construction of this facility until there is greater clarity around the timing of future bed absorption by its customers. CCA will continue to monitor its customers' needs, and could promptly resume construction of the facility. As of June 30, 2012, CCA has capitalized \$29.0 million related to the Trousdale facility, including \$0.6 million in equipment and \$15.2 million of pre-fabricated concrete cells that are constructed and being stored on this site but are generally transferable to other potential CCA development projects.

During December 2009, CCA announced its decision to idle its 1,600-bed Prairie Correctional Facility in Minnesota due to low inmate populations at the facility. During 2009, the Prairie facility housed offenders from the states of Minnesota and Washington. However, due to excess capacity in the states' systems, both states reduced the populations held at Prairie throughout 2009. The state of Washington removed all of its offenders from the Prairie facility by the end of 2009, and during January 2010, the final transfer of offenders from the Prairie facility to the state of Minnesota was completed.

On January 15, 2010, the Arizona Governor and Legislature proposed budgets that would phase out the utilization of private out-of-state beds due to in-state capacity coming on-line and severe budget conditions. During the first half of 2010, the Arizona Department of Corrections removed all of the inmates from CCA's 752-bed Huerfano County Correctional Center in Colorado and its 2,160-bed Diamondback Correctional Facility in Oklahoma upon expiration of the management contracts at each facility. As a result, CCA has idled both facilities. The Diamondback facility previously housed inmates from the states of Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Oklahoma, while the Huerfano facility previously housed inmates from the state of Colorado. CCA continues to manage inmate populations from the states of Oklahoma, Hawaii, and Colorado at other facilities it owns and operates.

In late January 2012, the governor of Kentucky submitted his proposed budget which included the transfer of the inmates currently held at one of CCA's facilities to a facility owned by the state of Kentucky that had previously been closed. The Kentucky Department of Corrections has completed the removal of the inmates previously housed in the 656-bed Otter Creek Correctional Center, a facility CCA owns in Wheelwright, Kentucky, and CCA subsequently idled the facility. The Otter Creek facility is subject to a deed of conveyance with the City of Wheelwright which includes a provision, among others, that would allow assumption of ownership of the facility by the City of Wheelwright if CCA ceases to operate the facility for more than two years.

In June 2012, CCA received notification from the lessor of a non-secure educational facility CCA owns in Houston, Texas that it was no longer able to continue making payments under the lease, resulting in a default under the lease agreement. CCA is in the process of asserting its claims under the defaulted lease agreement and is uncertain at this time if it will be able to recover any future lease payments. The lessor was current on its lease payments through May 2012. CCA intends to market this facility to other potential customers for either a lease or sale transaction.

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Additionally, CCA owns the Queensgate Correctional Facility in Ohio and Shelby Training Center in Tennessee that were both idled in 2008 and are currently available to potential customers. The carrying values of CCA's seven idled facilities totaled \$134.7 million and \$137.0 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, excluding equipment and other assets that could generally be transferred and used at other facilities CCA owns without significant cost. CCA tested each of the aforementioned seven facilities for impairment when it was notified by the respective customers that they would no longer be utilizing such facility. CCA re-performs the impairment analyses on an annual basis for each of the idled facilities and for the suspended construction project in Trousdale County, Tennessee, and evaluates on a quarterly basis market developments for the potential utilization of each of these facilities in order to identify events that may cause CCA to reconsider its most recent assumptions. As a result of CCA's analyses, CCA determined each of these assets to have recoverable values in excess of the corresponding carrying values.

CCA commenced development of the new Jenkins Correctional Center in Georgia during the third quarter of 2010, pursuant to a construction and management contract awarded to CCA by the Georgia Department of Corrections in September 2010 to manage up to 1,150 male inmates. Construction was completed during the first quarter of 2012 at a total cost of approximately \$51.0 million. The contract has an initial one-year base term with 24 one-year renewal options. Additionally, the contract provides for a population guarantee of 90% following a 120-day ramp-up period. The Georgia Department of Corrections began transferring inmates into the facility in March 2012 and as of June 30, 2012 housed approximately 1,100 inmates.

In September 2011, CCA announced that it entered into a contract with the state of Ohio to purchase the 1,798-bed Lake Erie Correctional Institution located in Conneaut, Ohio. In December 2011, CCA completed the purchase of the Lake Erie facility, which was constructed in 1999, for a purchase price of approximately \$73.0 million. CCA also entered into a management contract to manage state of Ohio inmates at this facility, which commenced on January 1, 2012 and has an initial term of twenty years with unlimited renewal options subject to appropriations and mutual agreement. The management contract also provides a guaranteed occupancy of 90% which commenced in March 2012 following a transition period.

In order to retain federal inmate populations CCA currently manages in the 1,154-bed San Diego Correctional Facility, CCA will be required to construct a new facility in the future at a site it is currently developing. The San Diego Correctional Facility is subject to a ground lease with the County of San Diego. Under the provisions of the lease, the facility is divided into different premises whereby, pursuant to an amendment to the ground lease executed in January 2010, ownership of the entire facility reverts to the County upon expiration of the lease on December 31, 2015. As of June 30, 2012, CCA has invested approximately \$46.0 million to acquire property, conduct environmental studies, obtain building permits, and complete various other design activities. CCA has developed plans to build a detention facility and a construction timeline that coincides with the expiration of the ground lease with the County of San Diego. CCA currently estimates the total construction cost, inclusive of land and site development costs already incurred, will range from approximately \$142.0 million to \$150.0 million. CCA plans to use this new facility to house the existing federal inmate populations at the San Diego Correctional Facility. However, CCA can provide no assurance that it will be able to retain these inmate populations.

Table of Contents**5. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS**

In November 2011, CCA announced its joint decision with the state of Mississippi to cease operations at the state-owned 1,172-bed Delta Correctional Facility in Greenwood, Mississippi. In December 2011, CCA began the process of transferring the population of approximately 900 inmates from the facility, which was completed in January 2012. Accordingly, the results of operations, net of taxes, and the assets and liabilities of the Delta facility have been reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

The following table summarizes the results of operations for this facility for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
REVENUE:				
Managed-only	\$	\$ 2,859	\$ 193	\$ 5,753
		2,859	193	5,753
EXPENSES:				
Managed-only		3,034	861	5,977
Depreciation and amortization		144		273
		3,178	861	6,250
OPERATING LOSS				
Other income		(319)	(668)	(497)
			91	
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES				
Income tax benefit		121	215	189
		(319)	(577)	(497)
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF TAXES	\$	\$ (198)	\$ (362)	\$ (308)

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The assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 30
Accounts receivable		3,353
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12	115
Total current assets	12	3,498
Property and equipment, net		178
Other assets		3
Total assets	\$ 12	\$ 3,679
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,170	\$ 2,031
Total current liabilities	\$ 1,170	\$ 2,031

These assets and liabilities include those of the Delta facility, along with the assets and liabilities of the Gadsden Correctional Institution and the Hernando County Jail, both of which we ceased operating during the third quarter of 2010, and the Bay County Jail, which we ceased operating in 2008. We did not own any of these facilities.

6. DEBT

Debt outstanding as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 consists of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Revolving Credit Facility, principal due at maturity in December 2016; interest payable periodically at variable interest rates. The weighted average rate at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was 1.7% and 1.0%, respectively.	\$ 645,000	\$ 265,000
6.25% Senior Notes, principal due at maturity in March 2013; interest payable semi-annually in March and September at 6.25%. These notes were redeemed in 2012, as further described hereafter.		375,000
6.75% Senior Notes, principal due at maturity in January 2014; interest payable semi-annually in January and July at 6.75%. During June 2012, \$60.0 million of these notes were redeemed, as further described hereafter.	90,000	150,000
7.75% Senior Notes, principal due at maturity in June 2017; interest payable semi-annually in June and December at 7.75%. These notes were issued with a \$13.4 million discount, of which \$9.2 million and \$10.0 million was unamortized at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.	455,764	455,014

\$ 1,190,764 \$ 1,245,014

Revolving Credit Facility. During December 2007, CCA entered into a \$450.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the *Revolving Credit Facility*). The *Revolving Credit Facility* was utilized to fund expansion and development projects, the stock repurchase program as further described in Note 7, as well as for working capital, capital expenditures, and general corporate purposes.

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During January 2012, CCA entered into an amended and restated \$785.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the Amended Revolving Credit Facility). In addition to replacing the existing \$450.0 million Revolving Credit Facility, during the first quarter of 2012 the Amended Revolving Credit Facility was used for the purchase of \$335.0 million of CCA's existing 6.25% Senior Notes and the payment of fees, commissions and expenses in connection with the foregoing as well as for other general corporate purposes. CCA capitalized approximately \$6.0 million of new costs associated with the issuance of the Amended Revolving Credit Facility and incurred a charge of \$0.1 million during the first quarter of 2012 for the write-off of loan costs associated with the previous Revolving Credit Facility.

The Amended Revolving Credit Facility has an aggregate principal capacity of \$785.0 million and matures in December 2016. At CCA's option, interest on outstanding borrowings of the Amended Revolving Credit Facility is based on either a base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.25% to 1.0% or a London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.0% based on CCA's leverage ratio. Based on CCA's current leverage ratio, loans under the Amended Revolving Credit Facility currently bear interest at the base rate plus a margin of 0.50% or at LIBOR plus a margin of 1.50%, and a commitment fee equal to 0.30% of the unfunded balance.

The Amended Revolving Credit Facility has a \$30.0 million sublimit for swing line loans that enables CCA to borrow from the Administrative Agent without advance notice at the base rate. The Amended Revolving Credit Facility also has a \$100.0 million sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit. As of June 30, 2012, CCA had \$645.0 million in borrowings under the Amended Revolving Credit Facility as well as \$28.3 million in letters of credit outstanding, resulting in \$111.7 million being available under the Amended Revolving Credit Facility.

The Amended Revolving Credit Facility is secured by a pledge of all of the capital stock of CCA's domestic subsidiaries, 65% of the capital stock of CCA's foreign subsidiaries, all of CCA's accounts receivable, and all of CCA's deposit accounts.

