

CoreCivic, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 25, 2019

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934
Commission File Number 001-16109

CORECIVIC, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND 62-1763875
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

10 BURTON HILLS BLVD., NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37215

(Address and zip code of principal executive office)

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

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

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: NONE

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company	

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The aggregate market value of the shares of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$2,812,592,730 as of June 30, 2018 based on the closing price of such shares on the New York Stock Exchange on that day. The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding on February 14, 2019 was 118,671,077.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, currently scheduled to be held on May 16, 2019, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CORECIVIC, INC.

FORM 10-K

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, or Annual Report, 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, as amended. All statements other than statements of current or historical fact contained in this Annual Report, including statements regarding our future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs and plans, and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "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 in this Annual Report. These include, but are not limited to, the risks and uncertainties associated with:

- general economic and market conditions, including, but not limited to, the impact governmental budgets can have on our contract renewals and renegotiations, per diem rates, and occupancy;
- fluctuations in our operating results because of, among other things, changes in occupancy levels, competition, contract renegotiations or terminations, increases in costs of operations, fluctuations in interest rates, and risks of operations;
- changes in the privatization of the corrections and detention industry, the public acceptance of our services, 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;
- our ability to obtain and maintain correctional, detention, and residential reentry facility management contracts because of reasons including, but not limited to, sufficient governmental appropriations, contract compliance, negative publicity and effects of inmate disturbances;
- increases in costs to develop or expand real estate properties 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, cost inflation, and material shortages, resulting in increased construction costs;
- changes in government policy, legislation and regulations that affect utilization of the private sector for corrections, detention, and residential reentry services, in general, or our business, in particular, including, but not limited to, the continued utilization of the South Texas Family Residential Center by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, under terms of the current contract, and the impact of any changes to immigration reform and sentencing laws. (Our company does not, under longstanding policy, lobby for or against policies or legislation that would determine the basis for, or duration of, an individual's incarceration or detention.);
- our ability to successfully integrate operations of our acquisitions and realize projected returns resulting therefrom;
- our ability to meet and maintain qualification for taxation as a real estate investment trust, or REIT; and
- the availability of debt and equity financing on terms that are favorable to us, or at all.

Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this Annual Report may turn out to be inaccurate. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, and financial needs. 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" included elsewhere in this Annual Report and in other reports, documents, and other information we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, from time to time.

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

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

PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Overview

We are a diversified government solutions company with the scale and experience needed to solve tough government challenges in flexible, cost-effective ways. Through three segments, CoreCivic Safety, CoreCivic Community, and CoreCivic Properties, we provide a broad range of solutions to government partners that serve the public good through corrections and detention management, a growing network of residential reentry centers to help address America's recidivism crisis, and government real estate solutions. We have been a flexible and dependable partner for government for more than 35 years. Our employees are driven by a deep sense of service, high standards of professionalism and a responsibility to help government better the public good.

Structured as a REIT, we are the nation's largest owner of partnership correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities and one of the largest prison operators in the United States. We also believe we are the largest private owner of real estate used by U.S. government agencies. As of December 31, 2018, through our CoreCivic Safety segment, we operated 51 correctional and detention facilities, 44 of which we owned, with a total design capacity of approximately 73,000 beds. Through our CoreCivic Community segment, we owned and operated 26 residential reentry centers with a total design capacity of approximately 5,000 beds. In addition, through our CoreCivic Properties segment, we owned 27 properties leased to third parties and used by government agencies, totaling 2.3 million square feet.

In addition to providing fundamental residential services, our correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities offer a variety of rehabilitation and educational programs, including basic education, faith-based services, life skills and employment training, and substance abuse treatment. These services are intended to help reduce recidivism and to prepare offenders for their successful reentry into society upon their release. We also provide or make available to offenders certain health care (including medical, dental, and mental health services), food services, and work and recreational programs.

We are a Maryland corporation formed in 1983. Our principal executive offices are located at 10 Burton Hills Boulevard, Nashville, Tennessee, 37215, and our telephone number at that location is (615) 263-3000. Our website address is www.corecivic.com. We make our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, definitive proxy statements, and amendments to those reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or 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 contained on our website is not part of this Annual Report.

We began operating as a REIT effective January 1, 2013. We provide services and conduct other business activities through taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRSs. A TRS is a subsidiary of a REIT that is subject to applicable corporate income tax and certain qualification requirements. Our use of TRSs enables us to comply with REIT qualification requirements while providing correctional services at facilities we own and at facilities owned by our government partners and to engage in certain other business operations. A TRS is not subject to the distribution requirements applicable to REITs so it may retain income generated by its operations for reinvestment.

As a REIT, we generally are not subject to federal income taxes on our REIT taxable income and gains that we distribute to our stockholders, including the income derived from our real estate and dividends we earn from our TRSs. However, our TRSs will be required to pay income taxes on their earnings at regular corporate income tax rates.

As a REIT, we generally are required to distribute annually to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains). Our REIT taxable income will not typically include income earned by our TRSs except to the extent our TRSs pay dividends to the REIT.

Our ongoing operations are organized into three principal business segments:

CoreCivic Safety segment, consisting of 51 correctional and detention facilities that are owned, or controlled via a long-term lease, and managed by CoreCivic, as well as those correctional and detention facilities owned by third parties but managed by CoreCivic. CoreCivic Safety also includes the operating results of our subsidiary that provides transportation services to governmental agencies, TransCor America, LLC, or TransCor.

CoreCivic Community segment, consisting of 26 residential reentry centers that are owned, or controlled via a long-term lease, and managed by CoreCivic. CoreCivic Community also includes the operating results of our electronic monitoring subsidiaries, Rocky Mountain Offender Management Systems, LLC, or RMOMS, and Recovery Monitoring Solutions Corporation, or RMSC.

CoreCivic Properties segment, consisting of 27 real estate properties owned by CoreCivic and leased to, and operated by, third parties.

For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, our total facility net operating income, which we define as a facility's revenues less operating expenses, was divided among our three business segments as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Segment:			
Safety	87.1 %	90.0 %	91.6 %
Community	4.8 %	4.4 %	3.2 %
Properties	8.1 %	5.6 %	5.2 %

Our customers primarily consist of federal, state, and local government agencies. Federal correctional and detention authorities primarily consist of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, or the BOP, the United States Marshals Service, or the USMS, and ICE. Payments by federal correctional and detention authorities represented 48%, 48%, and 52% of our total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

Our customer contracts for providing bed capacity and correctional, detention, and residential reentry services in our CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community segments typically have terms of three to five years and contain multiple renewal options. Most of our facility contracts also contain clauses that allow the government agency to terminate the contract at any time without cause, and our facility contracts are generally subject to annual or bi-annual legislative appropriations of funds. Notwithstanding these termination clauses, the contract renewal rate for properties we owned in these segments was 95% over the five years ended December 31, 2018. The government lease agreements in our CoreCivic Properties segment typically have terms of five to twenty years including renewal options, and generally have more restrictive termination clauses. At December 31, 2018, the lease agreements in our CoreCivic Properties segment had a weighted average lease term of 6.5 years remaining.

In our CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community segments, we are compensated for providing bed capacity and correctional, detention, and residential reentry services at a per diem rate based upon actual or minimum guaranteed occupancy levels. Occupancy rates for a particular facility are typically low when first opened or immediately following an expansion. However, beyond the start-up period, which typically ranges from 90 to 180 days, the occupancy rate tends to stabilize. The average compensated occupancy of our correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, based on rated capacity was as follows for the years 2018, 2017, and 2016:

2018 2017 2016

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CoreCivic Safety facilities	81	%	80	%	79	%
CoreCivic Community facilities	80	%	80	%	75	%
Total	81	%	80	%	79	%

The average compensated occupancy of our CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community facilities, excluding idled facilities, was 93%, 91%, and 88% for the years 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

In our CoreCivic Properties segment, we own properties leased to third parties and used by government agencies where our occupancy percentage is based on leased square feet rather than bed capacity. The occupancy of these facilities was as follows for the years 2018, 2017, and 2016:

	2018	2017	2016
Leased portfolio	100 %	100 %	100 %

Operating Procedures and Offender Services for Correctional, Detention, and Residential Reentry Facilities

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

Reentry programs.

We believe a focus on inmate reentry provides great benefits for our communities – more people living healthy and productive lives and contributing to strong families and local economies. We have committed to evolving our model with an increased focus on reentry services, and we are working hard to equip the men and women in our care with the services, support, and resources they need to be successful upon reentry.

We provide a wide range of evidence-based reentry programs and activities in our facilities. At most of the facilities we manage, offenders have the opportunity to enhance their basic education from literacy through earning a high school equivalency diploma endorsed by their respective state. In some cases, we also provide opportunities for postsecondary educational achievements and chances to participate in college correspondence classes. A number of our facilities that care for non-citizens offer adult education curricula recognized by several nations to which these offenders may return, including a curriculum offered in conjunction with the Mexican government. We also provide the Adult Education in Spanish program for offenders with that specific language need.

For the offenders who are close to taking their high school equivalency exam (either the GED or the HiSET), we have invested in the equipment needed to use the GED/HiSET Academy software program, which is an offline software program providing over 200 hours of individualized lessons up to the 12th grade. The GED/HiSET Academy incorporates teaching best practices and provides an atmosphere to engage and motivate students to learn everything they need to know to pass the GED/HiSET exam. As an example of the impact we are having, during 2018, the number of offenders in our facilities who passed high school equivalency exams totaled 1,653. From July 2017 through June 2018, our Crowley County Correctional Facility led the state system in Colorado in GED completions. According to research from the independent RAND Corporation, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education" published in 2013, inmates who obtain GEDs while in prison are 30% less likely to return to prison.

In addition, we offer a broad spectrum of career/technical education opportunities to help individuals learn marketable job skills. Our trade programs are certified by the National Center for Construction Education and Research, or NCCER. NCCER establishes the curriculum and certification for over 4,000 construction and trade organizations. Graduates of these programs enter the job market with certified skills that significantly enhance

employability. According to research conducted by the RAND Corporation, inmates who complete vocational training are 28% more likely to find a job after release. During 2018, 4,712 offenders in facilities we manage earned career and technical education certificates. We are proud of the educational programs we offer and intend to maintain and continue to develop such programs. For example, in 2018, through a partnership with Fuel Education, a company that specializes in digital learning opportunities, we began offering an online Information Support and Services computer program at our Lee Adjustment Center in Kentucky. This program allows students to enhance their computer knowledge and was developed in coordination with the Kentucky Department of Corrections, our government partner at the Lee facility. Students who successfully complete the approximate 10-month program will be awarded a base National Occupational Competency Testing Institute, or NOCTI, credential with the opportunity

to earn an advanced NOCTI credential in the future. In addition, near the end of 2016, our Coffee and Wheeler facilities in Georgia implemented state-of-the-art Diesel Maintenance and Welding programs in coordination with the Georgia Department of Corrections, enabling students to earn trade certificates from nearby community colleges. As of December 31, 2018, these programs have graduated 49 from the Diesel Maintenance program and 103 from the Welding program.

For those with assessed substance use disorders, we offer cognitive evidence-based treatment programs with proven clinical outcomes, such as the Residential Drug Abuse Program. We offer both Residential Therapeutic Community models and intensive outpatient programs. We also offer drug and alcohol use education/DWI programs at some of our locations. Our goal in providing substance use treatment is to stimulate internal motivation for change and progress through the stages of change so that lasting behavioral alterations can occur. Our drug and alcohol education programs help participants understand their relationships with drugs and alcohol and the links between drug and alcohol use and crime, as well as assisting them in making better choices that can lead to healthier relationships in their lives. According to a study performed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or CDCR, inmates who complete addiction treatment in prison are 50% less likely to return to prison. In 2018, 2,023 offenders in our care completed substance use disorder programming.

Additional program offerings include our Victim Impact Programs, available at a number of our facilities, which seek to educate offenders about the negative effects their criminal conduct can have on others. Currently, 22 of our facilities have received training to offer Victim Impact Programs to offenders in both secure and community sites. In 2018, 996 offenders successfully completed Victim Impact Programs. All of our facilities offer opportunities for worship and/or study for a wide range of faith traditions represented in our populations. Additionally, in many facilities, we offer faith-based programs, with an emphasis on reentry, character development, and spiritual growth. During 2017, we transitioned to the Threshold Program, a multi-faith, evidence-based model, for our faith-based reentry component. In 2018, 868 offenders in our care successfully completed the Threshold Program.

Our Reentry and Life Skills programs prepare individuals for life after incarceration by teaching them how to successfully conduct a job search, how to manage their budget and financial matters, parenting skills, and relationship and family skills. Equally significant, we offer cognitive behavioral programs aimed at changing anti-social attitudes and behaviors in offenders, with a focus on altering the level of criminal thinking. In 2017, we introduced a comprehensive reentry strategy we call "Go Further", a forward thinking, process approach to reentry. "Go Further" embraces all facility reentry programs, adds a proprietary cognitive/behavioral curriculum, and encourages staff and offenders to take a collaborative approach to assist in reentry preparation. "Go Further" is currently in place in 13 of our facilities, with plans to add additional facilities in 2019. As of December 31, 2018, offenders in our care had completed 2,521 cognitive/behavioral evidence-based journals in preparation for returning to their communities.

Across the country, our dedicated staff, along with the assistance of thousands of volunteers, work to provide guidance, direction, and post-incarceration services to the men and women in our care. We believe these critical reentry programs help fight the serious challenge of recidivism facing the United States.

Through our community corrections facilities, we provide an array of services to defendants and offenders who are serving their full sentence, the last portion of their sentence, waiting to be sentenced, or awaiting trial while supervised in a community environment. We offer housing and programs with a key focus on employment, job readiness, life skills and various substance abuse treatment programs, in order to help offenders successfully reenter their communities and reduce the risk of recidivism. In some of our community corrections facilities, we offer housing and program services to parolees who have completed their sentence but lack a viable reentry plan. Through a focus on employment and skill development, we provide a means for these parolees to successfully reintegrate into their communities.

In addition, we provide day-reporting and outpatient substance abuse treatment programs at some of our community corrections facilities. These programs, depending on the needs of the offender, can provide cognitive behavioral-based programs to assist in the offender's successful reentry while holding the individual accountable while living in the community.

Lastly, we also provide a number of non-residential correctional alternative services, including electronic monitoring and case management services, under our CoreCivic Community segment. Governmental customers use electronic monitoring products and services to monitor low risk offenders as a way to help reduce overcrowding in correctional facilities, as a monitoring and sanctioning tool, and to promote public safety by imposing restrictions on movement and serving as a deterrent for alcohol usage. Providing these non-residential services is a natural complement to our broad network of residential reentry facilities and can help keep individuals from going back to prison or being incarcerated in the first place.

Ultimately, the work we do is intended to give people the tools to reintegrate with their communities permanently. We are proud of the teachers, counselors, case managers, chaplains, and other inmate support service professionals who provide these extensive services to the men and women entrusted in our care.

To further underscore our long-term commitment to reducing recidivism, in October 2017, we announced that we launched a nationwide initiative to advocate for a range of government policies that will help former offenders successfully reenter society and stay out of prison. We believe that as successful as we may be with our work inside our facilities, offenders still face embedded societal barriers when they return to their communities. Supporting recidivism-reducing policies is one way we can bridge the gap and give the men and women entrusted in our care a better opportunity at never returning to prison. As part of the initiative, we apply government relations resources and expertise to advocate for the following policies:

- "Ban-the-Box" proposals to help improve former inmates' chances at getting a job;
 - Reduced legal barriers to make it easier and less risky for companies to hire former inmates;
 - Increased funding for reentry programs in areas such as education, addiction treatment, faith-based offerings, victim impact and post-release employment; and
 - Social impact bond pilot programs that tie contractor payments to positive outcomes.
- Operating guidelines.

The American Correctional Association, or ACA, is an independent organization comprised of corrections professionals that establishes accreditation standards for correctional and detention institutions. Outside agency standards, such as those established by the ACA, provide us with the industry's most widely accepted operational guidelines. ACA accredited facilities must be audited and re-accredited at least every three years. We have sought and received ACA accreditation for 37, or approximately 93%, of the eligible facilities we operated as of December 31, 2018, excluding our residential reentry facilities. During 2018, 15 of the facilities we manage were re-accredited by the ACA with an average score of 99.6%, making our portfolio average 99.5%.

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

In addition, our facilities are operated in compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act, or PREA, standards, which became effective in August 2013. All confinement facilities covered under the PREA standards must be audited at least every three years to be considered compliant with PREA. Covered facilities include adult prisons and jails, juvenile facilities, lockups (housing detainees overnight), and community confinement facilities, whether operated by the United States Department of Justice, or DOJ, or by a state, local, corporate, or nonprofit authority. We utilize DOJ-certified PREA auditors to help ensure that all facilities operate in compliance with applicable PREA regulations.

Our facilities operate under these established standards, policies, and procedures, and also are subject to annual audits by our Quality Assurance Division, or QAD, which operates under the auspices of, and reports directly to, our Office of General Counsel and independently from our Operations Division. Through the QAD, we have devoted significant resources to ensuring that our facilities meet outside agency and accrediting organization standards and guidelines.

The QAD employs a team of full-time auditors, who are subject matter experts from all major disciplines within institutional operations. Annually, without advance notice, QAD auditors conduct on-site evaluations of each CoreCivic Safety facility we operate using specialized audit tools, typically containing more than 1,000 audit indicators across all major operational areas. In most instances, these audit tools are tailored to facility and partner specific requirements. In addition, audit teams often work with facilities to address specific areas of need, such as meeting requirements of new partner contracts or providing detailed training of new departmental managers.

The QAD management team coordinates overall operational auditing and compliance efforts across all correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities we manage. In conjunction with subject matter experts and other stakeholders having risk management responsibilities, the QAD management team develops performance measurement tools used in facility audits. The QAD management team provides governance of the corrective action plan process for any items of nonconformance identified through internal and external facility reviews. Our QAD also contracts with teams of ACA certified correctional auditors to evaluate compliance with ACA standards at accredited facilities. Similarly, the QAD routinely incorporates a review of facility compliance with key PREA regulations during audits of company facilities.

In addition to our own internal audit and contract compliance efforts, we are also subject to oversight by our government partners. As part of their standard monitoring and compliance programs, approximately 65% of our partners conduct formal contract-compliance audits and inspections at least annually. In addition to these annual audits of our facilities, many partners conduct additional area-specific operational audits and inspections on a more frequent basis, including monthly, quarterly, and semi-annually. Some of these audits and facility inspections by our partners are conducted on an unannounced basis. A significant number of our contracts with federal and state partners also have on-site contract monitors. These individuals are employed by the government partner to monitor performance and contract compliance at our facilities on a continuous basis. In 2018, our government partners conducted over 260 annual, semi-annual, quarterly, and monthly compliance audits and inspections at our CoreCivic Safety facilities.

Business Development

We believe we own, or control via a long-term lease, approximately 59% of all privately owned prison beds in the United States, manage nearly 39% of all privately managed prison beds in the United States, and are currently the second largest private owner and provider of community corrections services in the nation. We also believe that we are the largest private owner of real estate used by U.S. government agencies. Under the direction of our partnership development department, we market our facilities and services to government agencies responsible for federal, state, and local correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities in the United States. Under the direction of our real estate department, we intend to continue pursuing the acquisition and development of additional correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, as well as other government-leased real estate assets with a bias toward those used to provide mission-critical governmental services that we believe have a favorable investment return, diversify our cash flows, and increase value to our stockholders.

We execute cross-departmental efforts to market CoreCivic Safety solutions to government partners that seek corrections and detention management services, CoreCivic Community solutions to government partners seeking residential reentry services, and CoreCivic Properties solutions to customers that need real estate and maintenance services. We also offer government partners a combination of these business offerings, and currently have two government partners utilizing all three.

As indicated by the following chart, business from our federal customers, including primarily the BOP, USMS, and ICE, continues to be a significant component of our business, although the source of revenue is derived from many contracts at various types of properties, i.e. correctional, detention, reentry, and leased. The USMS and ICE accounted for 10% or more of our total revenue during the last three years.

Certain of our contracts with federal partners contain clauses that guarantee the federal partner access to a minimum bed capacity in exchange for a fixed monthly payment. However, these contracts also generally provide the government the ability to cancel the contract for non-appropriation of funds or for convenience.

The solutions we provide to our federal customers continue to be a significant component of our business, yet remained stable as a percentage of our total revenue during 2018 when compared to 2017. We believe our ability to provide flexible solutions and fulfill emergent needs of our federal customers would be very difficult and costly to replicate in the public sector.

State revenues from contracts at correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities that we operate constituted 39%, 41%, and 38% of our total revenue during 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively, and decreased 2.9% from \$727.8 million during 2017 to \$706.8 million during 2018. No state partner accounted for 10% or more of our total revenue during these years.

Several of our state partners are projecting improvements in their budgets which has helped us secure recent per diem increases at certain facilities. Further, several of our existing state partners, as well as prospective state partners, are experiencing growth in inmate populations and overcrowded conditions, or are considering alternative correctional capacity for their aged and inefficient infrastructure. Although we can provide no assurance that we will enter into any new contracts, we believe we are well positioned to provide states with needed bed capacity, as well as the programming and reentry services they are seeking. Over the previous 24 months, we have entered into new contracts with Ohio, Kentucky, Nevada, South Carolina, Kansas, and Vermont, while Wyoming has begun utilizing an existing contract it had not utilized in nearly a decade.

We believe the long-term growth opportunities of our business remain attractive as government agencies consider their emergent needs, as well as the efficiency and offender programming opportunities we provide, as flexible solutions to satisfy our partners' needs. Further, we expect our partners to continue to face challenges in maintaining old facilities, developing new facilities, and expanding current facilities for additional capacity, which could result in increased future demand for the solutions we provide. Finally, as further described hereafter, we continue to identify attractive investment opportunities for government-leased properties, and expect to complete additional acquisitions that will diversify our cash flows, generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders, and broaden the solutions we are able to provide to our partners.

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

- Maintaining and expanding our existing customer relationships and filling existing beds within our facilities, while maintaining an adequate inventory of available beds that we believe provides us with flexibility and a competitive advantage when bidding for new management contracts;
- Enhancing the terms of our existing contracts and expanding the services we provide under those contracts;
- Pursuing additional opportunities to lease our facilities to government and other third-party operators in need of correctional, detention, and residential reentry capacity;
- Pursuing mission-critical real estate solutions for government agencies including, but not limited to, corrections and detention real estate assets;
- Pursuing other asset acquisitions and business combinations through transactions with non-government third parties;
- Maintaining and expanding our focus on community corrections and reentry programming that align with the needs of our government partners;
- Pursuing additional opportunities that expand the scope of non-residential correctional alternative solutions we provide to government agencies; and
- Establishing relationships with new customers that have either previously not outsourced their correctional facility management needs or have utilized other private enterprises.

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

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

2018 Accomplishments

In 2018, we entered into a number of new contracts, renewed several other significant contracts, and completed numerous other transactions and milestones, including the following:

CoreCivic Safety:

- Accepted approximately 100 offenders from the state of Wyoming at our 2,672-bed Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility in Mississippi under an out-of-state contract not used since 2010.
- Executed a new contract with the state of South Carolina to house up to 48 offenders at our Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility.
- Executed a new contract with the USMS to care for up to 1,350 offenders at our Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility. The initial term of the contract, which also authorizes ICE to utilize available capacity, continues through June 2020, with unlimited two-year extension options thereafter upon mutual agreement.
- Executed a new agreement with ICE to care for approximately 1,000 adult detainees at our 3,060-bed La Palma Correctional Center in Arizona, although ICE may use additional capacity, if available. The new agreement has an indefinite term, subject to termination by either party with 90 days' written notice.
- Executed a new contract with the Vermont Department of Corrections to care for up to 350 of the State's offenders at our Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility. The contract has an initial term of two years, with one additional two-year extension option thereafter upon mutual agreement.

CoreCivic Community:

- Completed the acquisition of RMOMS which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in seven states.
- Completed the acquisition of RMSC which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in four states.

CoreCivic Properties:

- Completed the acquisition of the 261,000 square-foot Capital Commerce Center, located in Tallahassee, Florida. Capital Commerce Center is 98% leased, including 87% leased to the state of Florida on behalf of the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- Entered into a 20-year lease agreement with the Kansas Department of Corrections, or KDOC, for a 2,432-bed correctional facility we are constructing in Lansing, Kansas. The new facility will replace the Lansing Correctional Facility, the State's largest correctional complex for adult male inmates, originally constructed in 1863.
- Completed the acquisition of a portfolio of twelve properties which are 100% leased to the U.S. Federal Government through the General Services Administration, or GSA, an independent agency of the United States government, on behalf of the Social Security Administration, or SSA, the Department of Homeland Security, or DHS, and ICE.
- Completed the acquisition of a 541,000 square-foot SSA office building in Baltimore Maryland, or SSA-Baltimore. The office building was purpose built to SSA specifications in 2014 under a 20-year firm term lease expiring in January 2034.
- Completed the acquisition of a 217,000 square-foot, steel frame property in Dayton, Ohio that was built-to-suit for the National Archives and Records Administration, or NARA, in 2002. The building is 100% leased to the GSA on behalf of NARA through January 2023 and includes two additional 10-year renewal options. The building provides 1.2 million cubic feet of storage space, approximately 90% of which is dedicated to archives of the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS.

Corporate and Other:

Entered into the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, or the New Credit Agreement, in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1.0 billion, replacing our pre-existing \$900.0 million revolving credit facility and the associated incremental term loan, which was originally \$100.0 million. The New Credit Agreement provides for a Term Loan of \$200.0 million and a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$800.0 million. The New Credit Agreement, among other things, extended the maturity from July 2020 to April 2023, and increased the total leverage covenant from 5.0x to 5.5x.

Priced and closed on \$159.5 million in aggregate principal amount of non-recourse senior secured notes in a private placement. Proceeds of the private placement, which are drawn on quarterly funding dates, are being used to fund construction of the aforementioned Lansing Correctional Facility, along with costs and expenses of the project. The non-recourse senior secured notes, or Kansas Notes, have a yield to maturity of 4.43% and are scheduled to mature in January 2040.

Facility Portfolio

General

Our correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities can generally be classified according to the level(s) of security at such facility. Minimum security facilities have open housing within an appropriately designed and patrolled institutional perimeter. Medium security facilities have either cells, rooms or dormitories, a secure perimeter, and some form of external patrol. Maximum security facilities have cells, a secure perimeter, and external patrol. Multi-security facilities have various areas encompassing minimum, medium or maximum security.

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

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

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

Residential Facilities. Residential facilities provide space and residential services in an open and safe environment to adults with children who have been detained by ICE and are awaiting the outcome of immigration hearings or the return to their home countries. As contractually agreed upon, residential facilities offer services including, but not limited to, educational programs, medical care, recreational activities, counseling, and access to religious and legal services.

Community Corrections. Community corrections/residential reentry facilities offer housing and programs to offenders who are serving the last portion of their sentence or who have been assigned to the facility in lieu of a jail or prison sentence, with a key focus on employment, job readiness, and life skills.

Leased Facilities. Leased facilities are properties that are owned and leased to third parties and used by government agencies.

Facilities and Facility Management Contracts

As of December 31, 2018, through our CoreCivic Safety segment, we operated 51 correctional and detention facilities, 44 of which we owned and managed and seven of which we managed, but were owned by our government partners. Through our CoreCivic Community segment, we also owned and managed 26 residential reentry centers. Owned and managed facilities include facilities placed into service that we own or control via a long-term lease and manage. In addition, through our CoreCivic Properties segment, we owned 27 properties leased to third parties and used by government agencies. The following table includes certain information regarding each facility, including the term of the primary customer contract related to such facility, or, in the case of facilities we owned but leased to a third-party operator, the term of such lease.

Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design		Facility Type	Term	Remaining
		Capacity	Security Level			Renewal Options
(A)	(B)	(C)				
CoreCivic Safety Facilities:						
Safety - Owned and Managed:						
Central Arizona Florence						
Correctional Complex Florence, Arizona	USMS	4,128	Multi	Detention	Sep-23	(1) 5 year
Eloy Detention Center Eloy, Arizona	ICE	1,500	Medium	Detention	Indefinite	—
La Palma Correctional Center Eloy, Arizona	State of California	3,060	Multi	Correctional	Jun-19	Indefinite
Red Rock Correctional Center (D) Eloy, Arizona	State of Arizona	2,024	Medium	Correctional	Jul-26	(2) 5 year
Saguaro Correctional Facility Eloy, Arizona	State of Hawaii	1,896	Multi	Correctional	Jun-19	(2) 1 year
Leo Chesney Correctional Center Live Oak, California	—	240	—	—	—	—
Otay Mesa Detention Center San Diego, California	ICE	1,482	Minimum/ Medium	Detention	Jun-20	(1) 3 year
Bent County Correctional Facility		1,420	Medium	Correctional	Jun-19	—

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State of
Colorado

Las Animas, Colorado

Crowley County Correctional

Facility	State of Colorado	1,794	Medium	Correctional	Jun-19	—
Olney Springs, Colorado						

Huerfano County Correctional Center	—	752	Medium	Correctional	—	—
Walsenburg, Colorado						

Kit Carson Correctional Center	—	1,488	Medium	Correctional	—	—
Burlington, Colorado						

Coffee Correctional Facility (E)	State of Georgia	2,312	Medium	Correctional	Jun-19	(15) 1 year
Nicholls, Georgia						

Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design		Facility Type (B)	Term	Remaining
		Capacity (A)	Security Level			Renewal Options (C)
Jenkins Correctional Center (E) Millen, Georgia	State of Georgia	1,124	Medium	Correctional	Jun-19	(16) 1 year
McRae Correctional Facility McRae, Georgia	BOP	1,978	Medium	Correctional	Nov-20	(1) 2 year
Stewart Detention Center Lumpkin, Georgia	ICE	1,752	Medium	Detention	Indefinite	—
Wheeler Correctional Facility (E) Alamo, Georgia	State of Georgia	2,312	Medium	Correctional	Jun-19	(15) 1 year
Leavenworth Detention Center Leavenworth, Kansas	USMS	1,033	Maximum	Detention	Dec-21	(1) 5 year
Lee Adjustment Center Beattyville, Kentucky	Commonwealth of Kentucky	816	Multi	Correctional	Jun-19	(2) 1 year
Marion Adjustment Center St. Mary, Kentucky	—	826	Minimum/ Medium	Correctional	—	—
Southeast Kentucky Correctional						
Facility (F) Wheelwright, Kentucky	—	656	Minimum/ Medium	Correctional	—	—
Prairie Correctional Facility Appleton, Minnesota	—	1,600	Medium	Correctional	—	—
Adams County Correctional Center Adams County, Mississippi	BOP	2,232	Medium	Correctional	Jul-19	—
Tallahatchie County Correctional						
Facility (G) Tutwiler, Mississippi	USMS	2,672	Multi	Correctional	Jun-20	Indefinite
Crossroads Correctional Center (H)	State of Montana	664	Multi	Correctional	Jun-21	(1) 2 year

Shelby, Montana

Nevada Southern Detention Center Pahrump, Nevada	USMS	1,072	Medium	Detention	Sep-20	(2) 5 year
Elizabeth Detention Center Elizabeth, New Jersey	ICE	300	Minimum	Detention	Aug-19	(2) 1 year
Cibola County Corrections Center Milan, New Mexico	USMS	1,129	Medium	Detention	Indefinite	—
Northwest New Mexico Correctional Center Grants, New Mexico	State of New Mexico	596	Multi	Correctional	Jun-20	—

Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design Capacity (A)	Security Level	Facility Type (B)	Term	Remaining
						Renewal Options (C)
Torrance County Detention Facility Estancia, New Mexico	—	910	Multi	Detention	—	—
Lake Erie Correctional Institution (I) Conneaut, Ohio	State of Ohio	1,798	Medium	Correctional	Jun-32	Indefinite
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center Youngstown, Ohio	State of Ohio	2,016	Medium	Correctional	Jun-32	Indefinite
Cimarron Correctional Facility (J) Cushing, Oklahoma	State of Oklahoma	1,692	Multi	Correctional	Jun-19	—
Davis Correctional Facility (J) Holdenville, Oklahoma	State of Oklahoma	1,670	Multi	Correctional	Jun-19	—
Diamondback Correctional Facility Watonga, Oklahoma	—	2,160	Multi	Correctional	—	—
Shelby Training Center Memphis, Tennessee	—	200	—	—	—	—
Trousdale Turner Correctional Center Hartsville, Tennessee	State of Tennessee	2,552	Multi	Correctional	Jan-21	—
West Tennessee Detention Facility Mason, Tennessee	USMS	600	Multi	Detention	Sep-19	(5) 2 year
Whiteville Correctional Facility (K) Whiteville, Tennessee	State of Tennessee	1,536	Medium	Correctional	Jun-21	—
Eden Detention Center Eden, Texas	—	1,422	Medium	Correctional	—	—
Houston Processing Center Houston, Texas	ICE	1,000	Medium	Detention	Feb-19	—

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Laredo Processing Center Laredo, Texas	ICE	258	Minimum/ Medium	Detention	Jul-23	Indefinite
South Texas Family Residential						
Center Dilley, Texas	ICE	2,400	—	Residential	Sep-21	—
T. Don Hutto Residential Center Taylor, Texas	ICE	512	Medium	Detention	Jul-19	(6) 1 month
Webb County Detention Center Laredo, Texas	ICE	480	Medium	Detention	Feb-23	—

Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design		Facility Type (B)	Term	Remaining
		Capacity (A)	Security Level			Renewal Options (C)
Safety - Managed Only:						
Citrus County Detention Facility Lecanto, Florida	Citrus County, FL	760	Multi	Detention	Sep-20	Indefinite
Lake City Correctional Facility Lake City, Florida	State of Florida	893	Medium	Correctional	Jun-20	Indefinite
Marion County Jail Indianapolis, Indiana	Marion County, IN	1,030	Multi	Detention	Dec-27	—
Hardeman County Correctional Facility Whiteville, Tennessee	State of Tennessee	2,016	Medium	Correctional	May-18	—
Metro-Davidson County Detention Facility Nashville, Tennessee	Davidson County, TN	1,348	Multi	Detention	Jan-20	—
Silverdale Facilities Chattanooga, Tennessee	Hamilton County, TN	1,046	Multi	Detention	Sep-21	(4) 4 year
South Central Correctional Center Clifton, Tennessee	State of Tennessee	1,676	Medium	Correctional	Jun-19	—

Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design	Security Level	Facility Type	Term	Remaining
		Capacity (A)		(B)		Renewal Options (C)
CoreCivic Community Facilities:						
Oracle Transitional Center Tucson, Arizona	BOP	92	—	Community Corrections	Feb-19	—
CAI Boston Avenue San Diego, California	State of California	120	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	(3) 1 year
CAI Ocean View San Diego, California	BOP	483	—	Community Corrections	May-19	(2) 1 year
Adams Transitional Center Denver, Colorado	Adams County	102	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Arapahoe Community Treatment Center Englewood, Colorado	Arapahoe County	135	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Boulder Community Treatment Center Boulder, Colorado	Boulder County	69	—	Community Corrections	Dec-18	—
Centennial Community Transition Center Englewood, Colorado	Arapahoe County	107	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Columbine Facility Denver, Colorado	Denver County	60	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Commerce Transitional Center Commerce City, Colorado	Adams County	136	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Dahlia Facility Denver, Colorado	Denver County	120	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—

Fox Facility and Training Center Denver, Colorado	Denver County	90	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Henderson Transitional Center Henderson, Colorado	Adams County	184	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Longmont Community Treatment Center Longmont, Colorado	Boulder County	69	—	Community Corrections	Dec-18	—
Ulster Facility Denver, Colorado	Denver County	90	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	—
Carver Transitional Center Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	State of Oklahoma	494	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	(3) 1 year

Facility Name	Primary Customer	Design Capacity (A)	Security Level	Facility Type (B)	Term	Remaining
						Renewal Options (C)
Oklahoma City Transitional Center Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	State of Oklahoma	200	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	(3) 1 year
Tulsa Transitional Center Tulsa, Oklahoma	State of Oklahoma	390	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	(3) 1 year
Turley Residential Center Tulsa, Oklahoma	State of Oklahoma	289	—	Community Corrections	Jun-19	(3) 1 year
Austin Residential Reentry Center Del Valle, Texas	BOP	116	—	Community Corrections	Apr-19	(2) 2 month
Austin Transitional Center Del Valle, Texas	State of Texas	460	—	Community Corrections	Aug-19	(1) 1 year
Corpus Christi Transitional Center Corpus Christi, Texas	State of Texas	160	—	Community Corrections	Aug-19	—
Dallas Transitional Center Hutchins, Texas	State of Texas	300	—	Community Corrections	Aug-19	(1) 1 year
El Paso Multi-Use Facility El Paso, Texas	State of Texas	360	—	Community Corrections	Aug-19	(1) 1 year
El Paso Transitional Center El Paso, Texas	State of Texas	224	—	Community Corrections	Aug-19	(1) 1 year
Fort Worth Transitional Center Fort Worth, Texas	State of Texas	248	—	Community Corrections	Aug-19	(1) 1 year
Cheyenne Transitional Center	State of Wyoming	116	—	Community	Jun-20	(2) 1 year

						Remaining
Property Name	Primary Customer	Design Capacity (A)	Square Footage	Property Type (B)	Term	Renewal Options (C)
CoreCivic Properties:						
ICE-Fayetteville Fayetteville, Arkansas	GSA - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	—	5,000	Government- Leased	May-27	NA
SSA-Harrison Harrison, Arkansas	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	11,000	Government- Leased	Dec-22	NA
SSA-Hot Springs Hot Springs, Arkansas	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	11,000	Government- Leased	Oct-25	NA
California City Correctional Center California City, California						
Long Beach Community Corrections Center Long Beach, California	State of California	2,560	522,000	Correctional	Nov-20	Indefinite
Long Beach Community Corrections Center Long Beach, California				Community		
Stockton Female Community Corrections Facility Stockton, California	The GEO Group, Inc.	112	16,000	Corrections	Jun-20	(1) 5 year
Stockton Female Community Corrections Facility Stockton, California				Community		
State of Florida -						
Capital Commerce Center Tallahassee, Florida	Florida Dept. of Business & Professional Regulation	—	261,000	Government- Leased	Oct-27	(2) 5 year
Augusta Transitional Center Georgia Department						
Augusta Transitional Center		230	29,000	Community	Jun-19	(4) 1 year

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Augusta, Georgia	of Corrections			Corrections		
SSA-Milledgeville Milledgeville, Georgia	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	9,000	Government- Leased	Jan-20	NA
SSA-Baltimore Baltimore, Maryland	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	541,000	Government- Leased	Jan-34	NA
SSA-Florissant St Louis, Missouri	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	12,000	Government- Leased	Apr-21	NA
IRS-Greenville Greenville, North Carolina	GSA - Internal Revenue Service	—	13,000	Government- Leased	Mar-24	NA
SSA-Rockingham Rockingham, North Carolina	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	8,000	Government- Leased	Mar-25	NA
IRS-Dayton NARA Dayton, Ohio	GSA - Internal Revenue Service	—	217,000	Government- Leased	Jan-23	(2) 10 year
North Fork Correctional Facility Sayre, Oklahoma	State of Oklahoma	2,400	466,000	Correctional	Jul-21	Indefinite
SSA-McAlester McAlester, Oklahoma	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	9,000	Government- Leased	May-21	NA

Property Name	Primary Customer	Design Capacity (A)	Square Footage	Property Type (B)	Term	Remaining
						Renewal Options (C)
SSA-Poteau Poteau, Oklahoma	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	6,000	Government- Leased	Apr-22	NA
Broad Street Residential Reentry Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	The GEO Group, Inc.	150	18,000	Community Corrections	Jul-19	(4) 5 year
Chester Residential Reentry Center Chester, Pennsylvania	The GEO Group, Inc.	135	18,000	Community Corrections	Jul-19	(4) 5 year
Roth Hall Residential Reentry Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	The GEO Group, Inc.	136	18,000	Community Corrections	Jul-19	(4) 5 year
Walker Hall Residential Reentry Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	The GEO Group, Inc.	144	18,000	Community Corrections	Jul-19	(4) 5 year
DHS-Chattanooga Chattanooga, Tennessee	GSA - Department of Homeland Security	—	5,000	Government- Leased	Apr-20	NA
DHS-Knoxville Knoxville, Tennessee	GSA - Department of Homeland Security	—	5,000	Government- Leased	Oct-19	NA
SSA-Balch Springs Balch Springs, Texas	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	16,000	Government- Leased	Nov-33	NA
SSA-Bryan Bryan, Texas	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	10,000	Government- Leased	Mar-19	NA

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SSA-Denton Denton, Texas	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	10,000	Government- Leased	Jan-26	NA
SSA-Marshall Marshall, Texas	GSA - Social Security Administration	—	7,000	Government- Leased	Dec-28	NA

Facility Name	Customer(s)	Design Capacity (A)	Project Description	Estimated	Spent	Segment
				Total	through	
				Investment (in millions)	12/31/18 (in millions)	
Expansion and Development						
Projects:						
Lansing Correctional			New			CoreCivic
Facility	State of Kansas	2,432	Correctional	\$155.0 -		Properties
Lansing, Kansas			Facility	\$165.0	\$ 58.6	
Otay Mesa Detention						CoreCivic
Center	USMS and ICE	512	Expansion	\$ 43.0	\$ 14.3	Safety
San Diego, California						

- (A) Design capacity measures the number of beds, and accordingly, the number of offenders each facility is designed to accommodate. Facilities housing detainees on a short-term basis may exceed the original intended design capacity due to the lower level of services required by detainees in custody for a brief period. From time to time, we may evaluate the design capacity of our facilities based on the customers using the facilities, and the ability to reconfigure space with minimal capital outlays. We believe design capacity is an appropriate measure for evaluating the operations in our CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community segments, because the revenue generated by each facility is based on a per diem or monthly rate per offender cared for at the facility paid by the corresponding contracting governmental entity.
- (B) We manage numerous facilities that have more than a single function (i.e., housing both long-term sentenced adult prisoners and pre-trial detainees). The primary functional categories into which facility types are identified was determined by the relative size of offender populations in a particular facility on December 31, 2018. If, for example, a 1,000-bed facility cared for 900 adult offenders with sentences in excess of one year and 100 pre-trial

detainees, the primary functional category to which it would be assigned would be that of correctional facilities and not detention facilities. It should be understood that the primary functional category to which multi-user facilities are assigned may change from time to time.