The Amended Revolving Credit Facility requires CCA to meet certain financial covenants, including, without limitation, a maximum total leverage ratio, a maximum secured leverage ratio, and a minimum interest coverage ratio. As of June 30, 2012, CCA was in compliance with all such covenants. In addition, the Amended Revolving Credit Facility contains certain covenants which, among other things, limit both the incurrence of additional indebtedness, investments, payment of dividends, transactions with affiliates, asset sales, acquisitions, capital expenditures, mergers and consolidations, prepayments and modifications of other indebtedness, liens and encumbrances and other matters customarily restricted in such agreements. In addition, the Amended Revolving Credit Facility is subject to certain cross-default provisions with terms of CCA's other indebtedness, and is subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of a change control.

6.25% Senior Notes. Interest on the \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of CCA's 6.25% unsecured senior notes issued in March 2005 (the 6.25% Senior Notes) accrued at the stated rate and was payable on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The 6.25% Senior Notes were originally scheduled to mature on March 15, 2013.

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In conjunction with the announcement in December 2011 of the Amended Revolving Credit Facility, CCA announced a cash tender offer for up to \$150.0 million of its outstanding 6.25% Senior Notes. Holders who validly tendered their 6.25% Senior Notes before the early tender deadline on January 5, 2012 were entitled to receive total consideration equal to \$1,002.50 per \$1,000 principal amount of the 6.25% Senior Notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest on the 6.25% Senior Notes up to, but not including, the payment date. On January 6, 2012, CCA paid a cash tender for \$57.5 million principal amount of the 6.25% Senior Notes. Following the expiration of the tender offer, CCA announced it would redeem \$277.5 million of the 6.25% Senior Notes to reduce the outstanding principal amount of the 6.25% Senior Notes to \$40.0 million following the purchase and redemption. CCA incurred a charge of approximately \$1.4 million during the first quarter of 2012 in connection with the purchase and redemption of \$335.0 million of the 6.25% Senior Notes.

In March 2012, CCA announced its election to call for redemption on April 16, 2012 the remaining \$40.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 6.25% Senior Notes. The April 2012 redemption of the 6.25% Senior Notes was at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest through (but not including) the redemption date. CCA incurred an additional charge of \$0.1 million during the second quarter of 2012 primarily to write-off the remaining loan costs associated with the 6.25% Senior Notes.

6.75% Senior Notes. Interest on the outstanding \$90.0 million aggregate principal amount of CCA's 6.75% unsecured senior notes issued in January 2006 in the original aggregate principal amount of \$150.0 million (the 6.75% Senior Notes) accrues at the stated rate and is payable on January 31 and July 31 of each year. The 6.75% Senior Notes are scheduled to mature on January 31, 2014. CCA may currently redeem all or a portion of the remaining notes outstanding at par.

On June 14, 2012, CCA redeemed \$60.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 6.75% Senior Notes. The June 2012 redemption of the 6.75% Senior Notes was at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest through (but not including) the redemption date. CCA incurred an additional charge of \$0.2 million during the second quarter of 2012 primarily to write-off the loan costs associated with the 6.75% Senior Notes.

In July 2012, CCA announced its election to call for redemption on August 27, 2012 \$50.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 6.75% Senior Notes to reduce the outstanding principal amount of the 6.75% Senior Notes to \$40.0 million. The August 2012 redemption of the 6.75% Senior Notes will be at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest through (but not including) the redemption date. CCA expects to report an additional charge of \$0.2 million during the third quarter of 2012 primarily for the write-off of loan costs associated with the redemption.

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7.75% Senior Notes. Interest on the \$465.0 million aggregate principal amount of CCA's 7.75% unsecured senior notes issued in June 2009 (the 7.75% Senior Notes) accrues at the stated rate and is payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The 7.75% Senior Notes are scheduled to mature on June 1, 2017. The 7.75% Senior Notes were issued at a price of 97.116%, resulting in a yield to maturity of 8.25%. At any time on or before June 1, 2012, CCA may redeem up to 35% of the notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings, as long as 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes remains outstanding after the redemption. CCA may redeem all or a portion of the notes on or after June 1, 2013. Redemption prices are set forth in the indenture governing the 7.75% Senior Notes.

7. STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Common Stock Dividend

In May 2012, CCA announced that its Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.20 per share of common stock to be paid on June 22, 2012 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 8, 2012. The common stock dividend was \$20.1 million.

Stock Repurchase Program

In August 2011, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the aggregate amount under its previously announced share repurchase program from \$350.0 million to \$500.0 million after expanding the authorization in May 2011 by \$100.0 million from the \$250.0 million originally approved by the Board in February 2010. Since announcing the share repurchase program in February 2010, CCA completed the purchase of 17.7 million shares at a cost of \$383.2 million through December 31, 2011, or an average price of \$21.63 per share. CCA utilized cash on hand, net cash provided by operations, and borrowings available under the Revolving Credit Facility to fund the repurchases. In February 2012, the share repurchase program was terminated in conjunction with the announcement to commence a quarterly cash dividend beginning in the second quarter of 2012. There were no share repurchases in 2012.

Restricted Stock

During the first six months of 2012, CCA issued 346,000 shares of restricted common stock and common stock units to certain of its employees and non-employee directors, with an aggregate fair value of \$9.1 million, including 287,000 restricted shares or units to employees and non-employee directors whose compensation is charged to general and administrative expense and 59,000 restricted shares to employees whose compensation is charged to operating expense. During 2011, CCA issued 265,000 shares of restricted common stock and common stock units to certain of its employees and non-employee directors, with an aggregate fair value of \$6.5 million, including 227,000 restricted shares or units to employees and non-employee directors whose compensation is charged to general and administrative expense and 38,000 restricted shares to employees whose compensation is charged to operating expense.

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CCA established performance-based vesting conditions on the shares of restricted common stock and common stock units awarded to its officers and executive officers. Unless earlier vested under the terms of the agreements, shares or units issued to officers and executive officers are subject to vesting over a three-year period based upon the satisfaction of certain performance criteria. No more than one-third of such shares or units may vest in the first performance period; however, the performance criteria are cumulative for the three-year period. Unless earlier vested under the terms of the agreements, the shares of restricted common stock issued to the other employees vest after three years of continuous service. Shares of restricted common stock units issued to non-employee directors vest on April 30, 2013.

During the three months ended June 30, 2012, CCA expensed \$2.0 million, net of estimated forfeitures, relating to restricted common stock and common stock units (\$0.3 million of which was recorded in operating expenses and \$1.7 million of which was recorded in general and administrative expenses). During the three months ended June 30, 2011, CCA expensed \$1.5 million, net of estimated forfeitures, relating to restricted common stock and common stock units (\$0.3 million of which was recorded in operating expenses and \$1.2 million of which was recorded in general and administrative expenses).

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, CCA expensed \$3.6 million, net of estimated forfeitures, relating to restricted common stock and common stock units (\$0.5 million of which was recorded in operating expenses and \$3.1 million of which was recorded in general and administrative expenses). During the six months ended June 30, 2011, CCA expensed \$3.0 million, net of estimated forfeitures, relating to restricted common stock and common stock units (\$0.6 million of which was recorded in operating expenses and \$2.4 million of which was recorded in general and administrative expenses). As of June 30, 2012, approximately 790,000 shares of restricted common stock and common stock units remained outstanding and subject to vesting.

Stock Options

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, CCA issued to its non-employee directors, officers, and executive officers options to purchase 706,000 shares of common stock with an aggregate fair value of \$5.3 million, with a weighted average exercise price of \$26.26 per share. During 2011, CCA issued to its officers, executive officers, and non-employee directors options to purchase 575,000 shares of common stock with an aggregate fair value of \$5.6 million, with a weighted average exercise price of \$24.45 per share. CCA estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Unless earlier vested under their terms, one third of the stock options issued to CCA's executive officers vest on the anniversary of the grant date over a three-year period while one fourth of the stock options issued to CCA's other officers vest on the anniversary of the grant date over a four-year period. Options granted to non-employee directors vest on April 30, 2013.

During the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, CCA expensed \$1.3 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, net of estimated forfeitures, relating to its outstanding stock options. During the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, CCA expensed \$2.3 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, net of estimated forfeitures, relating to its outstanding stock options. As of June 30, 2012, options to purchase 4.2 million shares of common stock were outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$20.55.

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Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. For CCA diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares after considering the additional dilution related to restricted stock-based compensation and stock options.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic earnings per share computation to the numerator and denominator of the diluted earnings per share computation is as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
NUMERATOR				
Basic:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 37,334	\$ 42,616	\$ 69,376	\$ 83,056
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(198)	(362)	(308)
Net income	\$ 37,334	\$ 42,418	\$ 69,014	\$ 82,748
Diluted:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 37,334	\$ 42,616	\$ 69,376	\$ 83,056
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(198)	(362)	(308)
Diluted net income	\$ 37,334	\$ 42,418	\$ 69,014	\$ 82,748
DENOMINATOR				
Basic:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	99,570	106,977	99,431	107,828
Diluted:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	99,570	106,977	99,431	107,828
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	767	622	699	657
Restricted stock-based compensation	128	129	146	146
Weighted average shares and assumed conversions	100,465	107,728	100,276	108,631
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.77
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes				
Net income	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.77
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.76
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes				
Net income	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.76

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Approximately 1.0 million and 1.6 million stock options were excluded from the computations of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, because they were anti-dilutive. Approximately 1.3 million and 1.5 million stock options were excluded from the computations of diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, because they were anti-dilutive.

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9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

The nature of CCA's business results in claims and litigation alleging that it is liable for damages arising from the conduct of its employees, inmates or others. The nature of such claims includes, but is not limited to, claims arising from employee or inmate misconduct, medical malpractice, employment matters, property loss, contractual claims, and personal injury or other damages resulting from contact with CCA's facilities, personnel or prisoners, including damages arising from a prisoner's escape or from a disturbance or riot at a facility. CCA maintains insurance to cover many of these claims, which may mitigate the risk that any single claim would have a material effect on CCA's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, provided the claim is one for which coverage is available. The combination of self-insured retentions and deductible amounts means that, in the aggregate, CCA is subject to substantial self-insurance risk.

CCA records litigation reserves related to certain matters for which it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the range of such loss can be estimated. Based upon management's review of the potential claims and outstanding litigation and based upon management's experience and history of estimating losses, and taking into consideration CCA's self-insured retention amounts, management believes a loss in excess of amounts already recognized would not be material to CCA's financial statements. In the opinion of management, there are no pending legal proceedings that would have a material effect on CCA's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. Any receivable for insurance recoveries is recorded separately from the corresponding litigation reserve, and only if recovery is determined to be probable. Adversarial proceedings and litigation are, however, subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable decisions and rulings could occur which could have a material adverse impact on CCA's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows for the period in which such decisions or rulings occur, or future periods. Expenses associated with legal proceedings may also fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on changes in CCA's assumptions, new developments, or by the effectiveness of CCA's litigation and settlement strategies.

Guarantees

Hardeman County Correctional Facilities Corporation (HCCFC) is a nonprofit, mutual benefit corporation organized under the Tennessee Nonprofit Corporation Act to purchase, construct, improve, equip, finance, own and manage a detention facility located in Hardeman County, Tennessee. HCCFC was created as an instrumentality of Hardeman County to implement the County's incarceration agreement with the state of Tennessee to house certain inmates.

During 1997, HCCFC issued \$72.7 million of revenue bonds, which were primarily used for the construction of a 2,016-bed medium security correctional facility. In addition, HCCFC entered into a construction and management agreement with CCA in order to assure the timely and coordinated acquisition, construction, development, marketing and operation of the correctional facility.

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HCCFC leases the correctional facility to Hardeman County in exchange for all revenue from the operation of the facility. HCCFC has, in turn, entered into a management agreement with CCA for the correctional facility.

In connection with the issuance of the revenue bonds, CCA is obligated, under a debt service deficit agreement, to pay the trustee of the bond s trust indenture (the Trustee) amounts necessary to pay any debt service deficits consisting of principal and interest requirements (outstanding principal balance of \$33.4 million at June 30, 2012 plus future interest payments). In the event the state of Tennessee, which is currently utilizing the facility to house certain inmates, exercises its option to purchase the correctional facility, CCA is also obligated to pay the difference between principal and interest owed on the bonds on the date set for the redemption of the bonds and amounts paid by the state of Tennessee for the facility plus all other funds on deposit with the Trustee and available for redemption of the bonds. Ownership of the facility reverts to the state of Tennessee in 2017 at no cost. Therefore, CCA does not currently believe the state of Tennessee will exercise its option to purchase the facility. At June 30, 2012, the outstanding principal balance of the bonds exceeded the purchase price option by \$12.0 million.

10. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for under the provisions of ASC 740 Income Taxes . ASC 740 generally requires CCA to record deferred income taxes for the tax effect of differences between book and tax bases of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred income taxes reflect the available net operating losses and the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Realization of the future tax benefits related to deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including CCA s past earnings history, expected future earnings, the character and jurisdiction of such earnings, unsettled circumstances that, if unfavorably resolved, would adversely affect utilization of its deferred tax assets, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset.

CCA s effective tax rate was 37.6% and 37.5% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared with 37.9% during both of the same periods in the prior year. CCA s overall effective tax rate is estimated based on its current projection of annual taxable income and could change in the future as a result of changes in these estimates, the implementation of additional tax planning strategies, changes in federal or state tax rates or laws affecting tax credits available to CCA, changes in other tax laws, changes in estimates related to uncertain tax positions, or changes in state apportionment factors, as well as changes in the valuation allowance applied to CCA s deferred tax assets that are based primarily on the amount of state net operating losses and tax credits that could expire unused.

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Income Tax Contingencies

ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The guidance prescribed in ASC 740 establishes a recognition threshold of more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination. The measurement attribute requires that a tax position be measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

CCA had no liabilities recorded for uncertain tax positions as of June 30, 2012. CCA recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions in income tax expense. CCA does not currently anticipate that the total amount of unrecognized tax positions will significantly increase or decrease in the next twelve months.

11. SEGMENT REPORTING

As of June 30, 2012, CCA owned and managed 47 correctional and detention facilities, and managed 20 correctional and detention facilities it did not own. Management views CCA's operating results in two reportable segments: (1) owned and managed correctional and detention facilities and (2) managed-only correctional and detention facilities. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in the notes to consolidated financial statements included in CCA's 2011 Form 10-K. Owned and managed facilities include the operating results of those facilities placed into service that were owned and managed by CCA. Managed-only facilities include the operating results of those facilities owned by a third party and managed by CCA. CCA measures the operating performance of each facility within the above two reportable segments, without differentiation, based on facility contribution. CCA defines facility contribution as a facility's operating income or loss from operations before interest, taxes, goodwill impairment, depreciation, and amortization. Since each of CCA's facilities within the two reportable segments exhibit similar economic characteristics, provide similar services to governmental agencies, and operate under a similar set of operating procedures and regulatory guidelines, the facilities within the identified segments have been aggregated and reported as one reportable segment.

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The revenue and facility contribution for the reportable segments and a reconciliation to CCA's operating income is as follows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue:				
Owned and managed	\$ 352,194	\$ 336,078	\$ 697,895	\$ 671,709
Managed-only	89,220	91,773	177,690	179,895
Total management revenue	441,414	427,851	875,585	851,604
Operating expenses:				
Owned and managed	233,066	214,105	463,546	427,296
Managed-only	79,010	75,706	159,225	152,462
Total operating expenses	312,076	289,811	622,771	579,758
Facility contribution:				
Owned and managed	119,128	121,973	234,349	244,413
Managed-only	10,210	16,067	18,465	27,433
Total facility contribution	129,338	138,040	252,814	271,846
Other revenue (expense):				
Rental and other revenue	1,452	2,093	2,586	3,520
Other operating expense	(4,508)	(4,204)	(9,347)	(7,419)
General and administrative	(23,095)	(21,782)	(44,935)	(43,229)
Depreciation and amortization	(28,302)	(27,047)	(56,689)	(53,973)
Operating income	\$ 74,885	\$ 87,100	\$ 144,429	\$ 170,745

The following table summarizes capital expenditures including accrued amounts for the reportable segments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (amounts in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Capital expenditures:				
Owned and managed	\$ 15,495	\$ 20,192	\$ 29,086	\$ 31,483
Managed-only	2,104	1,622	3,036	2,472
Discontinued operations		110		163
Corporate and other	2,308	2,045	9,255	3,399
Total capital expenditures	\$ 19,907	\$ 23,969	\$ 41,377	\$ 37,517

The assets for the reportable segments are as follows (amounts in thousands):

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	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets:		
Owne d and managed	\$ 2,686,035	\$ 2,711,926
Managed-only	113,373	123,806
Corporate and other	196,582	180,220
Discontinued operations	12	3,679
 Total assets	 \$ 2,996,002	 \$ 3,019,631

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report.

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains statements as to our beliefs and expectations of the outcome of future events that are forward-looking statements as defined within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of current or historical fact contained herein, 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 expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the statements made. These include, but are not limited to, the risks and uncertainties associated with:

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

fluctuations in operating results because of, among other things, changes in occupancy levels, competition, increases in cost 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 governmental policy and in legislation and regulation of the corrections and detention industry that adversely affect our business, including, but not limited to, California's utilization of out-of-state private correctional capacity; 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 quarterly 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. Our statements 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 disclosed in detail in the 2011 Form 10-K and in other reports we file with the SEC from time to time. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof.

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We undertake no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. 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 report and in the 2011 Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW

The Company

As of June 30, 2012, we operated 67 facilities, including 47 facilities that we owned, with a total design capacity of approximately 92,000 beds in 20 states and the District of Columbia. We also own two additional correctional facilities that we lease to third party operators.

We specialize in owning, operating, and managing prisons and other correctional facilities and providing inmate residential 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 reduce recidivism and to prepare inmates for their successful re-entry into society upon their release. We also provide inmates health care (including medical, dental and psychiatric services), food services and work and recreational programs.

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 SEC. Information on our website is not part of this report.

Assessment of REIT Structure

In May 2012, we announced we were assessing the feasibility of a real estate investment trust (REIT) conversion and had assembled a team of outside tax, legal and financial advisors to assist us in determining if we could structure our operations in such a way as to allow us to maintain the strategic alignment of our real estate and operations under a single publicly traded umbrella, qualify for status as a REIT and continue to provide correctional services at both facilities owned by our government partners and facilities we own.

While there is more work to be done both in working with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and also in fully analyzing the business issues our preliminary analysis indicates that a conversion to a REIT using a taxable REIT subsidiary (TRS) for the provision of services would provide numerous benefits to CCA, assuming it could be properly implemented. We believe such a conversion has the potential to lower our cost of capital, draw a larger base of potential shareholders, provide greater flexibility to pursue growth opportunities post-conversion, and create a more efficient operating structure.

Since the time of the release in May, our advisors have had a number of preliminary discussions, including an in person meeting, with representatives of the IRS to discuss our proposed REIT structure, including owning our properties through the REIT and providing incarceration-related services through a subsidiary of the REIT that would be treated as a TRS. Those discussions helped us identify issues we would need to address, and led us to file a formal request for a private letter ruling from the IRS. There is no specific schedule for the IRS to respond to a request for a private letter ruling, so the timing is inherently uncertain. While we believe that there is a sound legal basis for the IRS to grant the ruling we have requested, we cannot predict whether the IRS will issue a favorable ruling.