- (C) Remaining renewal options represents the number of renewal options, if applicable, and the term of each option renewal.
- (D) Pursuant to the terms of a contract awarded by the state of Arizona in September 2012, the state of Arizona has an option to purchase the Red Rock facility at any time during the term of the contract, including extension options, based on an amortization schedule starting with the fair market value and decreasing evenly to zero over the 20-year term of the contract.
- (E) These facilities are subject to purchase options held by the Georgia Department of Corrections, or GDOC, which grants the GDOC the right to purchase the facility for the lesser of the facility's depreciated book value, as defined, or fair market value at any time during the term of the contract between the GDOC and us.
- (F) The facility is subject to a deed of conveyance with the city of Wheelwright, Kentucky which includes provisions that would allow assumption of ownership by the city of Wheelwright under the following occurrences: (1) we cease to operate the facility for more than two years, (2) our failure to maintain at least one employee for a period of sixty consecutive days, or (3) a conversion to a maximum security facility based upon classification by the Kentucky Corrections Cabinet. We have entered into an agreement with the city of Wheelwright that extends the reversion through July 31, 2020, in exchange for \$20,000 per month or until we resume operations.
- (G) The facility is subject to a purchase option held by the Tallahatchie County Correctional Authority which grants Tallahatchie County Correctional Authority the right to purchase the facility at any time during the contract at a price generally equal to the cost of the premises less an allowance for

amortization originally over a 20 year period. The amortization period was extended through 2050 in connection with an expansion completed during the fourth quarter of 2007.

- (H) The state of Montana has an option to purchase the facility generally at any time during the term of the contract with us at fair market value less the sum of a pre-determined portion of per-diem payments made to us by the state of Montana.
- (I) The state of Ohio has the irrevocable right to repurchase the facility before we may resell the facility to a third party, or if we become insolvent or are unable to meet our obligations under the management contract with the state of Ohio, at a price generally equal to the fair market value.
- (J) These facilities are subject to purchase options held by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, or ODOC, which grants the ODOC the right to purchase the facility at its fair market value at any time during the term of the contract with ODOC.
- (K) The state of Tennessee has the option to purchase the facility in the event of our bankruptcy, or upon an operational or financial breach under the management agreement, at a price equal to the book value, as determined under such agreement.

Competitive Strengths

Through our three segments, CoreCivic Safety, CoreCivic Community, and CoreCivic Properties, we offer multiple solutions to unique challenges, allowing government organizations to address their various needs while customizing the solution based on their unique circumstances. Accordingly, we believe that we benefit from the following competitive strengths:

Largest Private Owner of Real Estate used by Government Agencies. We own, or control via a long-term lease, approximately 16.0 million square feet of real estate, all used directly or indirectly by government agencies, which we believe makes us the largest private owner of real estate used by U.S. government agencies. Our complementary set of business assets provide critical infrastructure and services under contracts with federal, state, and local government agencies that generally have credit ratings of single-A or better, which also contributes to our steady, predictable cash flows.

In our CoreCivic Safety segment, we own, or control via a long-term lease, 13.0 million square feet of real estate used to provide innovative, comprehensive, flexible, turn-key correctional and detention services to federal, state and local government agencies. As of December 31, 2018, our CoreCivic Safety segment operated 51 facilities, 44 of which we owned, with a total design capacity of 72,833 beds, making us the nation's largest private prison owner and one of the largest prison operators in the United States. Eight of our prison facilities are currently idle, containing 9,814 beds, and are available for growth opportunities. Our CoreCivic Safety segment generated 87.1% of our total facility net operating income during 2018.

In our CoreCivic Community segment, we own, or control via a long-term lease, 0.7 million square feet of real estate representing, as of December 31, 2018, 26 residential reentry centers with a design capacity of 5,214 beds, making us the second largest community corrections owner and operator in the United States. Our CoreCivic Community segment generated 4.8% of our total facility net operating income during 2018.

In our CoreCivic Properties segment, we own 2.3 million square feet of real estate representing, as of December 31, 2018, 27 properties that are leased to third parties and used by government agencies. Our CoreCivic Properties segment generated 8.1% of our total facility net operating income during 2018.

We believe our synergistic set of business segments, combined with our operating strategies, corrections-industry commitment to rehabilitation, extensive government relationships, and deep real estate expertise, provide us with a

diversified platform for stable cash flows and sustainable growth, with multiple paths for organic expansions and acquisitions.

First and Largest Private Prison Owner. Through our CoreCivic Safety segment, we are the nation's largest private prison owner and one of the largest prison operators in the United States, which provides us significant credibility with our current and prospective clients. We believe we own, or control via a long-term lease, approximately 59%

of all privately owned prison beds in the United States and manage nearly 39% of all privately managed prison beds in the United States. We pioneered modern-day private prisons with a list of notable accomplishments, such as:

- the first company to design, build, and operate a private prison;
- the first company to manage a private maximum-security facility under a direct contract with the federal government;
- the first company to purchase a government-owned correctional facility from a governmental agency in the United States and to manage the facility for the government agency;
- the first company to lease a private prison to a state government; and
- the first company to develop a privately-owned, build-to-suit correctional facility to be operated by a government agency through a long-term lease agreement.

In addition to providing us with extensive experience and institutional knowledge, our size also helps us deliver value to our customers by providing purchasing power and allowing us to achieve certain economies of scale.

Available Beds within Our Existing Facilities. As of December 31, 2018, we had approximately 9,800 beds at eight prison facilities that are vacant and immediately available to use. We are actively engaged in marketing this available capacity as solutions to meet the needs of potential customers. Historically, we have been successful in substantially filling our inventory of available beds. For example, pursuant to a new management contract we executed in November 2017, the Commonwealth of Kentucky began utilizing our 816-bed Lee Adjustment Center in Kentucky, one of our previously idled prison facilities, in the first quarter of 2018.

Well-Established Community Corrections Platform. Through our CoreCivic Community segment, as of December 31, 2018, we had a network of 26 residential reentry centers containing a total of 5,214 beds. We offer housing and programs, with a key focus on employment, job readiness and life skills in order to help offenders successfully re-enter the community and reduce the risk of recidivism. Through our acquisitions in 2018 of RMOMS and RMSC, we also provide non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county and state governments in nine states. We expect to continue to pursue opportunities that expand the scope of non-residential correctional alternative solutions available to government agencies.

We are the second largest community corrections owner and operator in the United States. We believe this recognition, along with our track record of successful acquisitions and the relationships we have established with owners and potential sellers of reentry facilities, provides us with a platform for further growth and allows us to continue to be an industry consolidator. In addition, we believe the demand for the housing and programs that community corrections facilities offer will continue to grow as offenders are released from prison and due to an increased awareness of the important role these programs play in an offender's successful transition from prison to society. We expect to continue to pursue opportunities to acquire additional community corrections facilities in order to provide these services to parolees, defendants, and offenders who are serving their full sentence, the last portion of their sentence, waiting to be sentenced, awaiting trial while supervised in a community environment, or as an alternative to incarceration. We also believe we have the opportunity to maximize utilization of available beds within our community corrections portfolio that would further increase the number of individuals benefiting from the services we provide in such facilities.

Flexible Real Estate Solutions and Attractive Real Estate Portfolio. Through our CoreCivic Properties segment, as of December 31, 2018, we owned 27 properties leased to third parties and used by government agencies, totaling 2.3 million square feet. We offer an extensive network of government relationships and the capability to manage and maintain complex properties, built over our 35-year history. In addition, we offer our customers an attractive portfolio of facilities that can be leased for various needs as an alternative to providing "turn-key" correctional, detention, and residential reentry bed space and services to our government partners. In May 2016, we entered into a lease with the ODOC for our previously idled 2,400-bed North Fork Correctional Facility. The lease agreement commenced on July 1, 2016, and includes a five-year base term with unlimited two-year renewal options. The lease of the North Fork

facility, along with the lease of our California City Correctional Center to the CDCR originating in 2013, exemplify our ability to react quickly to our partners' needs with innovative and flexible solutions that make the best use of taxpayer dollars. We intend to pursue additional opportunities to lease prison facilities to government and other third-party operators in need of correctional capacity.

On January 24, 2018, we entered into a 20-year lease agreement with the KDOC for a 2,432-bed correctional facility we are constructing in Lansing, Kansas. The new facility will replace the Lansing Correctional Facility, the State's largest correctional complex for adult male inmates, originally constructed in 1863. This transaction represents the first development of a privately owned, build-to-suit correctional facility to be operated by a government agency through a long-term lease agreement. We will be responsible for facility maintenance throughout the 20-year term of the lease, at which time ownership will revert to the State. Construction of the new facility commenced in the first quarter of 2018 with a timeline for completion of approximately 24 months. With the extensively aged criminal justice infrastructure in the U.S. today, we believe we can bring our flexible solutions like this to other government agencies.

Further, we acquired 15 properties in 2018 which added approximately 1.1 million square feet to our portfolio of assets that are leased to third parties and used by government agencies. See "2018 Accomplishments" for a summary of certain of our growth transactions completed during 2018. We intend to pursue additional opportunities to acquire government-leased assets, including residential reentry centers, with a bias toward those used to provide mission-critical governmental services, that we believe have favorable investment returns, diversify our cash flows, and increase value to our stockholders.

Attractive REIT Profile. Key characteristics of our business make us a highly attractive REIT. As of December 31, 2018, we owned or controlled 97 facilities containing approximately 16.0 million square feet which, for the year ended December 31, 2018, generated 97% of our net operating income, or our operating income before general and administrative expenses, asset impairments, depreciation, and amortization. Land and buildings comprise approximately 89% of our gross fixed assets. The weighted average age of our portfolio of facilities in our CoreCivic Safety, CoreCivic Community, and CoreCivic Properties segments is 20, 27, and 19 years, respectively. These valuable assets are located in areas with high barriers to entry, particularly due to the unique permitting and zoning requirements for these facilities. Further, the majority of our assets are constructed primarily of concrete and steel, generally requiring lower maintenance capital expenditures than other types of commercial properties.

We believe we are the largest developer of mission-critical, criminal justice center real estate projects over the past 15 years. We also believe we are the largest private owner of real estate used by government agencies. We provide space and services under contracts with federal, state, and local government agencies that generally have credit ratings of single-A or better. In addition, a majority of our contracts have terms between one and five years, and we have experienced customer retention of approximately 95% at facilities we own during the previous five years, which contributes to our relatively predictable and stable revenue base. This stream of revenue combined with our low maintenance capital expenditure requirement translates into steady, predictable cash flow. We believe the REIT structure also provides a high dividend yield to our shareholders compared with other investments.

Offer Compelling Value to Correctional Agencies. We believe our government partners seek a compelling value and service offering when selecting an outsourced correctional services provider. We believe we offer a cost-effective alternative to our government partners by reducing their correctional services costs, including the avoidance of long-term pension obligations and large capital investments in new prison beds. We endeavor to improve operating performance and efficiency through the following key operating initiatives: (1) standardizing supply and service purchasing practices and usage; (2) implementing a standard approach to staffing and business practices; (3) improving offender management, resource consumption, and reporting procedures through the utilization of numerous technological initiatives; (4) reconfiguring facility bed space to optimize capacity utilization; and (5) improving productivity. Through ongoing company-wide initiatives, we continue to focus on efforts to contain costs and improve operating efficiencies.

In 2017, we launched a nationwide initiative to advocate for a range of government policies that will help former offenders successfully reenter society and stay out of prison. Through our strong commitment to community

corrections and reentry programs, we offer our government partners additional long-term value. Our evidence-based reentry programs, including academic education, vocational training, substance abuse treatment, life skills training, and faith-based programming, are customizable based on partner needs and are applied utilizing best practices and/or industry standards. Our proprietary reentry process and cognitive/behavioral curriculum, "Go Further", promotes a comprehensive approach to addressing the barriers to a successful return to society. Through our efforts in community corrections and reentry programs, we can provide consistency and common standards across facilities. We can also serve multiple levels of government on an as-needed basis, all toward reaching the goal we share with

our government partners of providing offenders with the opportunity to succeed when they are released, making our communities safer, and, ultimately, reducing recidivism.

We also offer a wide variety of specialized services that address the unique needs of various segments of the offender population. Because the offenders in the facilities we operate differ with respect to security levels, ages, genders, and cultures, we focus on the particular needs of an offender population and tailor our services based on local conditions and our ability to provide services on a cost-effective basis.

We believe our government partners and other agencies in the criminal justice sector also seek a compelling value and service offering when pursuing solutions to their unique real estate needs. We believe our track record of constructing quality assets on time and within budget, our design and construction methods, unique financing alternatives, and our expertise and experience enable us to provide a compelling value proposition for the construction of mission-critical government real estate assets. We also believe our robust preventive maintenance program included in our service offering significantly reduces the risk of real estate neglect. We also offer utility management services using environmentally-friendly, state-of-the-art technology.

Acquisitions, Development, and Expansion Opportunities. Several of our existing federal and state partners, as well as prospective state partners, are experiencing growth in offender populations and overcrowded conditions, or are considering alternative correctional capacity for their aged or inefficient infrastructure. Competing budget priorities often impede our customers' ability to construct new prison beds of their own or update older facilities, which we believe could result in the further need for private sector prison capacity solutions in the long-term. Over the long-term, we would like to see meaningful utilization of our available capacity and better visibility from our customers into their potential future needs before we develop new prison capacity on a speculative basis. We will, however, respond to customer demand and may develop or expand correctional and detention facilities when we believe potential long-term returns justify the capital deployment, like the current expansion of our Otay Mesa Detention Center in San Diego, California. We are expanding the Otay Mesa facility by 512 beds as a result of long-standing demand from the USMS and ICE, and limited detention capacity in the Southwest region of the United States. The expansion is expected to be complete during the fourth quarter of 2019 at an estimated cost of approximately \$43.0 million. Both the USMS and ICE currently utilize the Otay Mesa Detention Center under an existing contract that enables both agencies to utilize the additional capacity.

We are also pursuing additional investment opportunities in residential reentry centers and other real estate assets with a bias toward those used to provide mission-critical governmental services, as well as other businesses that expand the range of solutions we provide to government partners, and expect to complete additional acquisitions that would further diversify our cash flows and generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders.

Proven Senior Management Team. Our senior management team has applied their prior experience and diverse industry expertise to improve our operations, related financial results, and capital structure. Under our senior management team's leadership, we have successfully executed strategies to diversify our business and offer a broader range of solutions to government partners over the past several years resulting in the Company being renamed and rebranded as CoreCivic, created new business opportunities with customers that have not previously utilized the private corrections sector, converted to a REIT, completed several business combination transactions, and successfully completed numerous financing transactions.

Financial Flexibility. As of December 31, 2018, we had cash on hand of \$52.8 million and \$575.3 million available under our revolving credit facility, with a total weighted average effective interest rate of 4.9% on all outstanding debt, while our total weighted average maturity on all outstanding debt was 5.9 years. For the year ended December 31, 2018, our fixed charge coverage ratio was 5.1x and our debt leverage was 4.0x. During the year ended December 31, 2018, we generated \$322.9 million in cash through operating activities, and as of December 31, 2018,

we had net working capital of \$7.1 million.

Capital Strategy

Our business development strategy includes marketing our available beds to existing and potential government partners that seek corrections, detention, and reentry management services. We may also offer government partners the opportunity to lease our idle facilities as an alternative to providing "turn-key" bed space and services to our

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government partners. Successful efforts would generate significant cash flows without the need to incur substantial capital expenditures.

Our business development strategy also includes mergers and acquisitions, or M&A, activities that will enable us to further expand our network of residential reentry centers, grow our portfolio of government-leased properties, and acquire other businesses that provide complementary services. We will continue to pursue opportunities to help our government partners meet their infrastructure needs, primarily through the development and redevelopment of criminal justice sector assets, but also by acquiring other real estate assets with a bias toward those used to provide mission-critical governmental services, that we believe have favorable investment returns, diversify our cash flows, and increase value to our stockholders. We will also respond to customer demand and may develop or expand correctional and detention facilities when we believe potential long-term returns justify the capital deployment, like the aforementioned expansion of our Otay Mesa Detention Center. These business development activities will require capital. We currently expect to fund these growth opportunities with cash on hand and availability under our revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2018, we had cash on hand of \$52.8 million and \$575.3 million available under our revolving credit facility. We may also seek to issue debt or equity securities from time to time when we determine that market conditions and the opportunity to utilize the proceeds from the issuance of such securities are favorable. We currently anticipate that any proceeds obtained through capital markets transactions would be used to repay borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We will also pursue alternative sources of capital that could include secured indebtedness, subject to limitations set forth in our debt agreements.

In January 2018, we obtained a \$24.5 million non-recourse mortgage note with an interest rate of 4.5%, maturing in 2033, to partially finance the \$44.7 million acquisition of Capital Commerce Center, a 261,000 square-foot property located in Tallahassee, Florida. Additionally, in August 2018, we acquired the 541,000 square-foot SSA-Baltimore office building for a purchase price of \$242.0 million. In connection with the acquisition, we assumed \$157.3 million of in-place financing which carries a fixed interest rate of 4.5%, with a balloon payment of \$40.0 million due at maturity in 2034. We may obtain or assume additional secured indebtedness in connection with the acquisition of additional government-leased properties like Capital Commerce Center and the SSA-Baltimore office building, where we believe the terms offer attractive alternatives to other forms of capital.

On April 17, 2018, we entered into the New Credit Agreement in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1.0 billion, replacing our pre-existing \$900.0 million revolving credit facility and the associated incremental term loan, which was originally \$100.0 million. The New Credit Agreement provides for a term loan of \$200.0 million and a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$800.0 million. The New Credit Agreement also contains an "accordion" feature that provides for uncommitted incremental extensions of credit in the form of increases in the revolving commitments or incremental term loans of up to \$350.0 million, as we request, and provides additional flexibility by increasing certain permitted investment, disposition, and borrowing thresholds. The New Credit Agreement, among other things, extended the maturity from July 2020 to April 2023, and increased the total leverage covenant from 5.0x to 5.5x. Interest rate margins, unused facility fees, and commitment fees for letters of credit remain the same under the New Credit Agreement, except for the addition of a new interest rate margin and fee tier to accommodate the increase in the covenant for total leverage from 5.0x to 5.5x. All other terms remain substantially the same.

In April 2018, CoreCivic of Kansas, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, priced the \$159.5 million Kansas Notes in a private placement pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The private placement closed on June 1, 2018. We are using the proceeds of the private placement, which are drawn on quarterly funding dates beginning in the second quarter of 2018, to fund construction of the aforementioned Lansing Correctional Facility, along with costs and expenses of the project. The Kansas Notes have a yield to maturity of 4.43% and are scheduled to mature in January 2040, approximately 20 years following completion of the project, which is expected to occur during the first quarter of 2020. We may pursue additional private placement transactions similar to the

Kansas Notes in the future.

On August 28, 2018, we entered into an Amended and Restated ATM Equity Offering Sales Agreement, or ATM Agreement, with multiple sales agents, pursuant to which we may offer and sell to or through the agents, from time to time, shares of our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$200.0 million. Sales, if any, of our shares of common stock will be made primarily in “at-the-market” offerings, as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The shares of common stock will be offered and

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sold pursuant to our registration statement on Form S-3 and a related prospectus supplement, both filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on August 28, 2018. We believe the ATM program is a useful tool to match fund proceeds from common stock sales with M&A activities and other capital needs, in order to manage our capital allocation strategy. There were no shares of our common stock sold under the ATM Agreement during 2018.

In addition to the secured, non-recourse notes previously described herein, as of December 31, 2018, we had \$1,175.0 million principal amount of unsecured notes outstanding with fixed interest rates, including \$250.0 million at 4.75% maturing October 2027, \$350.0 million at 4.625% maturing May 2023, \$250.0 million at 5.0% maturing October 2022, and \$325.0 million at 4.125% maturing April 2020. Each issuance is redeemable at a "make-whole" redemption price prior to three months in advance of the respective maturity, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and thereafter at 100% of the aggregate principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. While we do not currently plan to refinance any of our senior notes prior to the date at which the "make-whole" premium expires, we are currently evaluating various refinancing options for the \$325.0 million unsecured notes maturing April 2020. Such refinancing options include, but are not limited to, repaying the notes with capacity under the revolving credit facility or with net proceeds from exercising the "accordion" feature under the New Credit Agreement. Depending on market conditions, we could also seek to issue additional debt or equity securities, creating additional liquidity for the redemption of the senior notes.

We reorganized our corporate structure to facilitate our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes effective for our taxable year beginning January 1, 2013. To qualify and be taxed as a REIT, we generally are required to distribute annually to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains), and are subject to regular corporate income taxes to the extent we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income (including capital gains) each year. The amount, timing and frequency of future distributions, however, will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors and will be declared based upon various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including our financial condition and operating cash flows, the amount required to maintain qualification and taxation as a REIT and reduce any income and excise taxes that we otherwise would be required to pay, limitations on distributions in our existing and future debt instruments, limitations on our ability to fund distributions using cash generated through our TRSs, alternative growth opportunities that require capital deployment, and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant. Because as a REIT we are required to distribute a substantial portion of our cash generated from operations to stockholders as a dividend, growth opportunities may require more external capital resources than were required prior to our conversion to a REIT. During 2018, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.43 in each quarter, totaling \$205.7 million for the year, compared with a total of \$199.8 million during 2017 and \$241.7 million during 2016. In addition to the cash on hand and availability under our revolving credit facility, we currently expect our REIT taxable income to be less than our operating cash flow, primarily due to the deductibility of non-cash expenses such as depreciation on our real estate assets. This liquidity provides us with the flexibility to (i) invest in additional facility acquisitions and developments, which could include acquisitions of facilities from government partners, third parties, or additional business combinations, (ii) pay down debt, (iii) increase dividends to our stockholders, or (iv) repurchase our common stock.