We intend to work with the IRS and to continue our own analysis of the benefits of a REIT conversion as quickly as we can, and we believe that, if our preliminary analyses are substantiated, an election to become a REIT effective January 1, 2013 remains a possibility. However, this is a very complex process, and it is not possible for us to predict when or if we will receive a favorable response from the IRS, or whether other developments could affect the timing or desirability of making a REIT election. For these reasons, the timing and outcome of the process are still uncertain. We have assembled a strong team of advisors and are proceeding as quickly as possible to reach a favorable conclusion. If we obtain a favorable private ruling and decide to convert to a REIT, we will incur material expenses associated with the conversion.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements in this report are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. As such, we are required to make certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions that we believe are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. A summary of our significant accounting policies is described in our 2011 Form 10-K. The significant accounting policies and estimates which we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

Asset impairments. As of June 30, 2012, we had \$2.6 billion in property and equipment, including \$134.7 million in long-lived assets excluding equipment, at seven currently idled facilities, including two that were idled during 2012. We also had \$29.0 million invested in a construction project in Trousdale County, Tennessee at which we have suspended construction activities until we have greater clarity around the timing of future bed absorption by our customers. The impairment analyses we performed for each of these facilities excluded the net book value of equipment, as a substantial portion of the equipment is easily transferrable to other company-owned facilities without significant cost. From the date each facility became idle, the idled facilities incurred combined operating expenses of \$2.7 million and \$2.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

During the first quarter of 2012, we were notified by the Kentucky Department of Corrections that Kentucky would remove all of the inmates housed in the 656-bed Otter Creek Correctional Center, a facility we own in Wheelwright, Kentucky, by mid-2012. Accordingly, we tested the Otter Creek facility for impairment during the first quarter of 2012. Our impairment analysis was based on projected undiscounted cash flows that are comparable to historical cash flows from management contracts at similar facilities and were supported by discussions we have had with prospective customers with a need for additional bed capacity. In addition to estimates of future cash flows, our impairment analysis included estimates of the remaining useful life of the facility which we currently believe approximates 30 years. The carrying value of the long-lived assets, excluding equipment, at the Otter Creek facility was \$26.1 million as of June 30, 2012.

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During the second quarter of 2012, we were notified by Community Education Partners (CEP) that it had ceased operating and would no longer be able to make the required lease payments on the educational facility we owned in Houston, Texas. We leased the Houston educational facility to CEP under a lease that was scheduled to mature in June 2014. We notified CEP in June 2012 that we were exercising our termination rights pursuant to the lease. Accordingly, we tested the Houston, Texas facility for impairment during the second quarter of 2012. Our impairment analysis was based on projected undiscounted cash flows that are comparable to historical cash flows from the lease we had with CEP. In addition to estimates of future cash flows, our impairment analysis included estimates of the remaining useful life of the facility which we currently believe approximates 30 to 35 years. The carrying value of the long-lived assets, excluding equipment, at the Houston, Texas educational facility was \$6.8 million as of June 30, 2012.

We evaluate the recoverability of the carrying values of our long-lived assets, other than goodwill, when events suggest that an impairment may have occurred. Such events primarily include, but are not limited to, the termination of a management contract or a significant decrease in inmate populations within a correctional facility we own or manage. Accordingly, we tested each of the aforementioned seven currently idled facilities for impairment when we were notified by the respective customers that they would no longer be utilizing such facility. We tested the facility under construction for impairment when we suspended construction of the facility.

We re-perform the impairment analyses on an annual basis for each of the idle facilities and for the suspended construction project, and evaluate on a quarterly basis market developments for the potential utilization of each of these facilities in order to identify events that may cause us to reconsider our most recent assumptions. Such events could include negotiations with a prospective customer for the utilization of an idle facility at terms significantly less favorable than used in our most recent impairment analysis, or changes in legislation surrounding a particular facility that could impact our ability to house certain types of inmates at such facility. Further, a substantial increase in the number of available beds at other facilities we own could lead to a deterioration in market conditions and cash flows that we might be able to obtain under a new management contract at our idle facilities. We have historically secured contracts with customers at existing facilities that were already operational, allowing us to move the existing population to other idle facilities. Although they are not frequently received, an unsolicited offer to purchase any of our idle facilities, or facilities under construction such as the Trousdale project, at amounts that are less than the carrying value could also cause us to reconsider the assumptions used in our most recent impairment analysis. However, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to secure management contracts to utilize our idle facilities, or that we will not incur impairment charges in the future.

Our evaluations also take into consideration our historical experience in securing new management contracts to utilize facilities that had been previously idled for periods comparable to or in excess of the periods that our currently idle facilities have been idle. Such previously idled facilities are currently being operated under contracts that generate cash flows resulting in the recoverability of the net book value of the previously idled facilities by substantial amounts. Due to a variety of factors, the lead time to negotiate

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contracts with our federal and state partners to utilize idle bed capacity is generally lengthy and has historically resulted in periods of idleness similar to the ones we are currently experiencing at our idle facilities. As a result of our analyses, we determined each of these assets to have recoverable values in excess of the corresponding carrying values.

By their nature, these estimates contain uncertainties with respect to the extent and timing of the respective cash flows due to potential delays or material changes to historical terms and conditions in contracts with prospective customers that could impact the estimate of cash flows. Notwithstanding the effects the current economy has had on our customers' demand for prison beds in the short term which has led to our decision to idle certain facilities, we believe the long-term trends favor an increase in the utilization of our correctional facilities and management services. This belief is based on our experience in operating in recessionary environments and in working with governmental agencies faced with significant budgetary challenges, which is a primary contributing factor to the lack of appropriated funding to build new bed capacity by the federal and state governments with which we partner.

Goodwill impairments. As of June 30, 2012, we had \$12.0 million of goodwill related to certain of our managed-only facilities. We evaluate the carrying value of goodwill during the fourth quarter of each year, in connection with our annual budgeting process, and whenever circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. Such circumstances primarily include, but are not limited to, the termination of a management contract or a significant decrease in inmate populations within a reporting unit.

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-08 that gives companies the option to perform a qualitative assessment that may allow them to skip the annual two-step impairment test. Under the amendments in ASU 2011-08, a company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. If the two-step impairment test is required, we determine the fair value of a reporting unit using a collaboration of various common valuation techniques, including market multiples and discounted cash flows. We evaluated our goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter of 2011 by using the qualitative factors described in ASU 2011-08 and concluded that it was not more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting units was less than the carrying amounts thus allowing us to forego the two-step impairment test. We do not expect our estimates or assumptions used in this analysis to change in the near term such that they would trigger an impairment of goodwill, except for notification of a contract termination or non-renewal of a contract by a customer at a managed-only facility with goodwill. Each of these techniques requires considerable judgment and estimations which could change in the future.

Income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the available net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards and the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Realization of the future tax benefits related to deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including our past earnings history, expected future earnings, the character and jurisdiction of such earnings, unsettled circumstances that, if unfavorably resolved, would adversely affect utilization of our deferred tax assets, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax planning strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset.

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We have approximately \$4.1 million in net operating losses applicable to various states that we expect to carry forward in future years to offset taxable income in such states. We have a valuation allowance of \$0.7 million for the estimated amount of the net operating losses that will expire unused. In addition, we have \$4.9 million of state tax credits applicable to various states that we expect to carry forward in future years to offset taxable income in such states. We have a \$1.6 million valuation allowance related to state tax credits that are expected to expire unused.

Although our estimate of future taxable income is based on current assumptions that we believe to be reasonable, our assumptions may prove inaccurate and could change in the future, which could result in the expiration of additional net operating losses or credits. We would be required to establish a valuation allowance at such time that we no longer expected to utilize these net operating losses or credits, which could result in a material impact on our results of operations in the future.

Self-funded insurance reserves. As of June 30, 2012, we had \$33.3 million in accrued liabilities for employee health, workers' compensation, and automobile insurance claims. We are significantly self-insured for employee health, workers' compensation, and automobile liability insurance claims. As such, our insurance expense is largely dependent on claims experience and our ability to control our claims. We have consistently accrued the estimated liability for employee health insurance claims based on our history of claims experience and the time lag between the incident date and the date we pay the claims. We have accrued the estimated liability for workers' compensation and automobile insurance claims based on an actuarial valuation of the outstanding liabilities, discounted to the net present value of the outstanding liabilities, using a combination of actuarial methods used to project ultimate losses. The liability for employee health, workers' compensation, and automobile insurance includes estimates for both claims incurred and for claims incurred but not reported. These estimates could change in the future. It is possible that future cash flows and results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions, new developments, or by the effectiveness of our strategies.

Legal reserves. As of June 30, 2012, we had \$11.8 million in accrued liabilities related to certain legal proceedings in which we are involved. We have accrued our best estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims based on a range of potential outcomes. In addition, we are subject to current and potential future legal proceedings for which little or no accrual has been reflected because our current assessment of the potential exposure is nominal. These estimates have been developed in consultation with our General Counsel's office and, as appropriate, outside counsel handling these matters, and are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. It is possible that future cash flows and results of operations could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions, new developments, or by the effectiveness of our strategies.

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Our results of operations are impacted by the number of facilities we owned and managed, the number of facilities we managed but did not own, the number of facilities we leased to other operators, and the facilities we owned that were not in operation. The following table sets forth the changes in the number of facilities operated for the periods presented:

	Effective Date	Owned and Managed	Managed Only	Leased	Total
Facilities as of December 31, 2010		45	21	2	68
Purchase of Lake Erie Correctional Institution	December 2011	1			1
Facilities as of December 31, 2011		46	21	2	69
Termination of the management contract for the Delta Correctional Facility	January 2012		(1)		(1)
Activation of the Jenkins Correctional Center	March 2012	1			1
Facilities as of June 30, 2012		47	20	2	69

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Compared to the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2011

Net income was \$37.3 million, or \$0.37 per diluted share, for the three months ended June 30, 2012, compared with net income of \$42.4 million, or \$0.39 per diluted share, for the three months ended June 30, 2011. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, we generated net income of \$69.0 million, or \$0.69 per diluted share, compared with net income of \$82.7 million, or \$0.76 per diluted share, for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Net income was negatively impacted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 due to several non-routine items, including the activation of our newly constructed 1,124-bed Jenkins Correctional Center in March 2012 and the ramp-up of Puerto Rico inmates at our 1,692-bed Cimarron Correctional Facility resulting in a combined operating loss of \$6.8 million (\$1.9 million for the second quarter of 2012), or \$0.04 per diluted share after taxes (\$0.01 per diluted share after taxes for the second quarter of 2012), as a result of the start-up costs incurred to prepare the facilities to begin receiving inmates during the first six months of 2012. Net income during the six months ended June 30, 2012 was also negatively impacted by charges of \$1.8 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share after taxes, associated with debt refinancing transactions completed during the six months ended June 30, 2012 as further described hereafter. Net income per diluted share during 2012 compared with 2011 was favorably impacted by such refinancing activities through a reduction to interest expense, as well as by our stock repurchase programs as further described hereafter.