Government Regulation

Business Regulations

The industry in which we operate is subject to extensive federal, state, and local regulations, including educational, health care, and safety regulations, which are administered by many governmental and regulatory authorities. Some of the regulations are unique to the corrections industry. Facility management contracts typically include specific staffing requirements, reporting requirements, supervision, and on-site monitoring by representatives of the contracting governmental agencies. Corrections officers are customarily required to meet certain training standards and, in some instances, facility personnel are required to be licensed and subject to background investigation. Certain jurisdictions also require us to award subcontracts on a competitive basis or to subcontract with businesses owned by members of minority groups. Our facilities are also subject to operational and financial audits by the governmental agencies with which we have contracts. Failure to comply with these regulations and contract requirements can result in material penalties or non-renewal or termination of facility management contracts.

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state, and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances on, under, or in such property. Such laws often impose liability whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances. As an owner of real estate assets and as the result of our operation and management of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, we have been subject to these laws, ordinances, and regulations. Phase I environmental assessments have been obtained on substantially all of the properties we currently own. We are not aware of any environmental matters that are expected to materially affect our financial condition or results of operations; however, if such matters are detected in the future, the costs of complying with environmental laws may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and Privacy and Security Requirements

In 1996, Congress enacted the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA. HIPAA was designed to improve the portability and continuity of health insurance coverage, simplify the administration of health insurance, and protect the privacy and security of health-related information.

Privacy regulations promulgated under HIPAA regulate the use and disclosure of individually identifiable health information, whether communicated electronically, on paper, or orally. The regulations also provide patients with significant rights related to understanding and controlling how their health information is used or disclosed. Security regulations promulgated under HIPAA require that covered entities, including most health care providers, health clearinghouses, group health plans, and their business associates, implement administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to protect the security of individually identifiable health information that is maintained or transmitted electronically. These privacy and security regulations require the implementation of compliance training and awareness programs for our health care service providers and selected other employees primarily associated with our employee medical plans. Further, covered entities and their business associates must provide notification to affected individuals without unreasonable delay but not to exceed 60 days from discovery of a breach of unsecured protected health information. Notification must also be made to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or DHHS, and, in certain situations involving large breaches, to the media. In a final rule released in January 2013, DHHS modified the breach notification requirement by creating a presumption that all non-permitted uses or disclosures of unsecured protected health information are breaches unless the covered entity or business associate establishes that there is a low probability the information has been compromised.

Violations of the HIPAA privacy and security regulations could result in significant civil and criminal penalties, and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009, or HITECH, which was modified by the 2013 final HITECH rule, strengthened the enforcement provisions of HIPAA. HITECH broadens the applicability of the criminal penalty provisions to employees of covered entities and requires DHHS to impose penalties for violations resulting from willful neglect. HITECH also increases the amount of the civil penalties, with penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation for a maximum civil penalty of \$1,500,000 in a calendar year for violations of the same requirement. Further, HITECH authorizes state attorneys general to bring civil actions for injunctions or damages in response to violations that threaten the privacy of state residents. In addition, under HITECH, DHHS is required to perform periodic HIPAA compliance audits of covered entities and their business associates. These

provisions, as modified by the 2013 final HITECH rule, may be subject to interpretation by various courts and other governmental authorities, thus creating potentially complex compliance issues.

In addition, there are numerous legislative and regulatory initiatives at the federal and state levels addressing the privacy and security of patient health information and other identifying information. For example, federal and various state laws and regulations strictly regulate the disclosure of patient identifiable information related to substance abuse treatment. Further, various state laws and regulations require providers and other entities to notify affected individuals in the event of a data breach involving certain types of individually identifiable health or financial information, and these requirements may be more restrictive than the regulations issued under HIPAA and HITECH. Such laws may not be preempted by the HIPAA privacy standards and security standards. These statutes vary and could impose additional penalties and compliance costs.

Insurance

We maintain general liability insurance for all the facilities we operate, as well as insurance in amounts we deem adequate to cover property and casualty risks, workers' compensation, and directors and officers liability. In addition, each of our leases with third parties provides that the lessee will maintain insurance on each leased property under the lessee's insurance policies providing for the following coverages: (i) fire, vandalism, and malicious mischief, extended coverage perils, and all physical loss perils; (ii) comprehensive general public liability (including personal injury and property damage); and (iii) workers' compensation. Under each of these leases, we have the right to periodically review our lessees' insurance coverage and provide input with respect thereto.

Each of our management contracts and the statutes of certain states require the maintenance of insurance. We maintain various insurance policies including employee health, workers' compensation, automobile liability, and general liability insurance. Because we are significantly self-insured for employee health, workers' compensation, automobile liability, and general liability insurance, the amount of our insurance expense is dependent on claims experience, and our ability to control our claims experience. Our insurance policies contain various deductibles and stop-loss amounts intended to limit our exposure for individually significant occurrences. However, the nature of our self-insurance policies provides little protection for deterioration in overall claims experience or an increase in medical costs. We are continually developing strategies to improve the management of our future loss claims but can provide no assurance that these strategies will be successful. However, unanticipated additional insurance expenses resulting from adverse claims experience or an increasing cost environment for general liability and other types of insurance could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows.

Employees

As of December 31, 2018, we employed 13,890 full- and part-time employees. Of such employees, 395 were employed at our corporate offices and 13,495 were employed at our facilities and in our inmate transportation and electronic monitoring businesses. We employ personnel in the following areas: clerical and administrative, facility administrators/wardens, security, medical, quality assurance, transportation and scheduling, maintenance, teachers, counselors, case managers, chaplains, and other support services.

We have not experienced a strike or work stoppage at any of our facilities. Approximately 1,415 employees at six of our facilities are represented by labor unions. In the opinion of management, overall employee relations are good.

Competition

The correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities we own, operate, or manage, as well as those facilities we own but are managed by other operators, are subject to competition for offenders and residents from other private

operators. We compete primarily on the basis of bed availability, cost, the quality and range of services offered, our experience in the design, construction, and management of correctional and detention facilities, and our reputation. We compete with government agencies that are responsible for correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities and a number of companies, including, but not limited to, The GEO Group, Inc. and Management and Training Corporation. We also compete in some markets with small local companies that may have a better knowledge of the local conditions and may be better able to gain political and public acceptance. Other potential competitors may in the future enter into businesses competitive with us without a substantial capital investment or prior experience. We may also compete in the future for acquisitions and new development projects with companies

that have more financial resources than we have or those willing to accept lower returns than we are willing to accept. Competition by other companies may adversely affect occupancy at our facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the operating revenue of our facilities. In addition, revenue derived from our facilities will be affected by a number of factors, including the demand for beds, general economic conditions, and the age of the general population.

We compete with numerous developers, real estate companies and other owners of commercial properties for acquisitions of government-leased assets. Other real estate investors, including insurance companies, private equity funds, sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, other REITs, and other well-capitalized investors will compete with us to acquire government-leased properties. In addition, U.S. Government tenants are viewed as desirable tenants by other landlords because of their strong credit profile, and properties leased to U.S. Government tenant agencies often attract many potential buyers. This competition could increase prices for properties of the type we may pursue and impede our ability to grow and diversify.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

As the owner and operator of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, we are subject to certain risks and uncertainties associated with, among other things, the corrections and detention industry and pending or threatened litigation in which we are involved. In addition, we are also currently subject to risks associated with real estate ownership, our indebtedness, as well as our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes effective for our taxable years beginning January 1, 2013. The risks and uncertainties set forth below could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements contained herein and elsewhere. The risks described below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business operations. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our results of operations are dependent on revenues generated by our correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, which are subject to the following risks associated with the corrections and detention industry.

We are subject to fluctuations in occupancy levels, and a decrease in occupancy levels could cause a decrease in revenues and profitability. While a substantial portion of our cost structure is fixed, a substantial portion of our revenue is generated under facility ownership and management contracts that specify per diem payments based upon daily occupancy. We are dependent upon the governmental agencies with which we have contracts to provide offenders for facilities we operate. We cannot control occupancy levels at the facilities we operate. Under a per diem rate structure, a decrease in our occupancy rates could cause a decrease in revenue and profitability. For the years 2018, 2017, and 2016, the average compensated occupancy of our facilities, based on rated capacity, was 81%, 80%, and 79%, respectively, for all of the facilities we operated, exclusive of facilities that are leased to third-party operators where our revenue is generally not based on daily occupancy. Occupancy rates may, however, decrease below these levels in the future. When combined with relatively fixed costs for operating each facility, a decrease in occupancy levels could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

We are dependent on government appropriations, and our results of operations may be negatively affected by governmental budgetary challenges or government shutdowns. 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. While we have historically been required to continue to perform under our government contracts during government shutdowns, we are generally not paid until the government reopens. Any delays in payment, or the termination of a contract, could have an adverse effect on our cash flow and financial condition. In

addition, federal, state and local governments are constantly under pressure to control additional spending or reduce current levels of spending. In prior years, these pressures have been compounded by economic downturns. Accordingly, we have been requested and may be requested in the future to reduce our existing per diem contract rates or forego prospective increases to those rates. Further, our government partners could reduce offender

population levels in facilities we own or manage to contain their correctional costs. In addition, it may become more difficult to renew our existing contracts on favorable terms or otherwise.

Competition may adversely affect the profitability of our business. We compete with government entities and other private operators on the basis of bed availability, cost, quality and range of services offered, experience in designing, constructing, and managing facilities, and reputation of management and personnel. While there are barriers to entering the market for the ownership and management of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, these barriers may not be sufficient to limit additional competition. In addition, our government customers may assume the management of a facility that they own and we currently manage for them upon the termination of the corresponding management contract or, if such customers have capacity at their facilities, may take offenders and residents currently cared for in our facilities and transfer them to government-run facilities. Since we are paid on a per diem basis with no minimum guaranteed occupancy under most of our contracts, the loss of such offenders and residents, and the resulting decrease in occupancy, would cause a decrease in our revenues and profitability.

Resistance to privatization of correctional and detention facilities, and negative publicity regarding inmate disturbances or perceived poor operational performance, could result in our inability to obtain new contracts, the loss of existing contracts, or other unforeseen consequences. Privatization of correctional and detention facilities has not achieved complete acceptance by either government agencies or the public at large. The operation of correctional and detention facilities by private entities has encountered resistance from certain groups, such as labor unions, prison reform organizations and others, that believe that correctional and detention facilities should only be operated by governmental agencies. Any political platform or promise, governmental agency report, investigation or inquiry, public statement by any governmental agency, policy or legislative change, or other similar occurrence or action, that seeks to, or purports to, prohibit, eliminate, or otherwise restrict or limit in any way, the federal government's (or any state or local government's) ability to contract with private operators of correctional and detention facilities, could negatively impact our growth and our ability to renew or maintain existing contracts or to obtain new contracts and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or the market price of our common stock.

In addition, negative publicity regarding offenders escaping, rioting or any other disturbances at our facilities or any public perception of poor operational performance at our facilities, contract non-compliance, or other conditions at a privately managed facility may result in adverse publicity to us and the private corrections industry in general and could negatively impact our growth and our ability to renew or maintain existing contracts or to obtain new contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or the market price of our common stock.

We are subject to terminations, non-renewals, or competitive re-bids of our government contracts. We typically enter into facility contracts with governmental entities for terms of up to five years, with additional renewal periods at the option of the contracting governmental agency. Notwithstanding any contractual renewal option of a contracting governmental agency, as of December 31, 2018, 49 of our facility contracts with the customers listed under "Business – Facility Portfolio – Facilities and Facility Management Contracts" are currently scheduled to expire on or before December 31, 2019 but have renewal options (26), or are currently scheduled to expire on or before December 31, 2019 and have no renewal options (23). 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 and we may not be able to negotiate a new contract on favorable terms or at all with the corresponding governmental agency. In addition, these and any other contracting agencies may determine not to exercise renewal options with respect to any of our contracts in the future. Our government partners can also re-bid contracts in a competitive procurement process upon termination or non-renewal of our contract. Competitive re-bids may result from the expiration of the term of a contract, including the initial term and any renewal periods, or the early termination of a contract. Competitive re-bids are often required by applicable federal or state procurement laws periodically in order to further competitive pricing

and other terms for the government agency. The aggregate revenue earned during the year ended December 31, 2018 for the 49 contracts with scheduled maturity dates, notwithstanding contractual renewal options, on or before December 31, 2019 was \$632.4 million, or 34% of total revenue.

The BOP currently has outstanding a Request for Proposal under the Criminal Alien Requirement XIX solicitation, or CAR XIX, to contract for up to 9,540 offenders with the private sector. The only contracted beds with the BOP under CAR XIX are at our 2,232-bed Adams County Correctional Center, although other private operators are

operating facilities under contract extensions with the BOP that could be awarded under CAR XIX. The contract with the BOP at the Adams facility expires in July 2019, and we can provide no assurance that we will retain this contract.

Based on information available as of the date of this filing, notwithstanding the contract at the facility described above, we believe we will renew all material contracts that have expired or are scheduled to expire within the next twelve months. We believe our renewal rate on existing contracts remains high due to 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 cost effectiveness of the services we provide. However, we cannot assure we will continue to achieve such renewal rates in the future.

Governmental agencies typically may terminate a facility contract at any time without cause or use the possibility of termination to negotiate a lower per diem rate. In the event any of our contracts are terminated or are not renewed on favorable terms or otherwise, we may not be able to obtain additional replacement contracts.

The non-renewal, termination, renegotiation or competitive re-bid of any of our contracts with governmental agencies could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity, including our ability to secure new facility contracts from others.

Our ability to secure new contracts to develop and manage correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities depends on many factors outside our control. Our growth is generally dependent upon our ability to obtain new contracts to develop and manage correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities. This possible growth depends on a number of factors we cannot control, including crime rates and sentencing patterns in various jurisdictions, governmental budgetary constraints, and governmental and public acceptance of privatization. The demand for our facilities and services could be adversely affected by the relaxation of enforcement efforts, the expansion of alternatives to incarceration and detention, leniency in conviction or parole standards and sentencing practices or through the decriminalization of certain activities that are currently proscribed by criminal laws. For instance, any changes with respect to drugs and controlled substances or illegal immigration could affect the number of persons arrested, convicted, and sentenced, thereby potentially reducing demand for correctional or detention facilities to house them. Immigration reform laws are currently a focus for legislators and politicians at the federal, state, and local level. Legislation has also been proposed in numerous jurisdictions that could lower minimum sentences for some non-violent crimes and make more inmates eligible for early release based on good behavior. On December 21, 2018, the President signed legislation, known as The First Step Act, that reduces sentences for first-time offenders in possession of a gun when committing a crime, eliminates mandating life-time sentences for three-time offenders, provides judges more discretion in crafting sentences for some drug-related offenses, and allows offenders to seek a retroactive reduction in sentences affected by the disparity in crack and powder cocaine narrowed by the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010. (Although, under long-standing policy, CoreCivic does not draft, lobby for, promote, or in any way take a position on policies that determine the basis or duration of an individual's incarceration or detention, CoreCivic supported adoption of The First Step Act because the proposed legislation aligns with our publicly stated commitment to advocate for a range of recidivism-reducing policies by providing additional resources to help ensure that incarcerated individuals are given the best possible chance to successfully return to their communities and stay out of prison.) Also, the expansion of alternatives to incarceration and detention, such as electronic monitoring, may reduce the number of offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated or detained. Similarly, reductions in crime rates or increases to resources dedicated to prevent crime could lead to a reduction in arrests, which could lead to a decrease in convictions and sentences requiring incarceration at correctional facilities.

Moreover, certain jurisdictions recently have required successful bidders to make a significant capital investment in connection with the financing of a particular project, a trend that could significantly burden our capital resources to remain competitive. We may compete for such projects with companies that have more financial resources than we have. Further, we may not be able to obtain the capital resources when needed. A prolonged downturn in the financial capital markets or in our stock price could make it more difficult to obtain capital resources at favorable rates of return

or obtain capital resources at all.

We may face community opposition to facility location, which may adversely affect our ability to obtain new contracts. Our success in obtaining new awards and contracts sometimes depends, in part, upon our ability to locate land that can be leased or acquired, on economically favorable terms, by us or other entities working with us in

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conjunction with our proposal to construct and/or manage a facility. Some locations may be in or near populous areas and, therefore, may generate legal action or other forms of opposition from residents in areas surrounding a proposed site. When selecting project sites, we attempt to conduct business in communities where local leaders and residents generally support the establishment of a privatized correctional, detention, or residential reentry facility. Future efforts to find suitable host communities may not be successful. We may incur substantial costs in evaluating the feasibility of the development of a correctional or detention facility. As a result, we may report significant charges if we decide to abandon efforts to develop a correctional or detention facility on a particular site. Further, in many cases, the site selection is made by the contracting governmental entity. In such cases, site selection may be made for reasons related to political and/or economic development interests and may lead to the selection of sites that have less favorable environments.

Providing family residential services increases certain unique risks and difficulties compared to operating our other facilities. In September 2014, we signed an amended agreement to provide safe and humane residential housing, as well as educational opportunities, to women and children (but no unaccompanied children) under the custody of ICE, who are awaiting their due process before immigration courts. In October 2016, we entered into an amended agreement that extended the term of the 2014 agreement through September 2021. This is an important service to our federal government partner. At the same time, providing this type of residential service subjects us to unique risks such as unanticipated increased costs and litigation that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. For example, the contract mandates resident-to-staff ratios that are higher than our typical contract, requires services unique to this contract (e.g. child care and primary education services), and limits the use of security protocols and techniques typically utilized in correctional and detention settings. These operational risks and others associated with privately managing this type of residential facility could result in higher costs associated with staffing and lead to increased litigation.

Numerous lawsuits, to which we are not a party, have challenged the government's policy of detaining migrant families, and government policies with respect to family immigration may impact the demand for the South Texas Family Residential Center. Any court decision or government action that impacts our existing contract for the South Texas Family Residential Center could materially affect our cash flows, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may incur significant start-up and operating costs on new contracts before receiving related revenues, which may impact our cash flows and not be recouped. When we are awarded a contract to provide or manage a facility, we may incur significant start-up and operating expenses, including the cost of constructing the facility, purchasing equipment and staffing the facility, before we receive any payments under the contract. These expenditures could result in a significant reduction in our cash reserves and may make it more difficult for us to meet other cash obligations. In addition, a contract may be terminated prior to its scheduled expiration, and as a result, we may not recover these expenditures or realize any return on our investment.

Government agencies may investigate and audit our contracts and operational performance, and if any deficiencies or improprieties are found, we may be required to cure those deficiencies or improprieties, refund revenues we have received, or forego anticipated revenues, and we may be subject to penalties and sanctions, including contract termination and prohibitions on our bidding in response to RFPs. Certain of the governmental agencies with which we contract have the authority to audit and investigate our contracts with them. As part of that process, government agencies may review our performance of the contract, our pricing practices, our cost structure and our compliance with applicable performance requirements, laws, regulations and standards. The regulatory and contractual environment in which we operate is complex and many aspects of our operations remain subject to manual processes and oversight that make compliance monitoring difficult and resource intensive. A governmental agency audit, review or investigation could result in a request to cure a performance or compliance issue, and if we are unable to, or otherwise fail to, do so, the failure could lead to the imposition of monetary penalties or revenue deductions, or the termination of the contract in question and/or other contracts that we have with that governmental agency. Similarly,

for contracts that actually or effectively provide for certain reimbursement of expenses, if an agency determines that we have improperly allocated costs to a specific contract, we may not be reimbursed for those expenses, and we could be required to refund the amount of any such expenses that have been reimbursed. If a government audit asserts improper or illegal activities by us, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeitures of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or disqualification from doing business with certain government entities. In addition to the potential civil

and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, any adverse determination with respect to contractual or regulatory violations could negatively impact our ability to bid in response to RFPs in one or more jurisdictions.

Failure to comply with facility contracts or with unique and increased governmental regulation could result in material penalties or non-renewal or termination of noncompliant contracts or our other contracts to provide or manage correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities. The industry in which we operate is subject to extensive federal, state, and local regulations, including educational, health care, and safety regulations, which are administered by many regulatory authorities. Some of the regulations are unique to the corrections industry, some are unique to government contractors, and the combination of regulations we face is unique and complex. Facility contracts typically include reporting requirements, supervision, and on-site monitoring by representatives of the contracting governmental agencies. Corrections officers are customarily required to meet certain training standards and, in some instances, facility personnel are required to be licensed and subject to background investigation. Certain jurisdictions also require us to award subcontracts on a competitive basis or to subcontract with certain types of businesses, such as small businesses and businesses owned by members of minority groups. Our facilities are also subject to operational and financial audits by the governmental agencies with which we have contracts. Federal regulations also require federal government contractors like us to self-report evidence of certain forms of misconduct. We may not always successfully comply with these regulations and contract requirements, and failure to comply can result in material penalties, including financial penalties, non-renewal or termination of noncompliant contracts and/or our other facility contracts, exclusion from new contract procurement or RFP bidding, and suspension or debarment from contracting with certain government entities.