Facility Operations

A key performance indicator we use to measure the revenue and expenses associated with the operation of the facilities we own or manage is expressed in terms of a compensated man-day, which represents the revenue we generate and expenses we incur for one inmate for one calendar day. Revenue and expenses per compensated man-day are computed by dividing facility revenue and expenses by the total number of compensated man-days during the period. A compensated man-day represents a calendar day for which we are paid for the occupancy of an inmate. We believe the measurement is useful because we are compensated for operating and managing facilities at an inmate per-diem rate based upon actual or minimum guaranteed occupancy levels. We also measure our ability to contain costs on a

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per-compensated man-day basis, which is largely dependent upon the number of inmates we accommodate. Further, per compensated man-day measurements are also used to estimate our potential profitability based on certain occupancy levels relative to design capacity. Revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for all of the facilities placed into service that we owned or managed, exclusive of those discontinued (see further discussion below regarding discontinued operations), were as follows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$ 59.22	\$ 58.74	\$ 59.14	\$ 58.83
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:				
Fixed expense	31.61	30.22	31.90	30.52
Variable expense	10.26	9.57	10.16	9.53
Total	41.87	39.79	42.06	40.05
Operating margin per compensated man-day	\$ 17.35	\$ 18.95	\$ 17.08	\$ 18.78
Operating margin	29.3%	32.3%	28.9%	31.9%
Average compensated occupancy	89.0%	90.0%	88.8%	90.0%
Average available beds	92,043	88,949	91,574	88,907
Average compensated population	81,913	80,038	81,347	79,977

Revenue

Average compensated population for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 increased 1,875 from 80,038 in the second quarter of 2011 to 81,913 in the second quarter of 2012, while average compensated population for the six months ended June 30, 2012 increased 1,370 from the comparable period in 2011. The increase in average compensated population resulted primarily from the activation of the 1,798-bed Lake Erie Correctional Institution during the first quarter of 2012 after completing the purchase of the facility from the state of Ohio in December 2011. Further, the activation of the Jenkins Correctional Center in March 2012 and the new management contract from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico at our 1,692-bed Cimarron Correctional Facility in Oklahoma, also contributed to the increase in average compensated population for the three- and six-month periods in 2012 over the comparative periods in the prior year.

Our total facility management revenue increased by \$13.6 million, or 3.2%, during the second quarter of 2012 compared with the same period in the prior year resulting primarily from an increase in revenue of approximately \$10.1 million generated by an increase in the average daily compensated population during the second quarter of 2012. Also contributing to the increase in facility management revenue was an increase of 1.0% in the average revenue per compensated man-day that resulted in an increase of \$3.5 million in facility management revenue.

Business from our federal customers, including primarily the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the United States Marshals Service (USMS), and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), continues to be a significant component of our business. Our federal customers generated approximately 43% of our total revenue for both the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, increasing \$13.1 million, or 3.6%, from \$368.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 to \$381.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012. Federal revenues increased \$6.1 million, or 3.3%, from \$185.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 to \$192.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012.

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State revenues increased \$6.1 million, or 2.9%, from \$213.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 to \$219.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012, and \$8.1 million, or 1.9%, from \$427.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 to \$435.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Despite these increases in management revenue, economic conditions remain challenging, putting continued pressure on our government partners' 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 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 the state or other local jurisdictions. Further, certain states have requested, and additional state customers 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 a return to the supply and demand imbalance that has benefited the private corrections industry.

As of June 30, 2012, we had approximately 12,100 unoccupied beds at facilities that had availability of 100 or more beds. We have staff throughout the organization actively engaged in marketing this available capacity to existing and prospective customers. Historically, we have been successful in substantially filling our inventory of available beds and the beds that we have constructed. Filling these beds would provide substantial growth in revenues, cash flow, and earnings per share. However, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to obtain new or existing customers to fill our available beds.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses totaled \$316.6 million and \$294.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, while operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 totaled \$632.1 million and \$587.2 million, respectively.

Fixed expenses per compensated man-day increased to \$31.61 during the three months ended June 30, 2012 from \$30.22 during the three months ended June 30, 2011 primarily as a result of an increase in salaries and benefits per compensated man-day of \$1.39. Fixed expenses per compensated man-day increased to \$31.90 during the six months ended June 30, 2012 from \$30.52 during the six months ended June 30, 2011 as a result of an increase in salaries and benefits per compensated man-day of \$1.40. We provided wage increases in the third quarter of 2011 to the majority of our employees, which has resulted in an increase in operating expenses. These wage increases have negatively impacted operating margins, as per diem increases and other expense controls did not exceed the level of wage increases. However, we continually monitor compensation levels very closely along with overall

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economic conditions and set wage levels necessary to help ensure the long-term success of our business. In that effort, we provided wage increases in July 2012 to the majority of our employees which will result in increases in our fixed expenses per man-day in the second half of 2012. Salaries and benefits represent the most significant component of fixed operating expenses and represented approximately 64% of total operating expenses during 2011 and for the first six months of 2012.

Our fixed expenses were also negatively impacted by increases in employee benefits including primarily unemployment taxes, employee medical benefits, and workers compensation, as well as certain payroll tax credits that were available during the first six months of 2011 that are no longer available in 2012. Unemployment taxes have been affected by significant increases in many state unemployment tax rates, resulting from the nation's high unemployment rate as states struggle to fund benefits for the unemployed. Our self-insured employee medical benefits have been negatively impacted by adverse claims experience caused by a number of factors, including increasing medical rates and higher utilization by employee spouses and dependents. Although we also experienced negative claims in workers compensation during the first six months of 2012, including adverse claims resulting from an inmate disturbance at our Adams County Correctional Center during the second quarter of 2012, claims experience was favorable in the prior year, contributing to the increase in the expense. We continue to assess the causes and evaluate potential strategies to manage our increase in employee benefits.

Notwithstanding the impact of the wage increases provided in the third quarter of 2011 to the majority of our employees and the increases in employee benefits, \$11.1 million of the \$29.3 million increase in salaries and benefits during the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in 2011 resulted from the activation of the Lake Erie and the Jenkins facilities, as well as from an increase in inmate populations at the Cimarron facility. Incurring staffing expenses in advance of the ramp-up of inmate populations at the Jenkins and Cimarron facilities, as well as during the ramp-down of inmate populations at the Otter Creek facility due to the termination of the management contract with the Commonwealth of Kentucky in July 2012, contributed to an increase in fixed expenses per compensated man-day.

Facility variable expenses per compensated man-day increased \$0.69, or 7.2%, during the three months ended June 30, 2012, compared with the same period in the prior year. Facility variable expenses per compensated man-day increased \$0.63, or 6.6%, during the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with the same period in the prior year. The increases in facility variable operating expenses during the three- and six-month periods were largely the result of the start-up costs incurred to prepare the Jenkins and Lake Erie facilities for operation as well as incurring transportation charges to transport inmates from Puerto Rico to the Cimarron Correctional Facility under the new contract.

Facility Management Contracts

We typically enter into facility management contracts with governmental entities for terms from three to five years, with additional renewal periods at the option of the contracting governmental agency. Accordingly, a substantial portion of our facility management contracts are scheduled to expire each year, notwithstanding contractual renewal options that a government agency may exercise. Although we generally expect these customers to exercise renewal options or negotiate new contracts with us, one or more of these contracts may not be renewed by the corresponding governmental agency.

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In late January 2012, the governor of Kentucky submitted his proposed budget which included the transfer of the inmates held at one of our facilities to a facility owned by the state of Kentucky that had previously been closed. The Kentucky Department of Corrections has completed the removal of the inmates housed in the 656-bed Otter Creek Correctional Center, a facility we own in Wheelwright, Kentucky, and the facility was subsequently idled. Total revenue at this facility represented less than 1% of our total revenue during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, and the facility generated operating losses of \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively.

Based on information available at this filing, other than the contract with Kentucky at the Otter Creek facility, we believe we will renew all other contracts that have expired or are scheduled to expire within the next twelve months. We believe our renewal rate on existing contracts remains high as a result of a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, the constrained supply of available beds within the U.S. correctional system, our ownership of the majority of the beds we operate, and the quality of our operations.