In addition, private prison managers are subject to government legislation and regulation attempting to restrict the ability of private prison managers to house certain types of inmates, such as inmates from other jurisdictions or inmates at medium or higher security levels. Legislation has been enacted in several states, and has previously been proposed in the United States Congress, containing such restrictions. Such legislation, if enacted, may have an adverse effect on us.

Our inmate transportation subsidiary, TransCor, is subject to regulations promulgated by the Departments of Transportation and Justice. TransCor must also comply with the Interstate Transportation of Dangerous Criminals Act of 2000, which covers operational aspects of transporting prisoners, including, but not limited to, background checks and drug testing of employees; employee training; employee hours; staff-to-inmate ratios; prisoner restraints; communication with local law enforcement; and standards to help ensure the safety of prisoners during transport. Any changes in such regulations could result in an increase in the cost of our transportation operations.

From time to time, we enter into agreements with telecommunications providers to provide telephone services to residents in our facilities. Although we are not a telecommunications provider, these services are subject to regulations which may change from time to time. We are subject to the direct and indirect effects of these regulations. Non compliance with these regulations, either by us or by our telecommunications providers, subjects us to risks which could result in increases to our costs or decreases in our revenue. The impact to our revenue is limited because a significant amount of commissions paid by our telecommunications providers is passed along to our customers or is reserved and used for the benefit of offenders in our care.

We depend on a limited number of governmental customers for a significant portion of our revenues. We currently derive, and expect to continue to derive, a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of governmental agencies. The three primary federal governmental agencies with correctional and detention responsibilities, the BOP, ICE, and USMS, accounted for 48% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018 (\$890.5 million). ICE accounted for 25% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018 (\$465.0 million), USMS accounted for 17% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018 (\$315.4 million), and BOP accounted for 6% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018 (\$110.1 million). Although the revenue generated

from each of these agencies is derived from numerous management contracts and various types of properties, i.e. correctional, detention, reentry, and leased, the loss or substantial reduction in value of one or more of such contracts could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We expect to continue to depend upon these federal agencies and a relatively small group of other governmental customers for a significant percentage of our revenues.

In a memorandum to the BOP dated August 18, 2016, the DOJ directed that, as each contract with privately operated prisons reaches the end of its term, the BOP should either decline to renew that contract or substantially reduce its

scope in a manner consistent with law and the overall decline of the BOP's inmate population. On February 21, 2017, the newly appointed U.S. Attorney General issued a memorandum rescinding the DOJ's prior directive stating the August 18, 2016 memorandum changed long-standing policy and practice and impaired the BOP's ability to meet the future needs of the federal correctional system.

Revenue from our South Texas Family Residential Center was \$171.3 million in 2018, \$170.6 million in 2017, and \$267.3 million in 2016. The decrease in revenue from 2016 to 2017 reflects an amendment to the inter-governmental service agreement, or IGSA, associated with the facility, which became effective in the fourth quarter of 2016. The loss or further reduction in value of this contract would have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations" for a further discussion regarding our contract at the South Texas Family Residential Center and the reduction in revenue in 2017 from 2016 that resulted from the amendment to this contract.

Some of our leases with U.S. Government tenant agencies permit such government agency, as the tenant, to vacate the property and discontinue paying rent prior to the expiration date of the relevant lease.

Some of our leases are currently in the soft-term period of the lease and tenants under such leases have the right to vacate their space during a specified period before the stated terms of their leases expire. As of December 31, 2018, non-correctional tenants occupying approximately 25% of the rentable square feet in our CoreCivic Properties segment and contributing approximately 12% of the annualized lease income in such segment have exercisable rights to terminate their leases before the stated soft term of their lease expires. For fiscal policy reasons, security concerns or other reasons, some or all of our U.S. Government tenant agencies under leases within the soft-term period may decide to exercise their termination rights before the stated term of their lease expires. Such terminations, if they were to occur and we were not able to lease the vacant space to another tenant in a timely manner or at all, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to successfully identify, consummate or integrate acquisitions.

We have an active acquisition program, the objective of which is to identify suitable acquisition targets that will enhance our growth and diversify our cash flows. The pursuit of acquisitions may pose certain risks to us. We may not be able to identify acquisition candidates that fit our criteria for growth, profitability and diversification strategy. Even if we are able to identify such candidates, we may not be able to acquire them on terms satisfactory to us. We will incur expenses and dedicate attention and resources associated with the review and pursuit of acquisition opportunities, whether or not we consummate such acquisitions.

Additionally, even if we are able to identify and acquire suitable targets on agreeable terms, we may not be able to successfully integrate their operations with ours. Achieving the anticipated benefits of any acquisition will depend in significant part upon whether we integrate such acquired businesses in an efficient and effective manner. We may not be able to achieve the anticipated operating and cost synergies or long-term strategic benefits of our acquisitions within our anticipated timing, or at all. We may also assume liabilities in connection with acquisitions to which we would otherwise not be exposed. An inability to realize the full extent of, or any of, the anticipated synergies or other benefits of an acquisition, as well as any delays that may be encountered in the integration process, which may delay the timing of such synergies or other benefits, could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

As a result of our acquisitions, we have recorded and will continue to record a significant amount of goodwill and other intangible assets. In the future, our goodwill or other intangible assets may become impaired, which could result in material non-cash charges to our results of operations.

We have a substantial amount of goodwill and other intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$48.2 million of goodwill and other intangible assets. At least annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment in the carrying value as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, we will evaluate this goodwill for impairment by first assessing 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 the reporting unit is less than the carrying amount. Estimated fair values could change if there are changes in our capital structure, cost of debt, interest rates, capital expenditure levels, operating cash flows, or market capitalization. Impairments of goodwill or other intangible assets could require material non-cash charges to our results of operations.

We are dependent upon our senior management and our ability to attract and retain sufficient qualified personnel.

The success of our business depends in large part on the ability and experience of our senior management. The unexpected loss of any of these persons could materially adversely affect our business and operations.

In addition, the services we provide are labor-intensive. The success of our business, and our ability to satisfy the staffing and operational performance requirements of our contracts, require that we attract, hire, develop and retain sufficient qualified personnel. When we are awarded a facility management contract or open a new facility, we must hire operating management, correctional officers, and other personnel. Our inability to hire sufficient qualified personnel on a timely basis, or experiencing excessive turnover or the loss of significant personnel at existing facilities, could adversely affect our business and operations. Many of our contracts include specific staffing requirements, and our failure to satisfy such requirements may result in the imposition of financial penalties or loss of contract.

Legal proceedings related to, and adverse developments in our relationship with, our employees could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We and our subsidiaries are party to a variety of claims and legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including but not limited to claims and legal proceedings related to employment matters. Because the resolution of claims and legal proceedings is inherently uncertain, there can be no assurance we will be successful in defending against such claims or legal proceedings, or that management's assessment of the materiality of these matters, including the reserves taken in connection therewith, will be consistent with the ultimate outcome of such claims or legal proceedings. In the event management's assessment of materiality of current claims and legal proceedings proves inaccurate or litigation that is material arises in the future, the resolution of such matters may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

As of December 31, 2018, we employed 13,890 full- and part-time employees. Approximately 1,415 of our employees at six of our facilities, or approximately 10% of our workforce, are represented by labor unions. We have not experienced a strike or work stoppage at any of our facilities and, in the opinion of management, overall employee relations are good. New executive orders, administrative rules and changes in National Labor Relations could increase organizing activity at locations where employees are currently not represented by a labor organization. Increases in organizational activity or any future work stoppages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

We are subject to necessary insurance costs.

Workers' compensation, auto liability, employee health, and general liability insurance represent significant costs to us. Because we are significantly self-insured for workers' compensation, auto liability, employee health, and general liability risks, the amount of our insurance expense is dependent on claims experience, our ability to control our claims experience, and in the case of workers' compensation and employee health, rising health care costs in general. Unanticipated additional insurance costs could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows, and the failure to obtain or maintain any necessary insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on us.

We may be adversely affected by inflation.

Many of our facility contracts provide for fixed fees or fees that increase by only small amounts during their terms. If, due to inflation or other causes, our operating expenses, such as wages and salaries of our employees, insurance, medical, and food costs, increase at rates faster than increases, if any, in our revenues, then our profitability would be adversely affected. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Inflation."

We are subject to legal proceedings associated with owning and managing correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities.

Our ownership and management of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, and the provision of inmate transportation services by a subsidiary, expose us to potential third-party claims or litigation by prisoners or other persons relating to personal injury or other damages resulting from contact with a facility, its managers, personnel or other prisoners, including damages arising from a prisoner's escape from, or a disturbance or riot at, a facility we own or manage, or from the misconduct of our employees. To the extent the events serving as a basis for any potential claims are alleged or determined to constitute illegal or criminal activity, we could also be subject to criminal liability. Such liability could result in significant monetary fines and could affect our ability to bid on future contracts and retain our existing contracts. In addition, as an owner of real property, we may be subject to a variety of proceedings relating to personal injuries of persons at such facilities. The claims against our facilities may be significant and may not be covered by insurance. Even in cases covered by insurance, our deductible (or self-insured retention) may be significant.

Technological changes or negative changes in the level of acceptance could cause our electronic monitoring products and technology to become obsolete or require the redesign of our electronic monitoring products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Technological changes within our electronic monitoring business may require us to expend resources in an effort to acquire and/or utilize new electronic monitoring products and technology. We may not be able to anticipate or respond to technological changes in a timely manner, and our response may not result in successful electronic monitoring product offerings. If we are unable to anticipate or timely respond to technological changes, our business could be adversely affected. Further, our business could be adversely affected if the level of acceptance of or resistance to the use of electronic monitoring products and services by governmental customers were to change over time in a negative manner so that governmental customers decide to decrease their usage levels and contracting for electronic monitoring products and services.

We depend on a limited number of third parties to manufacture and supply our electronic monitoring products. If our suppliers cannot provide the products or services we require in a timely manner and with such quality as we expect, our ability to market and sell our electronic monitoring products and services could be harmed.

If our suppliers fail to supply, in a timely manner, electronic monitoring products that meet our quantity, quality, cost requirements, or technical specifications, we may not be able to access alternative sources of these products within a reasonable period of time or at commercially reasonable rates. A reduction or interruption in the supply of such products, or a significant increase in the price of such products, could have a material adverse effect on our marketing and sales initiatives, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to costly product liability claims from the use of our electronic monitoring products, which could damage our reputation, impair the marketability of our products and services and force us to pay costs and damages that may not be covered by adequate insurance.

The operation of our electronic monitoring products and services entails a risk of product liability. We could be subject to product liability claims to the extent these electronic monitoring products fail to perform as intended. Even unsuccessful claims against us could result in the expenditure of funds in litigation, the diversion of management time and resources, damage to our reputation and impairment of the marketability of our electronic monitoring products and services. While we maintain liability insurance, it is possible that a successful claim could

be made against us, that the amount of our insurance coverage would not be adequate to cover the costs of defending against or paying such a claim, and that damages payable by us would harm our business.

We are subject to certain stockholder litigation.

In a memorandum to the BOP dated August 18, 2016, the DOJ directed that, as each contract with privately operated prisons reaches the end of its term, the BOP should either decline to renew that contract or substantially reduce its scope in a manner consistent with law and the overall decline of the BOP's inmate population. In addition to the decline in the BOP's inmate population, the DOJ memorandum cites purported operational, programming, and cost efficiency factors as reasons for the DOJ directive. On February 21, 2017, the newly appointed U.S. Attorney General issued a memorandum rescinding the DOJ's prior directive stating the memorandum changed long-standing policy and practice and impaired the BOP's ability to meet the future needs of the federal correctional system.

Following the release of the August 18, 2016 DOJ memorandum, a purported securities class action lawsuit was filed against us and certain of our current and former officers in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, or the District Court, captioned Grae v. Corrections Corporation of America et al., Case No. 3:16-cv-02267. The lawsuit is brought on behalf of a putative class of shareholders who purchased or acquired our securities between February 27, 2012 and August 17, 2016. In general, the lawsuit alleges that, during this timeframe, our public statements were false and/or misleading regarding the purported operational, programming, and cost efficiency factors cited in the DOJ memorandum and, as a result, our stock price was artificially inflated. The lawsuit alleges that the publication of the DOJ memorandum on August 18, 2016 revealed the alleged fraud, causing the per share price of our stock to decline, thereby causing harm to the putative class of shareholders.

On December 18, 2017, the District Court denied our motion to dismiss. On January 18, 2019, the District Court denied plaintiffs' motion to certify the matter as a class action. Plaintiffs timely moved the court to reconsider that ruling, simultaneously initiating the process to seek permission to appeal to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals should the court deny their motion. We believe the lawsuit is entirely without merit and intend to vigorously defend against it. In addition, we maintain insurance, with certain self-insured retention amounts, to cover the alleged claims which may mitigate the risk that such litigation would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

We are subject to risks associated with ownership of real estate.

Our ownership of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities and other government-leased assets subjects us to risks typically associated with investments in real estate. Investments in real estate and, in particular, correctional and detention facilities have limited or no alternative use and thus are relatively illiquid. Therefore, our ability to divest ourselves of one or more of our facilities promptly in response to changing conditions is limited. Investments in real estate properties subject us to risks involving potential exposure to environmental liability and uninsured loss. Our operating costs may be affected by the obligation to pay for the cost of complying with existing environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, as well as the cost of complying with future legislation. In addition, although we maintain insurance for many types of losses, there are certain types of losses, such as losses from earthquakes and acts of terrorism, which may be either uninsurable or for which it may not be economically feasible to obtain insurance coverage in light of the substantial costs associated with such insurance. As a result, we could lose both our capital invested in, and anticipated profits from, one or more of the properties we own. Further, it is possible to experience losses that may exceed the limits of insurance coverage.

In addition, facility development and expansion projects pose additional risks, including cost overruns caused by various factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as weather, labor conditions, and material shortages, resulting in increased construction costs. Further, if we are unable to utilize the new bed capacity, our financial results

could deteriorate.

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Certain of our facilities are subject to options to purchase and reversions. Ten of our facilities are subject to an option to purchase by certain governmental agencies. Such options are exercisable by the corresponding contracting governmental entity generally at any time during the term of the respective facility contract. Certain of these purchase options are based on the depreciated book value of the facility, which essentially results in the transfer of ownership of the facility to the governmental agency at the end of the life used for accounting purposes, while other options to purchase are exercisable at prices below fair market value. See "Business – Facility Portfolio – Facilities and Facility Management Contracts." If any of these options are exercised, there exists the risk that we will be unable to invest the proceeds from the sale of the facility in one or more properties that yield as much cash flow as the property acquired by the government entity. In addition, in the event any of these options is exercised, there exists the risk that the contracting governmental agency will terminate the management contract associated with such facility. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the ten facilities currently subject to these options generated \$337.5 million in revenue (18.4% of total revenue) and incurred \$262.8 million in operating expenses.

Risks related to facility construction and development activities may increase our costs related to such activities. When we are engaged to perform construction and design services for a facility, we typically act as the primary contractor and subcontract with other companies that act as the general contractors. As primary contractor, we are subject to the various risks associated with construction (including, without limitation, shortages of labor and materials, work stoppages, labor disputes, and weather interference which could cause construction delays). In addition, we are subject to the risk that the general contractor will be unable to complete construction at the budgeted costs or be unable to fund any excess construction costs, even though we require general contractors to post construction bonds and insurance. Under such contracts, we are ultimately liable for all late delivery penalties and cost overruns.

We may be adversely affected by an increase in costs or difficulty of obtaining adequate levels of surety credit on favorable terms.

We are often required to post bid or performance bonds issued by a surety company as a condition to bidding on or being awarded a contract. Availability and pricing of these surety commitments are subject to general market and industry conditions, among other factors. Increases in surety costs could adversely affect our operating results if we are unable to effectively pass along such increases to our customers. We cannot assure you that we will have continued access to surety credit or that we will be able to secure bonds economically, without additional collateral, or at the levels required for any potential facility development or contract bids. If we are unable to obtain adequate levels of surety credit on favorable terms, we would have to rely upon letters of credit under our revolving credit facility which could entail higher costs if such borrowing capacity was even available when desired, and our ability to bid for or obtain new contracts could be impaired.

Interruption, delay or failure of the provision of our technology services or information systems, or the compromise of the security thereof, could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Components of our business depend significantly on effective information systems and technologies. As with all companies that utilize information systems, we are vulnerable to negative impacts if the operation of those systems is interrupted, delayed, or certain information contained therein is compromised. As a matter of course, we exchange data with our government partners and other third-party providers. The nature of this business is such that we do not store credit card or other retail transactional data. Additionally, our revenue cycle is such that it provides for a much longer post-breach recovery window without adversely impacting revenue management than is typical. For other personal information we do store, we employ industry-standard methodologies to ensure the availability and security of such systems and information. Additionally, we conduct detailed cyber security and data handling training for all employees with access to that data, and employ independent third parties to assess configuration status, perimeter strength, and social engineering effectiveness. Despite the security measures we have in place, and any additional

measures we may implement in the future, our facilities and systems, and those of our third-party service providers, could be vulnerable to security breaches, computer viruses, lost or misplaced data, programming errors, human errors, acts of vandalism, or other events. For example, several well-known companies have recently disclosed high-profile security breaches involving sophisticated and highly targeted attacks on their company's infrastructure or their customers' data, which were not recognized or detected until after such companies had been affected notwithstanding the preventive measures they had in place. Any security breach or event resulting in the interruption, delay or failure of our services or information systems, or the misappropriation, loss, or other

unauthorized disclosure of customer data or confidential information, including confidential information about our employees, whether by us directly or our third-party service providers, could damage our reputation, expose us to the risks of litigation and liability, disrupt our business, result in lost business, or otherwise adversely affect our results of operations. We did not log any such incidents in 2018, nor were we informed by law enforcement of any such incidents.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under our debt securities.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of December 31, 2018, we had total indebtedness of \$1,814.8 million. Our indebtedness could have important consequences. For example, it could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, dividends, and other general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- restrict us from pursuing strategic acquisitions or certain other business opportunities;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds or refinance existing indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all.

If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations, we may need to reduce capital expenditures and dividend distributions, restructure or refinance our indebtedness, obtain additional equity financing or sell assets. We may be unable to restructure or refinance our indebtedness, obtain additional equity financing or sell assets on satisfactory terms or at all.

Our New Credit Agreement, indentures related to our senior notes, and other debt instruments have restrictive covenants that could limit our financial flexibility.

The indentures related to our aggregate original principal amount of \$325.0 million 4.125% senior notes due 2020, \$350.0 million 4.625% senior notes due 2023, \$250.0 million 5.0% senior notes due 2022, and \$250.0 million 4.75% senior notes due 2027, collectively referred to herein as our senior notes, and our New Credit Agreement contain financial and other restrictive covenants that limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interests. Our ability to borrow under our New Credit Agreement is subject to compliance with certain financial covenants, including leverage and interest coverage ratios. Our New Credit Agreement includes other restrictions that, among other things, limit our ability to incur indebtedness; grant liens; engage in mergers, consolidations and liquidations; make asset dispositions, restrict payments and investments; enter into transactions with affiliates; and amend, modify or prepay certain indebtedness. The indentures related to our senior notes contain limitations on our ability to effect mergers and change of control events, as well as other limitations on our ability to create liens on our assets.

Our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all or a substantial portion of our debt. We do not have sufficient working capital to satisfy our debt obligations in the event of an acceleration of all or a significant portion of our outstanding indebtedness.

Our indebtedness is secured by a substantial portion of our assets.

Subject to applicable laws and certain agreed-upon exceptions, our revolving credit facility and Term Loan are secured by a pledge of all of the capital stock of CoreCivic's domestic subsidiaries, 65% of the capital stock of CoreCivic's foreign subsidiaries, all of CoreCivic's accounts receivable and all of CoreCivic's deposit accounts. Subject to compliance with the restrictive covenants under our existing indebtedness, we may incur additional indebtedness secured by existing or future assets of CoreCivic or our subsidiaries. In the event of a default under our New Credit Agreement or any other secured indebtedness, or if we experience insolvency, liquidation, dissolution or reorganization, the holders of our secured debt instruments would first be entitled to payment from their collateral security, and only then would holders of our unsecured debt be entitled to payment from our remaining assets. In such an event, there can be no assurance that we would have sufficient assets to pay amounts due to holders of our unsecured debt and such holders may receive less than the full amount to which they are entitled.

Servicing our indebtedness will require a significant amount of cash or may require us to refinance our indebtedness before it matures. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control and there is no assurance that we will be able to refinance our debt on acceptable terms, or at all.

Currently, our Term Loan and revolving credit facility both mature in April 2023. We also have outstanding \$325.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 4.125% senior notes due 2020, \$350.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 4.625% senior notes due 2023, \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 5.0% senior notes due 2022, and \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 4.75% senior notes due 2027. In addition, we have \$241.3 million outstanding under three non-recourse mortgage notes with interest rates ranging from 4.43% to 4.5% and various maturity dates extending to January 2040. Our ability to make payments on our indebtedness, to refinance our indebtedness, and to fund planned capital expenditures will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, and other factors that are beyond our control.

The risk exists that our business will be unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will not be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, including our existing senior notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including our senior notes, on or before maturity. Our ability to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on acceptable terms, or at all, will be dependent upon a number of factors, including our degree of leverage, the value of our assets, borrowing and other financial restrictions imposed by lenders and conditions in the credit markets at the time we refinance. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness on acceptable terms, we may be forced to agree to otherwise unfavorable financing terms or sell one or more properties at unattractive prices or on disadvantageous terms. Any one of these options could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We are required to repurchase all or a portion of our senior notes upon a change of control, and our New Credit Agreement is subject to acceleration upon a change of control.