The operation of the facilities we own carries a higher degree of risk associated with a management contract than the operation of the facilities we manage but do not own because we incur significant capital expenditures to construct or acquire facilities we own. Additionally, correctional and detention facilities have limited or no alternative use. Therefore, if a management contract is terminated on a facility we own, we continue to incur certain operating expenses, such as real estate taxes, utilities, and insurance, that we would not incur if a management contract were terminated for a managed-only facility. As a result, revenue per compensated man-day is typically higher for facilities we own and manage than for managed-only facilities. Because we incur higher expenses, such as repairs and maintenance, real estate taxes, and insurance, on the facilities we own and manage, our cost structure for facilities we own and manage is also higher than the cost structure for the managed-only facilities. The following tables display the revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for the facilities placed into service that we own and manage and for the facilities we manage but do not own:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Owned and Managed Facilities:				
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$ 67.20	\$ 66.20	\$ 67.21	\$ 66.55
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:				
Fixed expense	33.66	32.05	33.98	32.27
Variable expense	10.81	10.13	10.67	10.07
Total	44.47	42.18	44.65	42.34
Operating margin per compensated man-day	\$ 22.73	\$ 24.02	\$ 22.56	\$ 24.21
Operating margin	33.8%	36.3%	33.6%	36.4%
Average compensated occupancy	86.3%	87.4%	86.1%	87.4%
Average available beds	66,719	63,797	66,250	63,797
Average compensated population	57,589	55,784	57,051	55,763

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	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Managed Only Facilities:				
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$ 40.31	\$ 41.58	\$ 40.19	\$ 41.05
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:				
Fixed expense	26.75	26.03	27.04	26.48
Variable expense	8.95	8.27	8.97	8.31
Total	35.70	34.30	36.01	34.79
Operating margin per compensated man-day	\$ 4.61	\$ 7.28	\$ 4.18	\$ 6.26
Operating margin	11.4%	17.5%	10.4%	15.2%
Average compensated occupancy	96.0%	96.4%	95.9%	96.4%
Average available beds	25,324	25,152	25,324	25,110
Average compensated population	24,324	24,254	24,296	24,214

Owned and Managed Facilities

Our operating margins at owned and managed facilities for the three months ended June 30, 2012 decreased to 33.8% compared with 36.3% for the same three-month period in 2011. Our operating margins at owned and managed facilities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 decreased to 33.6% compared with 36.4% for the same six-month period in 2011.

Facility contribution, or the operating income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, at our owned and managed facilities decreased by \$2.8 million, from \$122.0 million during the second quarter of 2011 to \$119.1 million during the second quarter of 2012, a decrease of 2.3%. Facility contribution at our owned and managed facilities decreased \$10.1 million, from \$244.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 to \$234.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012, a decrease of 4.1%. The decrease in facility contribution at our owned and managed facilities during the three- and six-month periods in 2012 is largely the result of the aforementioned wage increases provided to the majority of our employees beginning in July 2011 combined with start-up expenses during the first six months of 2012 at our Jenkins and Cimarron facilities, ramp-down expenses at our Otter Creek facility, and expenses associated with an inmate disturbance at our Adams County Correctional Center in the second quarter of 2012. The combined facility contribution at the Jenkins, Cimarron, Otter Creek, and Adams facilities decreased by \$2.2 million and \$5.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared with the same periods in 2011.

On January 3, 2012, we announced we entered into a contract with the Puerto Rico Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to manage up to 480 male inmates at our Cimarron Correctional Facility. The management contract contains an initial term of two years and upon mutual agreement can be renewed for two additional one-year terms. The management contract commenced in February 2012 and the population from Puerto Rico

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continued to ramp through the second quarter of 2012. As of June 30, 2012, we managed approximately 440 inmates from Puerto Rico and approximately 650 male inmates from the state of Oklahoma at the Cimarron facility. Further, in July 2012 we announced the renewal and expansion of our contract with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections to increase the contracted capacity by 240 inmates at our Cimarron facility, and will now house up to 2,520 inmates for the state of Oklahoma. As previously discussed herein, our operating income for the first half of 2012 was negatively impacted by the start-up costs and transportation expenses incurred to ramp the Puerto Rico population. However, operating income at the Cimarron facility is expected to improve in the second half of 2012 with the ramp-up now completed for the contracted Puerto Rico population and the expected receipt of the additional 240 Oklahoma inmates over the next several months.

In July 2012, we also announced we entered into a new agreement with the Idaho Department of Corrections to house up to 800 inmates at our 1,488-bed Kit Carson Correctional Center in Burlington, Colorado. The new agreement with Idaho will utilize up to 800 beds of capacity immediately available at our Kit Carson facility. The management contract has an initial term of two years, with four one-year renewal options upon mutual agreement. We expect to initially receive 250 inmates from Idaho in the third quarter of 2012 with the potential for additional inmates over the contract term depending on the state of Idaho's capacity needs.

In November 2010, the State of California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (the CDCR) extended the agreement with us to house up to 9,588 inmates at four of the five facilities we operated for them. The extension, which is subject to appropriations by the California legislature, began July 1, 2011 and expires June 30, 2013.

In May 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling requiring California to reduce its inmate population to 137.5% of its then current capacity, or to 110,000 inmates, by May 24, 2013. As of June 30, 2012, the adult inmate population held in state of California institutions totaled approximately 121,000 inmates, which did not include the California inmates held in our out of state facilities. In connection with this ruling, the court set forth targeted reductions, measured every six months, to inmate populations held in the 33 facilities located in the state of California.

In an effort to meet the Federal court ruling, the fiscal year 2012 budget of the state of California called for a significant reallocation of responsibilities from state government to local jurisdictions, including housing certain lower level inmates currently the responsibility of the State. This realignment plan commenced on October 1, 2011. The plan is prospective in nature such that inmates housed in state prisons before October 1, 2011 will remain in state custody.

In April 2012, the state of California released a new five-year plan for their projected population and capacity needs, which envisions recalling the inmates held in our facilities over the next several years resulting in an end to our agreement by June 2016. The plan includes many proposed modifications, including but not limited to, a continued decline in the State's prison population through implementation of the realignment plan, an increase in the maximum occupancy of the California correctional system required by the U.S. Supreme Court from 137.5% to 145%, along with new in-state construction. CDCR acknowledges that if any portion of the plan is not implemented as envisioned, alternatives such as continuing to house inmates out-of-state would have to be considered.

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In June 2012, we announced that we agreed to modify our existing contract with the CDCR to reduce the total number of inmates we house for California to an average daily population of 9,038 for the State's fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. As a result, we have begun ramping down the California inmate populations to align with the CDCR's new budgeted level. The reduction is expected to be completed by October 1, 2012, which is expected to have a negative impact on our operating margins.

It is unclear at this time how realignment or the five-year plan may impact the long-term utilization by CDCR of our out of state beds. The return of the California inmates to the state of California would have a significant adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. We housed approximately 9,225 inmates from the state of California as of June 30, 2012, compared with approximately 9,350 California inmates as of June 30, 2011. Approximately 13% and 14% of our management revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, was generated from the CDCR.

Managed-Only Facilities

Our operating margins at managed-only facilities were 11.4% and 17.5% during the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our managed-only operating margins decreased during the six months ended June 30, 2012 to 10.4% from 15.2% during the six months ended June 30, 2011. Facility contribution at our managed-only facilities decreased \$5.9 million, from \$16.1 million during the second quarter of 2011 to \$10.2 million during the second quarter of 2012, and decreased \$9.0 million, from \$27.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 to \$18.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease in facility contribution at our managed-only facilities is largely the result of the wage increases in the third quarter of 2011 to the majority of our employees as well as increases in employee benefits. Additionally, the decrease in facility contribution at our managed-only facilities was also due to a retroactive per diem increase of \$2.3 million received in the second quarter of 2011 at our Elizabeth facility for higher wages provided to facility staff which favorably impacted the three- and six-month periods in the prior year.

Revenue per compensated man-day decreased to \$40.31 from \$41.58, or 3.1%, for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in the prior year, and to \$40.19 from \$41.05, or 2.1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the same period in the prior year. These decreases are largely the result of a lower per diem from ICE at the Elizabeth facility resulting from a new contract that provides for a new classification of detainee populations, as further described hereafter.

Operating expenses per compensated man-day increased to \$35.70 during the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with \$34.30 during the same period in the prior year. Operating expenses per compensated man-day also increased to \$36.01 during the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with \$34.79 during the same period in the prior year. Operating expenses per compensated man-day for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 were affected by the aforementioned July 2011 wage increases, and increases in inmate medical expenses per compensated man-day of \$0.29 and \$0.41 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively.

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In September 2011, we renegotiated our contract with ICE at the Elizabeth Detention Center, a facility we lease in New Jersey. The renegotiated contract provides for a new classification of detainee populations and a lower per diem. The transition to the new detainee population has negatively impacted facility contribution and operating margins of the managed-only segment in the three- and six-month periods in 2012 compared with the same periods in 2011. The new agreement has nine one-year options and includes a 95% occupancy guarantee effective November 1, 2011.

During the third quarter of 2012, we successfully negotiated an amendment to the lease with Hall County for the North Georgia Detention Center, resulting in a reduction to the annual rent we pay. This amendment is expected to contribute to an increase in facility contribution at this facility of approximately \$1.6 million during the second half of 2012 and annualized savings of approximately \$1.3 million over the lease term.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, managed-only facilities generated 7.9% and 7.3%, respectively, of our total facility contribution compared with 11.6% and 10.1% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. We define facility contribution as a facility's operating income or loss before interest, taxes, goodwill impairment, depreciation, and amortization.

The managed-only business is attractive because it requires little or no upfront investment and relatively modest ongoing capital expenditures. However, we expect the managed-only business to remain competitive. Any further reductions to our per diem rates or the lack of per diem increases at managed-only facilities would likely result in a deterioration in our operating margins.

We have recently seen an increase in the number of opportunities available in the managed-only business, as more government agencies attempt to address their ongoing budget challenges and look to the private sector to help them solve their budget problems. We will pursue such opportunities where we are sufficiently compensated for the risk associated with this competitive business.

General and administrative expense

For the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, general and administrative expenses totaled \$23.1 million and \$21.8 million, respectively, while general and administrative expenses totaled \$44.9 million and \$43.2 million, respectively, during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of corporate management salaries and benefits, professional fees and other administrative expenses.

General and administrative expenses during the first six months of 2012 included increases in professional fees primarily due to fees and expenses of \$0.6 million incurred to analyze the feasibility of a potential conversion of our corporate structure to a REIT. We expect to continue to analyze this conversion during the second half of 2012, which will result in additional fees and expenses. Although we cannot provide an estimate of the fees and do not yet know whether such a conversion is feasible, if we decide to convert to a REIT, we will incur material expenses associated with the conversion. We also experienced an increase in charges associated with the abandonment of potential development projects of \$0.4 million during the second quarter of 2012 compared with the second quarter of 2011.