Upon certain change of control events, as that term is defined in the indentures for our senior notes, including a change of control caused by an unsolicited third party, we are required to make an offer in cash to repurchase all or any part of each holder's notes at a repurchase price equal to 101% of the principal thereof, plus accrued interest. The source of funds for any such repurchase would be our available cash or cash generated from operations or other sources, including borrowings, sales of equity or funds provided by a new controlling person or entity. Sufficient funds may not be available to us, however, at the time of any change of control event to repurchase all or a portion of the tendered notes pursuant to this requirement. Our failure to offer to repurchase notes, or to repurchase notes tendered, following a change of control will result in a default under the respective indentures, which could lead to a

cross-default under our New Credit Agreement and under the terms of our other indebtedness. In addition, terms of our New Credit Agreement, which are subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of a change in control (as described therein), may prohibit us from making any such required repurchases. Prior to repurchasing the notes upon a change of control event, we must either repay outstanding indebtedness under our New Credit Agreement or obtain the consent of the lenders under our New Credit Agreement. If we do not obtain the required consents or repay our outstanding indebtedness under our New Credit Agreement, we would remain effectively prohibited from offering to repurchase the notes.

Despite current indebtedness levels, we may still incur more debt.

The terms of the indentures for our senior notes and our New Credit Agreement restrict our ability to incur indebtedness; however, we may nevertheless incur additional indebtedness in the future, and in the future, we may refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including our New Credit Agreement, and may incur additional indebtedness as a result. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$575.3 million of additional borrowing capacity available under our revolving credit facility. The New Credit Agreement also contains an "accordion" feature that provides for uncommitted incremental extensions of credit in the form of increases in the revolving commitments or incremental term loans of up to \$350.0 million. In addition, we may issue an indeterminate amount of debt securities from time to time when we determine that market conditions and the opportunity to utilize the proceeds from the issuance of such debt securities are favorable. If new debt is added to our and our subsidiaries' current debt levels, the related risks that we and they now face could intensify.

Our access to capital may be affected by general macroeconomic conditions.

Credit markets may tighten significantly such that our ability to obtain new capital will be more challenging and more expensive. We can provide no assurance that the banks that have made commitments under our New Credit Agreement will continue to operate as going concerns in the future or will agree to extend commitments beyond the maturity date. If any of the banks in the lending group were to fail, or fail to renew their commitments, it is possible that the capacity under our New Credit Agreement would be reduced. In the event that the availability under our New Credit Agreement was reduced significantly, we could be required to obtain capital from alternate sources in order to continue with our business and capital strategies. Our options for addressing such capital constraints would include, but not be limited to (i) delaying certain capital expenditure projects, (ii) obtaining commitments from the remaining banks in the lending group or from new banks to fund increased or new amounts under the terms of our New Credit Agreement, (iii) accessing the public capital markets, or (iv) reducing our dividend (but not less than amounts required to maintain our status as a REIT and avoid income and excise taxes). Such alternatives could be on terms less favorable than under existing terms, which could have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Rising interest rates would increase the cost of our variable rate debt.

In recent years, the Federal Reserve has incrementally raised the target range for the federal funds rate. As interest rates increase, generally, the cost of borrowing increases. We have incurred and expect in the future to incur indebtedness that bears interest at variable rates, including indebtedness under our New Credit Agreement. Accordingly, increases in interest rates would increase our interest costs, which could have a material adverse effect on us and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and pay amounts due on our debt or cause us to be in default under certain debt instruments. In addition, an increase in market interest rates may lead holders of our common stock to demand a higher yield on their shares from distributions by us, which could adversely affect the market price for our common stock.

Risks Related to our REIT Structure

If we fail to remain qualified as a REIT, we would be subject to corporate income taxes and would not be able to deduct distributions to stockholders when computing our taxable income.

We currently operate in a manner that is intended to allow us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2013. However, we cannot assure you that we have qualified or will remain qualified as a REIT. Qualification as a REIT requires us to satisfy numerous requirements established under highly technical and complex sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, which

may change from time to time and for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations, and involves the determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control. For example, in order to qualify as a REIT, the REIT must derive at least 95% of its gross income in any year from qualifying sources. In addition, a REIT is required to distribute annually to its stockholders at least 90% of its REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and by excluding capital gains) and must satisfy specified asset tests on a quarterly basis.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we would be subject to federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax for years before 2018) on our taxable income computed in the usual manner for corporate taxpayers without deduction for distributions to our stockholders, and we may need to borrow additional funds or issue securities to pay such additional tax liability. Any such corporate income tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for other purposes, including distributions to our stockholders, because, unless we are entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions, we would be taxable as a C-corporation, beginning in the year in which the failure occurs, and we would not be allowed to re-elect to be taxed as a REIT for the following four years.

Even if we remain qualified as a REIT, we may owe taxes under certain circumstances.

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to certain U.S. federal, state and local taxes on our income and property, including on taxable income that we do not distribute to our stockholders, and on net income from certain "prohibited transactions". In addition, the REIT provisions of the Code are complex and are not always subject to clear interpretation. For example, a REIT must derive at least 95% of its gross income in any year from qualifying sources, including rents from real property. Rents from real property include amounts received for the use of limited amounts of personal property and for certain services. Whether amounts constitute rents from real property or other qualifying income may not be entirely clear in all cases. We may fail to qualify as a REIT if we exceed the permissible amounts of non-qualifying income unless such failures qualify for relief under certain statutory relief provisions. Even if we qualify for statutory relief, we may be required to pay an excise or penalty tax (which could be significant in amount) in order to utilize one or more such relief provisions under the Code to maintain our qualification as a REIT. Furthermore, we conduct substantial activities through TRSs, and the income of those subsidiaries is subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates.

To maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to obtain capital during unfavorable market conditions, which could adversely affect our overall financial performance.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we will generally be required each year to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and by excluding any net capital gain), and we will be subject to tax to the extent our taxable income (including net capital gain) is not fully distributed. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions we pay in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our net capital gains, and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. We currently intend to continue to make distributions to our stockholders to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code as well as to reduce our exposure to federal income taxes and the nondeductible excise tax. Differences in timing between the receipt of income and the payment of expenses to arrive at taxable income, along with the effect of required debt amortization payments, could require us to borrow funds to meet the distribution requirements that are necessary to achieve the tax benefits associated with qualifying as a REIT. We may acquire additional capital through our issuance of securities senior to our common stock, including additional borrowings or other indebtedness or the issuance of additional securities. Issuance of such senior securities creates additional risks because leverage is a speculative technique that may adversely affect common stockholders or noteholders. If the return on assets acquired with borrowed funds or other leverage proceeds does not exceed the cost of the leverage, the use of leverage could negatively affect our cash flow.

Additionally, the issuance of senior securities involves offering expenses and other costs, including interest payments, which are borne indirectly by our common stockholders. Fluctuations in interest rates could increase interest payments on our senior securities, and could reduce cash available for distributions on our common stock or for payment on our debt securities. Increased operating costs, including the financing cost associated with any leverage, may reduce our total return to common stockholders. Rating agency guidelines applicable to any senior securities may impose asset coverage requirements, dividend limitations, voting right requirements (in the case of senior equity

securities), and other restrictions. Further, the terms of any senior securities or other borrowings may impose additional requirements, restrictions and limitations that are more stringent than those required by a rating agency that rates outstanding senior securities that may have an adverse effect on us and may affect our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders. On the other hand, we may not be able to raise additional capital in the future on favorable terms or at all. Unfavorable economic conditions could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us.

Further, in order to maintain our REIT status, we may need to borrow funds to meet the REIT distribution requirements even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. These borrowing needs could result from differences in timing between the actual receipt of cash and inclusion of income for federal income tax purposes or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves, or required debt or amortization payments. Our ability to access debt and equity capital on favorable terms or at all is dependent upon a number of factors, including general market conditions, the market's perception of our growth potential, our current and potential future earnings and cash distributions, and the market price of our securities. Issuance of debt or equity securities will expose us to typical risks associated with leverage, including increased risk of loss.

To the extent our ability to issue debt or other senior securities such as preferred stock is constrained, we may depend on the issuance of additional shares of common stock to finance new investments. If we raise additional funds by issuing more shares of our common stock or senior securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, shares of our common stock, the percentage ownership of our stockholders at that time would decrease, and you would experience dilution.

Performing services through our TRSs may increase our overall tax liability relative to other REITs or subject us to certain excise taxes.

A TRS may hold assets and earn income, including income earned from the performance of correctional services, that would not be qualifying assets or income if held or earned directly by a REIT. We conduct a significant portion of our business activities through our TRSs. Our TRSs are subject to federal, foreign, state and local income tax on their taxable income, and their after-tax net income generally is available for distribution to us but is not required to be distributed to us. The TRS rules also impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between a TRS and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis. In addition, the TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to ensure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate income taxation. We believe our arrangements with our TRSs are on arm's-length terms and intend to continue to operate in a manner that allows us to avoid incurring the 100% excise tax described above. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to avoid application of the 100% excise tax or the limitations on interest deductions discussed above.

The value of the securities we own in our TRSs is limited under the REIT asset tests.

Under the Code, no more than 20% of the value of the gross assets of a REIT may be represented by securities of one or more TRSs. This limitation may affect our ability to increase the size of our TRSs' operations and assets, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with this limitation. If we are unable to comply with this limitation, we would fail to qualify as a REIT. Furthermore, our significant use of TRSs may cause the market to value shares of our common stock differently than the stock of other REITs, which may not use TRSs as extensively. Although we intend to monitor the value of our investments in TRSs, there can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with the 20% limitation discussed above.

We may be limited in our ability to fund distributions using cash generated through our TRSs.

At least 75% of gross income for each taxable year as a REIT must be derived from passive real estate sources and no more than 25% of gross income may consist of dividends from our TRSs and other non-real estate income. This limitation on our ability to receive dividends from our TRSs may affect our ability to fund cash distributions to our stockholders using cash from our TRSs. Moreover, our TRSs are not required to distribute their net income to us, and any income of our TRSs that is not distributed to us will not be subject to the REIT income distribution requirement.

REIT ownership limitations may restrict or prevent you from engaging in certain transfers of our common stock.

In order to satisfy the requirements for REIT qualification, no more than 50% in value of all classes or series of our outstanding shares of stock may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities) at any time during the last half of each taxable year beginning with our 2014 taxable year. To assist us in satisfying this share ownership requirement, our charter imposes ownership limits on each class

and series of our shares of stock. Under applicable constructive ownership rules, any shares of stock owned by certain affiliated owners generally would be added together for purposes of the common stock ownership limits, and any shares of a given class or series of preferred stock owned by certain affiliated owners generally would be added together for purposes of the ownership limit on such class or series.

If anyone transfers shares of our common stock in a manner that would violate the ownership limits, or prevent us from qualifying as a REIT under the federal income tax laws, those shares of common stock instead would be transferred to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and will be either redeemed by us or sold to a person whose ownership of the shares will not violate the ownership limit. If this transfer to a trust fails to prevent such a violation or fails to permit our continued qualification as a REIT, then the initial intended transfer would be null and void from the outset. The intended transferee of those shares will be deemed never to have owned the shares. Anyone who acquires shares in violation of the ownership limit or the other restrictions on transfer bears the risk of suffering a financial loss when the shares of common stock are redeemed or sold if the market price of our shares of common stock falls between the date of purchase and the date of redemption or sale.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities or liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our common stock. If we fail to comply with one or more of the asset tests at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct the failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter or qualify for certain statutory relief provisions to avoid losing our REIT qualification and suffering adverse tax consequences. In order to meet these tests, we may be required to forego investments we might otherwise make or to liquidate otherwise attractive investments. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our performance and reduce amounts available for distribution to our stockholders.

The tax imposed on REITs engaging in "prohibited transactions" may limit our ability to engage in transactions which would be treated as sales for federal income tax purposes.

A REIT's net income from prohibited transactions is subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Although we do not intend to hold any properties that would be characterized as held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our business, unless a sale or disposition qualifies under certain statutory safe harbors, such characterization is a factual determination and no guarantee can be given that the IRS would agree with our characterization of our properties or that we will always be able to make use of the available safe harbors.

We have not established a minimum distribution payment level, and we may be unable to generate sufficient cash flows from our operations to make distributions to our stockholders at any time in the future.

We are generally required to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our net taxable income (excluding net capital gains) each year to qualify as a REIT under the Code. To the extent we satisfy the 90% distribution requirement but distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income (including net capital gains), we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on our undistributed net taxable income. We intend to distribute at least 100% of our net taxable income (excluding net capital gains). However, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected by the issues described in the risk factors set forth in this Annual Report. Subject to satisfying the requirements for REIT qualification, we intend to continue to make regular quarterly distributions to our stockholders. Our Board of Directors has the sole discretion to determine the timing, form and amount of any distributions to our stockholders. Our Board of Directors makes determinations regarding distributions based upon, among other factors, our historical and projected results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and liquidity, satisfaction of the requirements for REIT qualification and other tax considerations, capital expenditure and other expense obligations, debt covenants, contractual prohibitions or other limitations and applicable law and such other matters as our Board of Directors may deem relevant from time to time.

It is possible that we will not be able to continue to make distributions to our stockholders or that the level of any distributions we do make to our stockholders will achieve a market yield or increase or even be maintained over time, any of which could materially and adversely affect the market price of our shares of common stock. Distributions could be dilutive to our financial results and may constitute a return of capital to our investors, which would have the effect of reducing each stockholder's basis in its shares of common stock. We also may need to borrow funds or use proceeds from the sale of assets to fund distributions.

Dividends payable by REITs, including us, generally do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

"Qualified dividends" payable to U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates generally are subject to tax at preferential rates. Subject to limited exceptions, dividends payable by REITs are not eligible for these reduced rates and are taxable at ordinary income tax rates. The more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors who are individuals, trusts and estates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including the shares of our common stock.

Distributions that we make to our stockholders are treated as dividends to the extent of our earnings and profits as determined for federal income tax purposes and are generally taxable to our stockholders as ordinary income. However, our dividends are eligible for the lower rate applicable to "qualified dividends" to the extent they are attributable to income that was previously subject to corporate income tax, such as the dividends we receive from our TRSs or attributable to the accumulated earnings and profits in connection with acquisitions of C-corporations. Also, a portion of our distributions may be designated by us as long-term capital gains to the extent that they are attributable to capital gain income recognized by us. Our distributions may constitute a return of capital to the extent that they exceed our earnings and profits as determined for federal income tax purposes. A return of capital generally is not taxable, but has the effect of reducing the basis of a stockholder's investment in our shares of common stock. Any such distributions that exceed a stockholder's tax basis in our shares of common stock generally will be taxable as capital gains.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 (but subject to a sunset expiration at the end of 2025), U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates generally are allowed a deduction in computing taxable income equal to 20% of any dividends received from REITs (other than any portion that is a capital gain or qualified

dividend). Depending on the ordinary income tax rate applicable to investors who are individuals, trust and estates, the 20% deduction for REIT dividends may offset (or eliminate) the relatively more favorable tax treatment applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends.

We could have potential deferred and contingent tax liabilities from our REIT conversion that could limit, delay or impede future sales of our properties.

Even though we qualify for taxation as a REIT, if we acquire any asset from a corporation which is or has been a C-corporation in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in our hands is less than the fair market value of the asset determined at the time we acquired the asset, and we subsequently recognize a gain on the disposition of the asset during the five-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we will be required to pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate on this gain to the extent of the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset over (b) our adjusted basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which we acquired the asset. These requirements could limit, delay or impede future sales of our properties. We currently do not expect to sell any asset if the sale would result in the imposition of a material tax liability. We cannot, however, assure you that we will not change our plans in this regard.

We may inherit tax liabilities and attributes in connection with acquisitions.

From time to time we may acquire other corporations or entities and, in connection with such acquisitions, we may succeed to the historic tax attributes and liabilities of such entities. For example, in order to qualify as a REIT, at the end of any taxable year, we must not have any earnings and profits accumulated in a non-REIT year. As a result, if we acquire a C-corporation in certain transactions, we must distribute the corporation's earnings and profits accumulated prior to the acquisition before the end of the taxable year in which we acquire the C-corporation. We also could be required to pay the acquired entity's unpaid taxes even though such liabilities arose prior to the time we acquired the entity.

Legislative or regulatory action affecting REITs could adversely affect us or our stockholders.

In recent years, numerous legislative, judicial and administrative changes have been made to the federal income tax laws applicable to investments in REITs and similar entities. At any time, the federal income tax laws governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws may be amended. Changes to the tax laws, regulations and administrative interpretations, which may have retroactive application, could adversely affect us and may impact our taxation or that of our stockholders. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that any such change will not significantly affect our ability to qualify for taxation as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences to us of such qualification.

U.S. federal tax reform legislation could affect REITs generally, the geographic markets in which we operate, our stock and our results of operations, both positively and negatively in ways that are difficult to anticipate.

As a REIT, we are generally not required to pay federal taxes otherwise applicable to regular corporations (except for income generated by our TRSs) if we comply with the various tax regulations governing REITs. Stockholders, however, are generally required to pay taxes on REIT dividends. Tax reform legislation affects the way in which dividends paid on shares of our common stock are taxed and could impact our stock price or how stockholders and potential investors view an investment in REITs generally. In addition, while certain elements of tax reform legislation may not impact us directly as a REIT, they could impact the geographic markets in which we operate, particularly affecting tenants of our leased property and their corporate tax obligations, if any.

Other Risks Related to Our Securities

The market price of our equity securities may vary substantially, which may limit our stockholders' ability to liquidate their investment.

The trading prices of equity securities issued by REITs have historically been affected by changes in market interest rates. One of the factors that may influence the price of our common stock in public trading markets is the annual yield from distributions on our common stock as compared to yields on other financial instruments. An increase in market interest rates, or a decrease in our distributions to stockholders, may lead prospective purchasers of our shares to demand a higher annual yield, which could reduce the market price of our equity securities.

Other factors that could affect the market price of our equity securities include the following:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly results of operations;
- changes in market valuations of companies in the corrections, detention, or residential reentry industries;
- changes in expectations of future financial performance or changes in estimates of securities analysts;
- fluctuations in stock market prices and volumes;
- issuances of common shares or other securities in the future; and
- announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, investments or strategic actions.

The number of shares of our common stock available for future sale could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, of future sales of common stock, or the availability of common stock for future sale, on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock (including stock issued under equity compensation plans or stock issued pursuant to our ATM Agreement), or the perception that these sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

Future offerings of debt or equity securities ranking senior to our common stock or incurrence of debt (including under our New Credit Agreement) may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

If we decide to issue debt or equity securities in the future ranking senior to our common stock or otherwise incur indebtedness (including under our New Credit Agreement), it is possible that these securities or indebtedness will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility and limiting our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Additionally, any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges, including with respect to distributions, more favorable than those of our common stock and may result in dilution to owners of our common stock. Because our decision to issue debt or equity securities in any future offering or otherwise incur indebtedness will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings or financings, any of which could reduce the market price of our common stock and dilute the value of our common stock.

Our issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect holders of our common stock and discourage a takeover.

Our Board of Directors has the authority to issue up to 50.0 million shares of preferred stock without any action on the part of our stockholders. Our Board of Directors also has the authority, without stockholder approval, to set the terms of any new series of preferred stock that may be issued, including voting rights, dividend rights, liquidation rights and other preferences superior to our common stock. In the event that we issue shares of preferred stock in the future that have preferences superior to our common stock, the rights of the holders of our common stock or the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected. In addition, the ability of our Board of Directors to issue shares of

preferred stock without any action on the part of our stockholders may impede a takeover of us and discourage or prevent a transaction that may be favorable to our stockholders.

Our charter and bylaws and Maryland law could make it difficult for a third party to acquire our company.

The Maryland General Corporation Law and our charter and bylaws contain provisions that could delay, deter, or prevent a change in control of our company or our management. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for our stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions:

- authorize us to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval, with rights senior to those of common stock;
- provide that directors may be removed with or without cause only by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the votes of shares entitled to vote thereon; and
- establish advance notice requirements for submitting nominations for election to the Board of Directors and for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at a meeting.

We are also subject to anti-takeover provisions under Maryland law, which could delay or prevent a change of control. Together, these provisions of our charter and bylaws and Maryland law may discourage transactions that otherwise could provide for the payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our common stock, and also could limit the price that investors are willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

ITEM 1B.UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The properties we owned at December 31, 2018 are described under Item 1 and in Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Annual Report, as well as in Schedule III in Part IV of this Annual Report.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

General

The nature of our business results in claims and litigation alleging that we are liable for damages arising from the conduct of our employees or others. In the opinion of management, other than the litigation matter discussed below, there are no pending legal proceedings that would have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Claims and legal proceedings are, however, subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable decisions and rulings could occur that could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows for the period in which such decisions and rulings occur, or future periods. See "Risk Factors - Risks Related to our Business and Industry - Legal proceedings related to, and adverse developments in our relationship with, our employees could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations."; "—We are subject to legal proceedings associated with owning and managing correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities."; and "—We are subject to certain stockholder litigation."