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Depreciation and amortization

For the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, depreciation and amortization expense totaled \$28.3 million and \$27.0 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, depreciation and amortization expense totaled \$56.7 million and \$54.0 million, respectively. The increase in depreciation and amortization from the comparable periods in 2011 resulted from additional depreciation expense recorded on our capital expenditures, most notably the purchase during December of 2011 of the Lake Erie Correctional Institution from the state of Ohio and the activation in March 2012 of the newly constructed Jenkins Correctional Center.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense is reported net of interest income and capitalized interest for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. Gross interest expense, net of capitalized interest, was \$15.4 million and \$18.9 million, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and was \$32.7 million and \$38.0 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. Gross interest expense is based on outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility, our outstanding senior notes, as well as the amortization of loan costs and unused facility fees. We have benefited from relatively low interest rates on our revolving credit facility, which is largely based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). It is possible that LIBOR could increase in the future. Currently, the interest rate on our amended and restated revolving credit facility, which commenced in January 2012, bears interest at a LIBOR plus a margin of 1.50% compared to LIBOR plus a margin of 0.75% during 2011 on our then outstanding revolving credit facility.

Our interest expense was lower in the three- and six-month periods in 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 as we redeemed \$375.0 million of our 6.25% senior unsecured notes during the first and second quarters of 2012 and \$60.0 million of our 6.75% senior unsecured notes with the expanded capacity under our amended and restated revolving credit facility. As a result of these redemptions, we reduced our weighted average interest rate while also increasing our exposure to variable rate debt, although we have repaid a portion of debt with cash flow from operations. In July, we announced our election to call for redemption an additional \$50.0 million of our 6.75% senior unsecured notes, which we expect to redeem on August 27, 2012, with proceeds from our amended and restated revolving credit facility and cash on hand.

Gross interest income was \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Gross interest income was \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Gross interest income is earned on a direct financing lease, notes receivable, investments, and cash and cash equivalents.

Capitalized interest was \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and was \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Capitalized interest was associated with various construction and expansion projects further described under [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) hereafter.

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Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, we reported charges of \$1.8 million in connection with debt refinancing transactions further described hereafter, consisting of \$1.4 million for the write-off of loan costs associated with both the amended and restated revolving credit facility and the various redemptions of senior unsecured notes during the first half of 2012, and \$0.4 million of fees paid in connection with the tender offer for our 6.25% senior unsecured notes in the first quarter of 2012.

Income tax expense

We incurred income tax expense of \$22.5 million and \$41.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, while we incurred income tax expense of \$26.0 million and \$50.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively.

Our effective tax rate was 37.6% and 37.5% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with 37.9% during both the three- and six-month periods in the prior year. Our effective tax rate is estimated based on our current projection of taxable income, and could fluctuate based on changes in these estimates, the implementation of additional tax planning strategies, changes in federal or state tax rates or laws affecting tax credits available to us, changes in other tax laws, changes in estimates related to uncertain tax positions, or changes in state apportionment factors, as well as changes in the valuation allowance applied to our deferred tax assets that are based primarily on the amount of state net operating losses and tax credits that could expire unused.

Discontinued operations

In November 2011, we announced our joint decision with the state of Mississippi to cease operations of the 1,172-bed Delta Correctional Facility in Greenwood, Mississippi. We began ramping down the population of approximately 900 inmates from the state-owned Delta facility in December 2011 and completely closed the facility in January 2012. Accordingly, we reclassified the results of operations, net of taxes, and the assets and liabilities of this facility as discontinued operations upon termination of operations in the first quarter of 2012 for all periods presented. The Delta facility operated at a loss of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, net of taxes, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively. The facility had no operations during the three months ended June 30, 2012 and operated at a loss of \$0.4 million, net of taxes, for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal capital requirements are for working capital, capital expenditures, and debt service payments. Capital requirements may also include cash expenditures associated with our outstanding commitments and contingencies, as further discussed in the notes to the financial statements and as further described in our 2011 Form 10-K. Additionally, we may incur capital expenditures to expand the design capacity of certain of our facilities (in order to retain management contracts) and to increase our inmate bed capacity for anticipated demand from current and future customers. We may acquire additional correctional facilities that we believe have favorable investment returns and increase value to our stockholders. We will also consider opportunities for growth, including potential acquisitions of businesses within our line of business and those that provide complementary services, provided we believe such opportunities will broaden our market share and/or increase the services we can provide to our customers.

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We also regularly evaluate alternative uses of our cash flow in order to provide value to our shareholders. In May 2012, we announced that our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.20 per share to be paid on June 22, 2012 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 8, 2012. The common stock dividend was \$20.1 million.

As of June 30, 2012, our liquidity was provided by cash on hand of \$63.1 million, and \$111.7 million available under our \$785.0 million revolving credit facility. During the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, we generated \$130.0 million and \$189.3 million, respectively, in cash through operating activities, and as of June 30, 2012, we had net working capital of \$178.4 million. We currently expect to be able to meet our cash expenditure requirements for the next year utilizing these resources. None of our outstanding debt requires scheduled principal repayments, and following the redemption in April 2012 of the remaining \$40.0 million 6.25% senior notes that were scheduled to mature in March 2013, we have no debt maturities until January 2014.

During January 2012, we entered into an amended and restated senior secured revolving credit facility expanding the total capacity up to \$785.0 million aggregate principal amount through December 2016 from the existing \$450.0 million revolving credit facility that was scheduled to mature in December 2012. The amended and restated revolving credit facility matures in December 2016, and interest is based on either a base rate plus a varying margin ranging from 0.25% to 1.00% or a LIBOR plus a varying margin of 1.25% to 2.00% based on our leverage ratio. In addition to refinancing the \$450.0 million revolving credit facility, the amended and restated revolving credit facility was used to provide the financing for the tender offer of \$57.5 million of our existing 6.25% \$375.0 million senior notes due 2013 and the payment of fees, commissions and expenses in connection with the foregoing as well as for other general corporate purposes. Following the tender offer, we used \$277.5 million of the amended and restated revolving credit facility to redeem additional outstanding 6.25% senior notes due 2013 to bring the balance of the notes outstanding to \$40.0 million as of March 31, 2012. We redeemed the remaining \$40.0 million balance of our 6.25% senior notes due 2013 on April 16, 2012 using capacity under our amended and restated senior secured revolving credit facility. Further, on June 14, 2012, we redeemed \$60.0 million of the \$150.0 million original issue aggregate principal amount of our 6.75% senior notes utilizing the expanded capacity of the amended and restated revolving credit facility and cash on hand. Because our debt agreements limit the amount of dividends we can pay, absent further opportunities to deploy capital toward new development activities, we expect to continue to use our cash flow to pay-down debt in the short-term. In July 2012, we announced our election to call for redemption an additional \$50.0 million of our 6.75% senior unsecured notes, which we expect to redeem on August 27, 2012 with proceeds from our revolving credit facility and cash on hand.

Our cash flow is subject to the receipt of sufficient funding of and timely payment by contracting governmental entities. If the appropriate governmental agency does not receive sufficient appropriations to cover its contractual obligations, it may terminate our contract or delay or reduce payment to us. Delays in payment from our major customers or the termination of contracts from our major customers could have an adverse effect on our cash flow and financial condition.

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Facility development and capital expenditures

We commenced development of the new Jenkins Correctional Center in Georgia during the third quarter of 2010 pursuant to a construction and management contract awarded to us by the Georgia Department of Corrections in September 2010 to manage up to 1,150 male inmates. Construction was completed during the first quarter of 2012 for a total cost of approximately \$51.0 million. The contract has an initial one-year base term with 24 one-year renewal options. Additionally, the contract provides for a population guarantee of 90% following a 120-day ramp-up period. The Georgia Department of Corrections began transferring inmates to the facility in March 2012 and as of June 30, 2012 housed approximately 1,100 inmates at the Jenkins facility.

In September 2011, we announced that we entered into a contract with the state of Ohio to purchase the 1,798-bed Lake Erie Correctional Institution located in Conneaut, Ohio. We purchased the facility in late December 2011, which was constructed in 1999, for a purchase price of approximately \$73.0 million. We also entered into a management contract to manage state of Ohio inmates at this facility, which commenced on January 1, 2012 and has an initial term of twenty years with unlimited renewal options subject to appropriations and mutual agreement. The management contract also provides a guaranteed occupancy of 90% which commenced in March 2012 following a transition period.

In October 2011, we announced that pursuant to a competitive re-bid we received a new contract from the BOP for the expansion and continued management of our McRae Correctional Facility in McRae, Georgia. Under the new contract we will have the ability to house up to 2,275 male inmates for the BOP after completing a 454-bed expansion of the McRae facility. We began the 454-bed expansion of the McRae facility late in the fourth quarter of 2011 and expect construction to be complete in the fourth quarter of 2012. The total cost of the expansion is estimated to be \$16.5 million.

In order to retain federal inmate populations we currently manage in the San Diego Correctional Facility, we will be required to construct a new facility in the future. The San Diego Correctional Facility is subject to a ground lease with the County of San Diego. Under the provisions of the lease, the facility is divided into three different properties whereby, pursuant to an amendment to the ground lease executed in January 2010, ownership of the entire facility reverts to the County upon expiration of the lease on December 31, 2015. As of June 30, 2012, we have invested approximately \$46.0 million to acquire property, conduct environmental studies, obtain building permits, and complete various other design activities. We have developed plans to build a detention facility and a construction timeline that coincides with the expiration of the ground lease. We currently estimate the total construction cost, inclusive of land and site development costs already incurred, will range from approximately \$142.0 million to \$150.0 million. We plan to use this new facility to house the existing federal inmate populations at the San Diego Correctional Facility. However, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to retain these inmate populations.

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, we capitalized \$24.9 million of facility maintenance and technology related expenditures, compared with \$14.2 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011. We currently expect to incur approximately \$50.0 million to \$55.0 million in facility maintenance and information technology capital expenditures during 2012, and approximately \$30.0 million to \$35.0 million on prison development and

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expansions. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we capitalized \$47.9 million of facility maintenance and technology related expenditures and \$123.5 million on prison acquisition, development and expansions, including the acquisition of the Lake Erie Correctional Institution. We also currently expect to pay approximately \$87.0 million to \$89.0 million in federal and state income taxes during 2012, compared with \$70.3 million during 2011. Income taxes paid in 2011 reflect the favorable tax depreciation provisions of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, which increased the amount of bonus depreciation for tax purposes that can be deducted from 50% to 100% for qualifying assets placed into service after September 8, 2010 and throughout 2011. Bonus depreciation reverts to 50% during 2012.

Although the demand for prison beds in the short term has been affected by the severe budget challenges many of our customers currently face, these challenges put further pressure on our customers' ability to construct new prison beds of their own, which we believe could result in further reliance on the private sector for providing the capacity we believe our customers will need in the long term. We will continue to pursue opportunities like the aforementioned Jenkins Correctional Center we are constructing for the state of Georgia. In the long-term, however, we would like to see continued and meaningful utilization of our available capacity and better visibility from our customers before we add any additional capacity on a speculative basis.

We will also continue to pursue additional opportunities to purchase and subsequently manage existing government-owned facilities under a program recently announced as our "Corrections Investment Initiative". This program follows the success of our recent transaction with the state of Ohio whereby we purchased an existing 1,798-bed facility owned by the state and entered into a twenty year contract to manage the facility for the state of Ohio. This initiative provides our government partners with an opportunity to manage their challenging corrections budgets by providing meaningful upfront cash proceeds as well as future operational cost savings. At the Ohio facility we recently purchased, we are also modernizing the systems and enhancing operational efficiencies which are expected to contribute to the operational cost savings.

Share repurchase programs

In August 2011, our Board of Directors approved an increase in the aggregate amount under our previously announced share repurchase program from \$350.0 million to \$500.0 million after expanding the authorization in May 2011 by \$100.0 million from the \$250.0 million originally approved by the Board in February 2010. The program was intended to be implemented through purchases made from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions in accordance with SEC requirements. From February 2010 through December 31, 2011, we completed the purchase of 17.7 million shares at a total cost, including commissions, of \$383.2 million. Including shares repurchased under a previous stock repurchase program authorized by the Board in November 2008, through December 31, 2011 we repurchased 28.4 million shares of our common stock at an average cost per share of \$17.91, representing 22.6% of the total shares outstanding prior to the initiation of the first program. Further, we have repurchased this \$508.2 million of our common stock while improving our leverage ratios. In February 2012, we terminated the share repurchase program in conjunction with the announcement to commence a quarterly cash dividend beginning in the second quarter of 2012. There were no share repurchases in 2012.

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Summary of debt

As of June 30, 2012, the interest rates on all our outstanding indebtedness are fixed, with the exception of the interest rate applicable to \$645.0 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility, with a total weighted average effective interest rate of 5.0%, while our total weighted average maturity was 4.4 years. The January 2012 refinancing lowered our total weighted average interest rate and extended our weighted average debt maturity. Although we increased our exposure to variable rate debt, we believe we have the ability to fix the interest rate on some or all of this debt through the issuance of new debt securities or otherwise enter into swap arrangements when we determine that market conditions for such transactions are favorable. On June 3, 2011, Moody's raised our senior unsecured debt rating to Ba1 from Ba2 and revised the outlook on our debt rating from positive to stable. Standard & Poor's Ratings Services currently rates our unsecured debt and corporate credit as BB-. On February 7, 2012, Fitch Ratings assigned a rating of BBB- to our revolving credit facility and BB+ ratings to our unsecured debt and corporate credit.

We have the ability to fund our capital expenditure requirements, including the aforementioned construction projects, as well as our facility maintenance and information technology expenditures, working capital, debt service requirements, and dividend payments, with cash on hand, net cash provided by operations, and borrowings available under our amended and restated revolving credit facility.

Operating Activities

Our net cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was \$130.0 million, compared with \$189.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Cash provided by operating activities represents the year to date net income plus depreciation and amortization, changes in various components of working capital, and various non-cash charges, including primarily deferred income taxes. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was primarily due to the decrease in operating income and negative fluctuations in working capital balances during the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011, most notably the collection during the first quarter of 2011 of past due accounts receivable outstanding at December 31, 2010, from the state of California.

Investing Activities

Our cash flow used in investing activities was \$43.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and was primarily attributable to capital expenditures during the six-month period of \$42.4 million, including expenditures for facility development and expansions of \$16.8 million primarily related to the aforementioned facility development projects. Our cash flow used in investing activities was \$38.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and was primarily attributable to capital expenditures during the six-month period of \$37.8 million, including expenditures for facility development and expansions of \$21.9 million.

Table of Contents**Financing Activities**

Cash flow used in financing activities was \$79.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and was primarily attributable to \$55.0 million of net principal payments of debt outstanding and \$6.3 million for payments of debt issuance and other refinancing costs associated with the aforementioned January 2012 refinancing transactions. Additionally, cash flow used in financing activities included \$19.9 million of dividends paid in the second quarter, and \$2.5 million for the purchase and retirement of common stock that was issued in connection with equity-based compensation. These payments were partially offset by the cash flows associated with exercising stock options, including the related income tax benefit of equity compensation, totaling \$4.4 million.

Cash flow used in financing activities was \$122.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and was primarily attributable to paying \$72.6 million to purchase common stock, including \$70.4 million in connection with the aforementioned stock repurchase program and \$2.2 million for the purchase and retirement of common stock that was issued in connection with equity-based compensation. Further, cash flows used in financing activities included \$53.0 million of net repayments on our revolving credit facility. These payments were partially offset by the cash flows associated with exercising stock options, including the related income tax benefit of equity compensation, totaling \$3.6 million.

Contractual Obligations

The following schedule summarizes our contractual cash obligations by the indicated period as of June 30, 2012 (in thousands):

	Payments Due By Year Ended December 31,						Total
	2012 (remainder)	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	
Long-term debt	\$	\$	\$ 90,000	\$	\$ 645,000	\$ 465,000	\$ 1,200,000
Interest on senior notes	21,056	42,113	39,075	36,038	36,038	18,018	192,338
Contractual facility expansions	10,466						10,466
Operating leases	4,099	6,142	6,162	4,794	2,112	26,188	49,497
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 35,621	\$ 48,255	\$ 135,237	\$ 40,832	\$ 683,150	\$ 509,206	\$ 1,452,301

The cash obligations in the table above do not include future cash obligations for variable interest associated with our outstanding revolving credit facility as projections would be based on future outstanding balances as well as future variable interest rates, and we are unable to make reliable estimates of either. The cash obligations in the table above also do not include the \$50.0 million redemption of 6.75% senior notes we committed to redeem in July 2012. Further, the cash obligations in the table above also do not include future cash obligations for uncertain tax positions as we are unable to make reliable estimates of the timing of such payments, if any, to the taxing authorities. We had \$28.3 million of letters of credit outstanding at June 30, 2012 primarily to support our requirement to repay fees and claims under our workers' compensation plan in the event we do not repay the fees and claims due in accordance with the terms of the plan. The letters of credit are renewable annually. We did not have any draws under any outstanding letters of credit during the six months ended June 30, 2012 or 2011. The contractual facility expansions included in the table above represent expansion or development projects for which we have already entered into a contract with a customer that obligates us to complete the expansion or development project. Certain of our other ongoing construction projects are not currently under contract and thus are not included as a contractual obligation above as we may generally suspend or terminate such projects without substantial penalty.

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INFLATION

Many of our management contracts include provisions for inflationary indexing, which mitigates an adverse impact of inflation on net income. However, a substantial increase in personnel costs, workers' compensation or food and medical expenses could have an adverse impact on our results of operations in the future to the extent that these expenses increase at a faster pace than the per diem or fixed rates we receive for our management services. We outsource our food service operations to a third party under a contract that contains certain protections against increases in food costs.

SEASONALITY AND QUARTERLY RESULTS

Our business is somewhat subject to seasonal fluctuations. Because we are generally compensated for operating and managing facilities at an inmate per diem rate, our financial results are impacted by the number of calendar days in a fiscal quarter. Our fiscal year follows the calendar year and therefore, our daily profits for the third and fourth quarters include two more days than the first quarter (except in leap years) and one more day than the second quarter. Further, salaries and benefits represent the most significant component of operating expenses. Significant portions of the Company's unemployment taxes are recognized during the first quarter, when base wage rates reset for state unemployment tax purposes. Finally, quarterly results are affected by government funding initiatives, the timing of the opening of new facilities, or the commencement of new management contracts and related start-up expenses which may mitigate or exacerbate the impact of other seasonal influences. Because of these seasonality factors, results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the full fiscal year.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Our primary market risk exposure is to changes in U.S. interest rates. We are exposed to market risk related to our revolving credit facility because the interest rate on our revolving credit facility is subject to fluctuations in the market. If the interest rate for our outstanding indebtedness under the revolving credit facility was 100 basis points higher or lower during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, our interest expense, net of amounts capitalized, would have been increased or decreased by \$1.5 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2012, we had outstanding \$90.0 million of senior notes with a fixed interest rate of 6.75% and \$465.0 million of senior notes with a fixed interest rate of 7.75%. Because the interest rates with respect to these instruments are fixed, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates would not have a material impact on our financial statements.

We may, from time to time, invest our cash in a variety of short-term financial instruments. These instruments generally consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities at the date of purchase of three months or less. While these investments are subject to interest rate risk and will decline in value if market interest rates increase, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates would not materially affect the value of these investments.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our senior management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on that evaluation, our officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

See the information reported in Note 9 to the financial statements included in Part I, which information is incorporated hereunder by this reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

There have been no material changes in our Risk Factors as previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.**

The following exhibits are filed herewith:

Exhibit

Number	Description of Exhibits
31.1	Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Securities and Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of the Company's Chief 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 the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

* As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 9, 2012

CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA

/s/ Damon T. Hininger
Damon T. Hininger
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Todd J Mullenger
Todd J Mullenger
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and

Principal Accounting Officer