Litigation

In a memorandum to the BOP dated August 18, 2016, the DOJ directed that, as each contract with privately operated prisons reaches the end of its term, the BOP should either decline to renew that contract or substantially reduce its scope in a manner consistent with law and the overall decline of the BOP's inmate population. In addition to the decline in the BOP's inmate population, the DOJ memorandum cites purported operational, programming, and cost efficiency factors as reasons for the DOJ directive. On February 21, 2017, the newly appointed U.S. Attorney General issued a memorandum rescinding the DOJ's prior directive stating the memorandum changed long-standing policy and practice and impaired the BOP's ability to meet the future needs of the federal correctional system.

Following the release of the August 18, 2016 DOJ memorandum, a purported securities class action lawsuit was filed against us and certain of our current and former officers in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, or the District Court, captioned Grae v. Corrections Corporation of America et al., Case No. 3:16-cv-02267. The lawsuit is brought on behalf of a putative class of shareholders who purchased or acquired our securities between February 27, 2012 and August 17, 2016. In general, the lawsuit alleges that, during this timeframe, our public statements were false and/or misleading regarding the purported operational, programming, and cost efficiency factors cited in the DOJ memorandum and, as a result, our stock price was artificially inflated. The lawsuit alleges that the publication of the DOJ memorandum on August 18, 2016 revealed the alleged fraud, causing the per share price of our stock to decline, thereby causing harm to the putative class of shareholders.

On December 18, 2017, the District Court denied our motion to dismiss. On January 18, 2019, the District Court denied plaintiffs' motion to certify the matter as a class action. Plaintiffs timely moved the court to reconsider that ruling, simultaneously initiating the process to seek permission to appeal to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals should the court deny their motion. We believe the lawsuit is entirely without merit and intend to vigorously defend against it. In addition, we maintain insurance, with certain self-insured retention amounts, to cover the alleged claims which may mitigate the risk that such litigation would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

See additional information required under this section described in Note 15 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Annual Report.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II.

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market Price of and Distributions on Capital Stock

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol "CXW." On February 14, 2019, the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$20.00 per share and there were approximately 3,000 registered holders and approximately 47,000 beneficial holders, respectively, of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

During 2017 and 2018, CoreCivic's Board of Directors declared the following quarterly dividends on its common stock:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payable Date	Per Share
February 17, 2017	April 3, 2017	April 17, 2017	\$ 0.42
May 11, 2017	July 3, 2017	July 17, 2017	\$ 0.42
August 10, 2017	October 2, 2017	October 16, 2017	\$ 0.42
December 7, 2017	January 2, 2018	January 15, 2018	\$ 0.42
February 22, 2018	April 2, 2018	April 16, 2018	\$ 0.43
May 11, 2018	July 2, 2018	July 16, 2018	\$ 0.43
August 16, 2018	October 1, 2018	October 15, 2018	\$ 0.43
December 13, 2018	January 2, 2019	January 15, 2019	\$ 0.43

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are generally required each year to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains), and we will be subject to tax to the extent our net taxable income (including net capital gains) is not fully distributed. While we intend to continue paying regular quarterly cash dividends at levels expected to fully distribute our annual REIT taxable income, future dividends will be paid at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on our future earnings, our capital requirements, our financial condition, limitations under debt covenants, opportunities for alternative uses of capital, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code, and on such other factors as our Board of Directors may consider relevant.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The following selected financial data for the five years ended December 31, 2018, was derived from our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto. This data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Our audited consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016 are included in this Annual Report.

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CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS:					
Revenues	\$1,835,766	\$1,765,498	\$1,849,785	\$1,793,087	\$1,646,867
Expenses:					
Operating	1,315,250	1,249,537	1,275,586	1,256,128	1,156,135
General and administrative	106,865	107,822	107,027	103,936	106,429
Depreciation and amortization	156,501	147,129	166,746	151,514	113,925
Contingent consideration for acquisition					
of businesses	6,085	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charges	—	—	4,010	—	—
Asset impairments	1,580	614	—	955	30,082
	1,586,281	1,505,102	1,553,369	1,512,533	1,406,571
Operating income	249,485	260,396	296,416	280,554	240,296
Other (income) expense:					
Interest expense, net	80,753	68,535	67,755	49,696	39,535
Expenses associated with debt refinancing					
transactions	1,016	—	—	701	—
Other (income) expense	156	(90)	489	(58)	(1,204)
	81,925	68,445	68,244	50,339	38,331
Income from continuing operations before income					
taxes	167,560	191,951	228,172	230,215	201,965
Income tax expense	(8,353)	(13,911)	(8,253)	(8,361)	(6,943)
Net income	\$159,207	\$178,040	\$219,919	\$221,854	\$195,022
Basic earnings per share	\$1.34	\$1.51	\$1.87	\$1.90	\$1.68
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.34	\$1.50	\$1.87	\$1.88	\$1.66
Weighted average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	118,544	118,084	117,384	116,949	116,109
Diluted	118,716	118,465	117,791	117,785	117,312

	December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					

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Total assets	\$3,655,660	\$3,272,398	\$3,271,604	\$3,356,018	\$3,117,646
Total debt	\$1,801,676	\$1,447,187	\$1,445,169	\$1,452,077	\$1,190,455
Total liabilities	\$2,240,601	\$1,820,790	\$1,812,641	\$1,893,270	\$1,636,146
Stockholders' equity	\$1,415,059	\$1,451,608	\$1,458,963	\$1,462,748	\$1,481,500

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In this report, we use the term, the "Company," "CoreCivic," "we," "us," and "our" to refer to CoreCivic, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless context indicates otherwise. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those described under Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and included in other portions of this report.

OVERVIEW

We are a diversified government solutions company with the scale and experience needed to solve tough government challenges in flexible, cost-effective ways. Through three segments, CoreCivic Safety, CoreCivic Community, and CoreCivic Properties, we provide a broad range of solutions to government partners that serve the public good through corrections and detention management, a growing network of residential reentry centers to help address America's recidivism crisis, and government real estate solutions. We have been a flexible and dependable partner for government for more than 35 years. Our employees are driven by a deep sense of service, high standards of professionalism and a responsibility to help government better the public good.

As of December 31, 2018, through our CoreCivic Safety segment, we operated 51 correctional and detention facilities, 44 of which we owned, with a total design capacity of approximately 73,000 beds. Through our CoreCivic Community segment, we owned and operated 26 residential reentry centers with a total design capacity of approximately 5,000 beds. In addition, through our CoreCivic Properties segment, we owned 27 properties leased to third parties and used by government agencies, totaling 2.3 million square feet. We are the nation's largest owner of partnership correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities and one of the largest prison operators in the United States. We also believe we are the largest private owner of real estate used by U.S. government agencies. Our size and experience provide us with significant credibility with our current and prospective customers, and enable us to generate economies of scale in purchasing power for food services, health care and other supplies and services we offer to our government partners.

We are structured as a real estate investment trust, or REIT. We began operating as a REIT effective January 1, 2013. See Item 1, "Business – Overview" for a description of how we are organized and how we provide correctional services and conduct other operations through taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRSs, in order to comply with REIT qualification requirements.

Our Business

Through our CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community segments, we are compensated for providing bed capacity and correctional, detention, and residential reentry services at a per diem rate based upon actual or minimum guaranteed occupancy levels. Federal, state, and local governments are constantly under budgetary constraints putting pressure on governments to control correctional budgets, including per diem rates our customers pay to us as well as pressure on appropriations for building new prison capacity.

The solutions we provide to our federal customers continue to be a significant component of our business, yet remained stable as a percentage of our total revenue during 2018 when compared to 2017. We believe our ability to provide flexible solutions and fulfill emergent needs of our federal customers would be very difficult and costly to replicate in the public sector.

Several of our state partners are projecting improvements in their budgets which has helped us secure recent per diem increases at certain facilities. Further, several of our existing state partners, as well as prospective state partners, are experiencing growth in inmate populations and overcrowded conditions, or are considering alternative correctional capacity for their aged and inefficient infrastructure. Although we can provide no assurance that we will enter into any new contracts, we believe we are well positioned to provide states with needed bed capacity, as well as the programming and reentry services they are seeking. Over the previous 24 months, we have entered into

new contracts with Ohio, Kentucky, Nevada, South Carolina, Kansas, and Vermont, while Wyoming has begun utilizing an existing contract it had not utilized in nearly a decade.

We believe the long-term growth opportunities of our business remain attractive as government agencies consider their emergent needs, as well as the efficiency and offender programming opportunities we provide, as flexible solutions to satisfy our partners' needs. Further, we expect our partners to continue to face challenges in maintaining old facilities, developing new facilities, and expanding current facilities for additional capacity, which could result in increased future demand for the solutions we provide. Finally, as further described hereafter, we continue to identify attractive investment opportunities for government-leased properties, and expect to complete additional acquisitions that will diversify our cash flows, generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders, and broaden the solutions we are able to provide to our partners.

Governments continue to experience many significant spending demands which have constrained correctional budgets limiting their ability to expand existing facilities or construct new facilities. We believe the outsourcing of corrections and detention management services to private operators allows governments to manage increasing inmate populations while simultaneously controlling costs. We believe our customers discover that partnering with private operators to provide residential services to their offenders introduces competition to their correctional system, resulting in improvements to the quality and cost of services throughout their correctional system. Further, the use of facilities owned and managed by private operators allows governments to expand correctional capacity without incurring large capital commitments and allows them to avoid long-term pension obligations for their employees.

We also believe that having beds immediately available to our partners provides us with a distinct competitive advantage when bidding on new contracts. We believe the most significant opportunities for growth are in providing our government partners with available beds within facilities we currently own or that we will develop. Over the long-term, we would like to see meaningful utilization of our available capacity and better visibility from our customers into their potential future needs before we develop new prison capacity on a speculative basis. We will, however, respond to customer demand and may develop or expand correctional and detention facilities when we believe potential long-term returns justify the capital deployment, like the current expansion of our Otay Mesa Detention Center in San Diego, California. We are expanding the Otay Mesa facility by 512 beds as a result of long-standing demand from the United States Marshals Service, or the USMS, and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE, and limited detention capacity in the Southwest region of the United States. The expansion is expected to be complete during the fourth quarter of 2019 at an estimated cost of approximately \$43.0 million. Both the USMS and ICE currently utilize the Otay Mesa Detention Center under an existing contract that enables both agencies to utilize the additional capacity. We also believe that owning the facilities in which we provide management services enables us to more rapidly replace business lost compared with managed-only facilities, since we can offer the same beds to new and existing customers and, with customer consent, may have more flexibility in moving our existing inmate populations to facilities with available capacity. Our management contracts generally provide our customers with the right to terminate our management contracts at any time without cause.

We are actively engaged in marketing our available capacity as solutions to meet the needs of potential customers. Historically, we have been successful in substantially filling our inventory of available beds and the beds that we have constructed. For example, pursuant to a new management contract we executed in November 2017, the Commonwealth of Kentucky began utilizing our 816-bed Lee Adjustment Center in Kentucky, one of our previously idled prison facilities, in the first quarter of 2018, and we completed the activation in the third quarter of 2018. Filling these available beds could provide substantial growth in revenues, cash flow, and earnings per share. However, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to fill our available beds.

We are also pursuing additional investment opportunities in residential reentry centers and other real estate assets with a bias toward those properties used to provide mission-critical governmental services, as well as other businesses that

expand the range of solutions we provide to government partners, and expect to complete additional acquisitions that would further diversify our cash flows and generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders.

We also remain steadfast in our efforts to contain costs. Approximately 60% of our operating expenses consist of salaries and benefits. The turnover rate for correctional officers for our company, and for the corrections industry in general, remains high. We are making investments in systems and processes intended to help manage our workforce more efficiently and effectively, especially with respect to overtime and costs of turnover. We are also focused on workers' compensation and medical benefits costs for our employees due to continued rising healthcare costs throughout the country. Effectively managing these staffing costs requires a long-term strategy to control such costs, and we continue to dedicate resources to enhance our benefits, provide specialized training and career development opportunities to our staff and attract and retain quality personnel. Through ongoing company-wide initiatives, we continue to focus on efforts to manage costs and improve operating efficiencies.

Through the combination of our initiatives to (i) increase our revenues by increasing the utilization of our available beds, (ii) deliver new bed capacity through new facility construction and expansion opportunities, (iii) invest in real estate-only solutions, (iv) acquire community corrections facilities, (v) acquire other businesses that expand the range of solutions we provide to government partners and diversify our cash flows, and (vi) contain our operating expenses, we believe we will be able to maintain our competitive advantage and continue to diversify the range of services we provide to our customers at an attractive price, thereby producing value for our stockholders.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. A summary of our significant accounting policies is described in Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Annual Report. 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. The primary risk we face for asset impairment charges, excluding goodwill, is associated with correctional facilities we own. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$2.8 billion in property and equipment, including \$235.0 million in long-lived assets, excluding equipment, at eight idled correctional facilities. The carrying values of the eight idled facilities as of December 31, 2018 were as follows (in thousands):

Prairie Correctional Facility	\$15,278
Huerfano County Correctional Center	16,660
Diamondback Correctional Facility	40,962
Southeast Kentucky Correctional Facility	21,098
Marion Adjustment Center	11,770
Kit Carson Correctional Center	55,507
Eden Detention Center	38,349
Torrance County Detention Facility	35,355
	\$234,979

We also have two idled non-core facilities containing 440 beds with an aggregate net book value of \$3.8 million. We incurred approximately \$12.4 million, \$10.8 million, and \$8.1 million in operating expenses at the idled facilities for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

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 offender populations within a facility we own. Accordingly, we tested each of the idled facilities for impairment when we were notified by the respective customers that they would no longer be utilizing such facility.

We re-perform the impairment analyses on an annual basis for each of the idle facilities 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 those used in our most recent impairment analysis, or changes in legislation surrounding a particular facility that could impact our ability to care for certain types of offenders at such facility, or a demolition or substantial renovation of a 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. Although they are not frequently received, an unsolicited offer to purchase any of our idle facilities at amounts that are less than the carrying value could also cause us to reconsider the assumptions used in our most recent impairment analysis.

In performing our annual impairment analyses, the estimates of recoverability are initially based on projected undiscounted cash flows that are comparable to historical cash flows from management contracts at similar facilities to the idled facilities and sensitivity analyses that consider reductions to such cash flows. Our sensitivity analyses included reductions in projected cash flows by as much as half of the historical cash flows generated by the respective facility as well as prolonged periods of vacancies. In all cases, the projected undiscounted cash flows in our analyses as of December 31, 2018, exceeded the carrying amounts of each facility.

Our impairment evaluations also take into consideration our historical experience in securing new management contracts to utilize facilities that had been previously idled for substantial periods of time. Such previously idled facilities are currently being operated under contracts that continue to generate cash flows resulting in the recoverability of the net book value of the previously idled facilities by material amounts. Due to a variety of factors, the lead time to negotiate contracts with our federal and state partners to utilize idle bed capacity is generally lengthy. As a result of our analyses, we determined each of the idled facilities to have recoverable values in excess of the corresponding carrying values. However, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to secure agreements to utilize our idle facilities, or that we will not incur impairment charges in the future.

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 our customers' fluctuating demand for bed capacity which 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 working with governmental agencies faced with significant budgetary challenges, which is a primary contributing factor to the lack of appropriated funding since 2009 to build new bed capacity by the federal and state governments with which we partner.

Goodwill impairments. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$48.2 million of goodwill, established in connection with multiple business combination transactions. We evaluate the recoverability of the carrying value of goodwill annually, in connection with our annual budgeting process, and whenever circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. Under the provisions of Accounting Standards Update 2017-04, "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test of Goodwill Impairment", we perform a qualitative assessment 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, we determine it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing a quantitative impairment test is not necessary. If a quantitative test is required, we perform an assessment to identify the existence of impairment and to measure the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value by using a combination of various common valuation techniques, including market multiples and discounted cash flows. By their nature, valuation techniques are subject to considerable judgment and require estimates of future cash flows as well as other factors, which are often difficult to predict. Estimated fair values could change if there are changes in our capital structure, cost of debt, interest rates, capital expenditure levels, operating cash flows, or market capitalization. Accordingly, we may incur goodwill impairment charges in the future.

Self-funded insurance reserves. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had \$35.1 million and \$32.8 million, respectively, 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 estimated time lag between the incident date and the date we pay the claims. We have accrued the estimated liability for workers' compensation 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, and our automobile insurance claims based on estimated development factors on claims incurred. 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 December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had \$13.9 million and \$7.8 million, respectively, in accrued liabilities under the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification Subtopic 450-20, "Loss Contingencies," or ASC 450, related to certain claims and legal proceedings in which we are involved. We have accrued our best estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims and legal proceedings. In addition, we are subject to current and potential future claims and 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 litigation and settlement strategies.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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 years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016.

	Effective Date	CoreCivic Safety	Community	Properties	Total
Facilities as of December 31, 2015		58	13	6	77
Acquisition of seven community corrections facilities in Colorado	April 2016	—	7	—	7
Lease of the North Fork Correctional Facility	May 2016	(1)	—	1	—
Acquisition of the Long Beach Community Corrections Center in California	June 2016	—	—	1	1
Facilities as of December 31, 2016		57	20	8	85
Acquisition of the Arapahoe Community Treatment Center in Colorado	January 2017	—	1	—	1
Expiration of the contract at the D.C. Correctional Treatment Facility in the District of Columbia	January 2017	(1)	—	—	(1)
Acquisition of the Stockton Female Community Corrections Facility in California	February 2017	—	—	1	1
Acquisition of the Oklahoma City Transitional Center in Oklahoma	June 2017	—	1	—	1
Combination of two existing facilities in Arizona into one complex	June 2017	(1)	—	—	(1)
Expiration of the contract at the Bartlett State Jail in Texas	June 2017	(1)	—	—	(1)
Termination of the lease at the Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility in Texas	June 2017	—	—	(1)	(1)

Acquisition of the Oracle Transitional

Center in Arizona	August 2017	—	1	—	1
Expiration of the contracts at three					
managed-only facilities in Texas	August 2017	(3)	—	—	(3)
Acquisition of a portfolio of leased					
properties in Georgia and North					
Carolina	September 2017	—	—	4	4
Acquisition of three community					
corrections facilities in Colorado	November 2017	—	3	—	3
Facilities as of December 31, 2017		51	26	12	89
Acquisition of a leased property					
in Florida	January 2018	—	—	1	1
Acquisition of a portfolio of leased					
properties in Arkansas, Missouri,					
Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas	July 2018	—	—	12	12
Acquisition of a leased property in					
Maryland	August 2018	—	—	1	1
Acquisition of a leased property in Ohio	September 2018	—	—	1	1
Facilities as of December 31, 2018		51	26	27	104

Year Ended December 31, 2018 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2017

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we generated net income of \$159.2 million, or \$1.34 per diluted share, compared with net income of \$178.0 million, or \$1.50 per diluted share, for the previous year. Financial results in 2018 and 2017 were impacted by several non-routine transactions, including income tax charges of \$1.0 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or the TCJA, enacted in the fourth quarter of 2017, as further described hereafter. Financial results in 2018 also reflected a charge of \$6.1 million for contingent consideration associated with an acquisition of a business, as further described hereafter, as well as \$1.6 million of asset impairments and \$1.0 million of expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions.

Our Current Operations

Our ongoing operations are organized into three principal business segments:

CoreCivic Safety segment, consisting of the 51 correctional and detention facilities that are owned, or controlled via a long-term lease, and managed by CoreCivic, as well as those correctional and detention facilities owned by third parties but managed by CoreCivic. CoreCivic Safety also includes the operating results of our subsidiary that provides transportation services to governmental agencies, TransCor America, LLC, or TransCor.

CoreCivic Community segment, consisting of the 26 residential reentry centers that are owned, or controlled via a long-term lease, and managed by CoreCivic. CoreCivic Community also includes the operating results of our electronic monitoring subsidiaries, Rocky Mountain Offender Management Systems, LLC, or RMOMS, and Recovery Monitoring Solutions Corporation, or RMSC.

CoreCivic Properties segment, consisting of the 27 real estate properties owned by CoreCivic and leased to, and operated by, third parties.

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, our total facility net operating income, or facility revenues less operating expenses, was divided among our three business segments as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Segment:		
Safety	87.1 %	90.0 %
Community	4.8 %	4.4 %
Properties	8.1 %	5.6 %

Facility Operations

A key performance indicator we use to measure the revenue and expenses associated with the operation of the correctional, detention, and residential reentry 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 offender 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 offender. We believe the measurement is useful because we are compensated for operating and managing facilities at an offender per-diem rate based upon actual or minimum guaranteed occupancy levels. We also measure our costs on a per-compensated man-day basis, which is largely dependent upon the number of offenders 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 correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities placed into service that we owned or managed, exclusive of those held for lease, and for TransCor were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$76.50	\$73.23
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:		
Fixed expense	40.40	38.20
Variable expense	16.30	15.37
Total	56.70	53.57
Operating income per compensated man-day	\$19.80	\$19.66
Operating margin	25.9 %	26.8 %
Average compensated occupancy	80.7 %	79.6 %
Average available beds	78,047	80,903
Average compensated population	63,012	64,439

Fixed expenses per compensated man-day in 2018 include depreciation expense of \$16.5 million and interest expense of \$5.6 million in order to more properly reflect the cash flows associated with the lease at the South Texas Family Residential Center. Fixed expenses per compensated man-day in 2017 include depreciation expense of \$16.5 million and interest expense of \$6.4 million associated with the lease at the South Texas Family Residential Center.

Revenue

Total revenue consists of management revenue we generate through CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community in the operation of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, as well as the revenue we generate from TransCor, RMOMS, and RMSC. Total revenue also consists of rental revenue we generate through CoreCivic Properties from facilities we lease to third-party operators. The following table reflects the components of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in millions):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		\$	%	
	2018	2017	Change	Change	
Management revenue:					
Federal	\$891.0	\$839.9	\$ 51.1	6.1	%
State	706.8	727.8	(21.0)	(2.9	%)
Local	99.9	89.1	10.8	12.1	%
Other	80.1	65.7	14.4	21.9	%
Total management revenue	1,777.8	1,722.5	55.3	3.2	%
Rental revenue	57.9	40.4	17.5	43.3	%
Other revenue	0.1	2.6	(2.5)	(96.2	%)
Total revenue	\$1,835.8	\$1,765.5	\$ 70.3	4.0	%

The \$55.3 million, or 3.2%, increase in total management revenue was a result of an increase in revenue of approximately \$75.0 million driven by an increase of 4.5% in average revenue per compensated man-day. The increase in average revenue per compensated man-day was primarily the result of the effect of per diem increases at several of our facilities. The acquisition of RMOMS in the first quarter of 2018 and RMSC in the fourth quarter of 2018, both as further described hereafter, also contributed to the increase in total management revenue with incremental revenue of \$18.4 million. The increase in total management revenue was partially offset by a decrease in revenue of approximately \$38.1 million caused by a decrease in the average daily compensated population.

Average daily compensated population decreased 1,427, or 2.2%, to 63,012 in 2018 compared to 64,439 in 2017. There were several notable factors that affected the average daily compensated population when comparing 2018 to 2017. Average daily compensated population decreased primarily as a result of a continued, and anticipated decline in California inmates held in our out-of-state facilities and the expirations in the second and third quarters of 2017 of our contracts at four facilities that we managed for the state of Texas. The expiration of our contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, or the BOP, at our Eden Detention Center on April 30, 2017, also contributed to the reduction in average daily compensated population from 2017 to 2018. These average daily compensated population decreases were partially offset by the new contract with the state of Ohio at our Northeast Ohio Correctional Center, as further described hereafter. We began receiving offender populations in the third quarter of 2017 under the new contract at the Northeast Ohio facility. The new contract with the Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Corrections, or KYDOC, to care for medium and close-security offenders at our previously idled 816-bed Lee Adjustment Center in Kentucky also contributed to the partial offset to decreases in average daily compensated population. The new contract with the KYDOC commenced on November 19, 2017, and we began receiving offenders at the Lee facility late in the first quarter of 2018, with approximately 830 offenders at the facility as of December 31, 2018. Additional populations from the USMS and ICE, and multiple acquisitions of residential reentry centers during 2017, resulted in

an increase in average daily compensated population during 2018.

The solutions we provide to our federal customers, including primarily the BOP, the USMS, and ICE, continue to be a significant component of our business, yet remained stable as a percentage of our total revenue during 2018 compared with 2017. Our federal customers generated approximately 48% of our total revenue in both 2018 and 2017, increasing \$51.1 million, or 6.1%. The increase in federal revenues in 2018 primarily resulted from the combined effect of per diem increases for several of our federal contracts and a net increase in federal populations at certain other facilities, primarily from the USMS and ICE. Two new contracts with the USMS at our Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility and with ICE at our La Palma Correctional Center executed in June 2018 and July 2018, respectively, contributed to these higher federal populations. The increase in federal revenues in 2018 was partially offset by the expiration of our contract with the BOP at our Eden Detention Center on April 30, 2017.

State revenues from contracts at correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities that we operate decreased \$21.0 million, or 2.9%, from 2017 to 2018. The decrease in state revenues was primarily a result of a continued, and anticipated decline in California inmates held in our out-of-state facilities and the expirations in the second and third quarters of 2017 of our contracts at four facilities that we managed for the state of Texas. The decrease in state revenues was partially offset by a new contract with the state of Ohio at our Northeast Ohio Correctional Center, the execution in August 2017 of a new contract with the state of Nevada to care for up to 200 offenders at our 1,896-bed Saguaro Correctional Facility in Arizona, and the new contract with the KYDOC at our Lee Adjustment Center. Per diem increases and a net increase in state populations at certain other facilities also contributed to the offset.

The \$10.8 million, or 12.1%, increase in management revenue from local authorities from 2017 to 2018 was primarily a result of acquisitions during 2017 of multiple residential reentry centers, many of which partner with local agencies, as further described hereafter. Also contributing to the increase in management revenue from local authorities in 2018 was the execution in September 2017 of a new three-year contract with Cibola County, New Mexico to care for a minimum of 120 offenders at our 1,129-bed Cibola County Corrections Center. The execution in July 2017 of a new three-year contract with the City of Mesa, Arizona to care for up to 200 offenders at our 4,128-bed Central Arizona Florence Correctional Complex also contributed to the increase in management revenue from local authorities in 2018.

The \$17.5 million, or 43.3% increase in rental revenue from 2017 to 2018 was primarily a result of acquisitions of properties leased to third parties, including multiple acquisitions in 2017, the acquisition of Capital Commerce Center in the first quarter of 2018, and in separate transactions, the acquisitions of a portfolio of 12 properties, a Social Security Administration, or SSA, office building in Baltimore, Maryland, or SSA-Baltimore, and a property built-to-suit for the National Archives and Records Administration, or NARA, in the third quarter of 2018, as further described hereafter.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses totaled \$1,315.3 million and \$1,249.5 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Operating expenses consist of those expenses incurred in the operation and management of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, as well as those expenses incurred in the operations of TransCor, RMOMS, and RMSC. Operating expenses also consist of those expenses incurred in the operation of facilities we lease to third-party operators.

Expenses incurred by CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community in connection with the operation and management of our correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, as well as those incurred in the operations of TransCor, RMOMS, and RMSC, increased \$62.2 million, or 5.0%, during 2018 compared with 2017. Similar to our management revenue, there were several notable factors that affected the operating expenses incurred in these segments when comparing 2018 and 2017. The expirations in the second and third quarters of 2017 of our contracts at four facilities that we managed for the state of Texas and the idling of our Torrance County Detention Facility in the fourth quarter of 2017 both contributed to a decrease in operating expenses. The expiration of our contract with the BOP at our Eden Detention Center in the second quarter of 2017 also contributed to a decrease in operating expenses. However, the decrease in operating expenses was offset primarily by the additional operating expenses resulting from the new contracts with the state of Ohio at our Northeast Ohio Correctional Center and with the KYDOC at our Lee Adjustment Center. Additional expenses resulting from the acquisitions of multiple residential reentry centers during 2017, the acquisition of RMOMS in the first quarter of 2018, and the acquisition of RMSC in the fourth quarter of 2018 also contributed to the increase in operating expenses in 2018.

Total expenses per compensated man-day increased to \$56.70 during 2018 from \$53.57 during 2017. Fixed expenses per compensated man-day for 2018 and 2017 include depreciation expense of \$16.5 million in each year and interest expense of \$5.6 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, in order to more properly reflect the cash flows associated with

the lease at the South Texas Family Residential Center. Negatively impacting expenses per compensated man-day in 2018 was the decline in, and eventual removal of all, California populations at our Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility, as well as a substantial reduction in California populations at our La Palma Correctional Center. However, we retained staff at these facilities in anticipation of new contracts, as further discussed hereafter, in order to quickly activate operations for multiple customers in need of immediate bed

capacity. The aforementioned expenses associated with the start-up of operations at our Northeast Ohio Correctional Center and at our Lee Adjustment Center also negatively impacted expenses per compensated man-day in 2018.

As the economy has improved and the nation's unemployment rate has declined, we have experienced wage pressures in certain markets across the country, and have provided wage increases to remain competitive. These wage pressures (among other factors, including the aforementioned factors related to the Lee, Tallahatchie, and La Palma facilities) contributed to the decline in operating margins from the operation and management of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities during 2018 when compared to 2017. We continually monitor compensation levels very closely along with overall economic conditions and will set wage levels necessary to help ensure the long-term success of our business. Further, we continually evaluate the structure of our employee benefits package and training programs to ensure we are better able to attract and retain our employees. Salaries and benefits represent the most significant component of our operating expenses, representing approximately 60% of our total operating expenses during both 2018 and 2017.

The aforementioned expirations in the second and third quarters of 2017 of our contracts at four facilities we managed for the state of Texas also contributed to the increase in both revenue and expenses per compensated man-day from 2017 to 2018, as the revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for these facilities were lower than the portfolio average.

Operating expenses incurred by CoreCivic Properties in connection with facilities we lease to third-party operators increased \$3.6 million, or 30.3%, during 2018 when compared to 2017. The increase in expenses in this segment was primarily the result of acquisitions of properties leased to third parties, including multiple acquisitions in 2017, the acquisition of Capital Commerce Center in the first quarter of 2018, and in separate transactions, the acquisitions of a portfolio of 12 properties, the SSA-Baltimore office building, and the NARA property in the third quarter of 2018.

Facility Management Contracts

We enter into facility contracts to provide bed capacity and management services to governmental entities in our CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community segments for terms typically ranging from three to five years, with additional renewal periods at the option of the contracting governmental agency. Accordingly, a substantial portion of our facility 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.

The BOP currently has outstanding a Request for Proposal under the Criminal Alien Requirement XIX solicitation, or CAR XIX, to contract for up to 9,540 offenders with the private sector. The only contracted beds with the BOP under CAR XIX are at our 2,232-bed Adams County Correctional Center, although other private operators are operating facilities under contract extensions with the BOP that could be awarded under CAR XIX. The contract with the BOP at the Adams facility expires in July 2019, and we can provide no assurance that we will retain this contract.

Based on information available as of the date of this Annual Report, notwithstanding the contract at the facility described above, we believe we will renew all material contracts that have expired or are scheduled to expire within the next twelve months. We believe our renewal rate on existing contracts remains high due to 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 cost effectiveness of the services we provide. However, we cannot assure we will continue to achieve such renewal rates in the future.

CoreCivic Safety

CoreCivic Safety includes the operating results of the correctional and detention facilities that we operated during each period. Total revenue generated by CoreCivic Safety increased \$27.8 million, or 1.7%, from \$1,648.2 million during 2017 to \$1,676.0 million during 2018. CoreCivic Safety's facility net operating income decreased \$9.0 million, or 2.0%, from \$462.6 million during 2017 to \$453.6 million during 2018. The aggregate depreciation and

interest expense associated with the lease at the South Texas Family Residential Center in 2018 and 2017, totaling \$22.1 million and \$22.9 million, respectively, are not included in these facility net operating income amounts, but are included in the per compensated man-day statistics. During 2018 and 2017, CoreCivic Safety generated 87.1% and 90.0%, respectively, of our total facility net operating income.

The following table displays the revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for CoreCivic Safety's correctional and detention facilities placed into service that we own and manage and for the facilities we manage but do not own, inclusive of the transportation services provided by TransCor:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
CoreCivic Safety Facilities:		
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$78.05	\$74.47
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:		
Fixed expense	41.03	38.75
Variable expense	16.92	15.85
Total	57.95	54.60
Operating income per compensated man-day	\$20.10	\$19.87
Operating margin	25.8 %	26.7 %
Average compensated occupancy	80.8 %	79.6 %
Average available beds	72,833	76,177
Average compensated population	58,834	60,640

Operating margins within the CoreCivic Safety facilities during 2018 were negatively impacted by start-up expenses incurred at our Lee Adjustment Center as we prepared to receive offender populations from the KYDOC late in the first quarter of 2018. We incurred a facility net operating loss of \$2.9 million during 2018, compared with a facility net operating loss of \$1.1 million during 2017. The decline in, and eventual removal of all, California populations at our Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility and a substantial reduction in California populations at our La Palma Correctional Center also negatively impacted operating margins within the CoreCivic Safety facilities. We retained staff at these two facilities in anticipation of new contracts, as further discussed hereafter. During 2018, facility net operating income declined at these facilities by \$3.8 million from the prior year. The negative impact on operating margins of these events was partially offset by an increase in offender populations from the USMS and ICE across the portfolio in 2018.

On April 11, 2017, we announced that we contracted with the state of Ohio to care for up to an additional 996 offenders at our 2,016-bed Northeast Ohio Correctional Center. The initial term of the contract continues through June 2032 with unlimited renewal options, subject to appropriations and mutual agreement. We began receiving offender populations at the Northeast Ohio facility from the state of Ohio in the third quarter of 2017. As of December 31, 2018, we cared for approximately 900 offenders from the state of Ohio, 700 offenders from the USMS, and approximately 300 detainees from ICE at our Northeast Ohio facility. Total revenue at the Northeast Ohio facility increased by \$20.1 million from 2017 to 2018, primarily as a result of this new contract with the state of Ohio. However, the new contract had a negative impact on operating margins during 2018 due to the gradual increase in

offender populations at the facility.

On April 30, 2017, our contract with the BOP at our Eden Detention Center expired and was not renewed. We subsequently idled the facility in the second quarter of 2017. The Eden facility generated total revenue and facility net operating income of \$10.4 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, during the time the facility was active in 2017, negatively impacting margins in 2018 when compared to 2017.

During the third quarter of 2016, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, or TDCJ, solicited proposals for the rebid of four facilities we managed for the state of Texas. The managed-only contracts for these four facilities were

scheduled to expire in August 2017. On March 31, 2017, the TDCJ notified us that, in light of the current economic climate as well as the fiscal constraints and budget outlook for the TDCJ for the next biennium, the TDCJ would not be awarding the contract for the Bartlett State Jail, one of the facilities included in the rebid process. During the first quarter of 2017, we wrote-off \$0.3 million of goodwill associated with this managed-only facility. In collaboration with the TDCJ, the decision was made to close the Bartlett facility on June 24, 2017. During the third quarter of 2017, the TDCJ notified us that it selected other operators for the management of the three remaining managed-only facilities that were subject to the rebid. We successfully transferred operations of these facilities to the other operators upon expiration of the contracts. The four facilities we managed for the state of Texas had a total capacity of 5,129 beds and generated total revenue and incurred a facility net operating loss of \$30.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, during the time they were active in 2017.

During the first quarter of 2015, the adult inmate population held in state of California institutions first met a Federal court order to reduce inmate populations below 137.5% of its capacity. Inmate populations in the state continued to decline below the court ordered capacity limit which has resulted in declining inmate populations in the out-of-state program at facilities we own and operate. As of December 31, 2018, the adult inmate population held in state of California institutions remained in compliance with the Federal court order at approximately 134.5% of capacity, or approximately 114,400 inmates, which did not include the California inmates held in our 3,060-bed La Palma Correctional Center in Eloy, Arizona, our remaining out-of-state facility caring for California inmates, compared with 114,500 inmates at December 31, 2017. During 2018 and 2017, we cared for an average daily population of approximately 2,900 and 4,400 California inmates, respectively, in facilities outside the state as a partial solution to the State's overcrowding. This decline in population resulted in a decrease in revenue of \$34.8 million from 2017 to 2018. Approximately 4% and 6%, respectively, of our total revenue in 2018 and 2017 was generated from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or CDCR, in facilities housing inmates outside the state of California.

The state of California's budget for fiscal 2018-2019, signed by the Governor of California in June 2018, anticipated that all inmates would be returned to the State by January 2019. In accordance with the budget for fiscal 2018-2019, all inmates were removed from our 2,672-bed Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility in Tutwiler, Mississippi in the second quarter of 2018. However, due to the higher-than-expected population in fiscal 2018-2019, the State was unable to accept the transfer of the inmates cared for at our La Palma facility. During January 2019, the Governor issued a proposed budget for fiscal 2019-2020. The proposed budget assumes all inmates will be returned from out-of-state facilities by June 30, 2019. As of December 31, 2018, we cared for approximately 2,000 inmates from the state of California at our La Palma facility.

On June 14, 2018, we announced that we entered into a new contract under an inter-governmental service agreement, or IGSA, between the Tallahatchie County Correctional Authority, Tutwiler, Mississippi and the USMS at our Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility. The new contract, which also authorizes ICE to utilize the facility, commenced on June 14, 2018, and has an initial term expiring June 30, 2020, with unlimited two-year extension options thereafter upon mutual agreement. On September 19, 2018, we announced that we entered into a new contract with the Vermont Department of Corrections to care for up to 350 of the State's inmates at our Tallahatchie facility. The new contract commenced on October 1, 2018, and has an initial term of two years, with one additional two-year extension option thereafter upon mutual agreement. We began receiving inmates from Vermont at our Tallahatchie facility during the fourth quarter of 2018. On December 31, 2018, we cared for approximately 600 offenders from the USMS, 1,100 detainees from ICE, 200 inmates from Vermont, and approximately 200 offenders under additional new contracts from the states of South Carolina and Wyoming and the U.S. Virgin Islands at our Tallahatchie facility.

On July 24, 2018, we announced that the city of Eloy agreed to modify an existing IGSA with ICE to add the La Palma facility as a place of performance. The new contract commenced on July 24, 2018, and has an indefinite term,

subject to termination by either party with 90 days' written notice. Capacity at the facility has initially been made available to ICE under the new agreement as California inmate populations declined at the facility. On December 31, 2018, we cared for approximately 1,100 detainees from ICE at our La Palma facility.

CoreCivic Community

CoreCivic Community includes the operating results of the residential reentry centers that we operated during each period, along with the operating results of RMOMS and RMSC from their acquisition dates. Total revenue generated by CoreCivic Community increased \$27.6 million, or 37.1%, from \$74.3 million during 2017 to \$101.8 million during 2018. CoreCivic Community's facility net operating income increased \$2.2 million, or 9.6%, from \$22.8 million during 2017 to \$24.9 million during 2018. During 2018 and 2017, CoreCivic Community generated 4.8% and 4.4%, respectively, of our total facility net operating income.

The following table displays the revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for CoreCivic Community's residential reentry facilities placed into service that we own and manage, but exclusive of the electronic monitoring and case management services provided by RMOMS and RMSC given that revenue is not generated on a per compensated man-day basis for these services:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
CoreCivic Community Facilities:		
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$54.67	\$53.56
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:		
Fixed expense	31.52	29.47
Variable expense	7.62	7.67
Total	39.14	37.14
Operating income per compensated man-day	\$15.53	\$16.42
Operating margin	28.4 %	30.7 %
Average compensated occupancy	80.1 %	80.4 %
Average available beds	5,214	4,726
Average compensated population	4,178	3,799

The following acquisitions have positively impacted our facility net operating income and our diversification strategy:

On January 1, 2017, we acquired Arapahoe Community Treatment Center, or ACTC, a 135-bed residential reentry center in Englewood, Colorado, which we integrated with the operations of our existing Colorado residential reentry centers;

On June 1, 2017, we acquired the real estate operated by Center Point, Inc., or Center Point, a California-based non-profit organization. We consolidated a portion of Center Point's operations into our pre-existing residential reentry portfolio and assumed ownership and operations of the Oklahoma City Transitional Center, a 200-bed residential reentry center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

On August 1, 2017, we acquired New Beginnings Treatment Center, Inc., or NBTC, an Arizona-based community corrections company, along with the real estate used in the operation of NBTC's business from an affiliate of NBTC. In connection with the NBTC acquisition, we assumed a contract with the BOP to provide reentry services to male and female adults at the 92-bed Oracle Transitional Center located in Tucson, Arizona;

On November 1, 2017, we acquired Time to Change, Inc., or TTC, a Colorado-based community corrections company. In connection with the acquisition, we assumed contracts with Adams County, Colorado to provide reentry services to male and female adults in three facilities located in Colorado containing a total of 422 beds;

Effective January 1, 2018, we closed on the acquisition of RMOMS, which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in seven states; and

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Effective December 1, 2018, we closed on the acquisition of RMSC, which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in four states.

We acquired these six facilities in 2017, and RMOMS and RMSC in 2018 as strategic investments that further expand the network of reentry assets we own and broaden the scope of solutions we provide.

Operating margins in the CoreCivic Community segment were negatively impacted by the aforementioned increase in salaries due to a competitive labor market.

CoreCivic Properties

CoreCivic Properties includes the operating results of the properties we leased to third parties and that were used by government agencies during each period. Total revenue generated by CoreCivic Properties increased \$17.5 million, or 43.2%, from \$40.4 million during 2017 to \$57.9 million during 2018. CoreCivic Properties' facility net operating income increased \$13.9 million, or 48.5%, from \$28.6 million during 2017 to \$42.5 million during 2018. During 2018 and 2017, CoreCivic Properties generated 8.1% and 5.6%, respectively, of our total facility net operating income.

On February 10, 2017, we acquired the Stockton Female Community Corrections Facility, a 100-bed residential reentry center in Stockton, California. The 100-bed facility is leased to a third-party operator under a triple net lease agreement that extends through April 2021 and includes one five-year lease extension option. The third-party operator separately contracts with the CDCR to provide rehabilitative and reentry services to residents at the leased facility.

On September 15, 2017, we acquired a portfolio of four properties, including a 230-bed residential reentry center leased to the state of Georgia and three properties in North Carolina and Georgia leased to the General Services Administration, or GSA, an independent agency of the United States government, two of which are occupied by the SSA, and one of which is occupied by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or IRS.

On January 19, 2018, we acquired the 261,000 square-foot Capital Commerce Center, located in Tallahassee, Florida. Capital Commerce Center is 98% leased, including 87% leased to the state of Florida on behalf of the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

On January 24, 2018, we entered into a 20-year lease agreement with the Kansas Department of Corrections, or KDOC, for a 2,432-bed correctional facility we are constructing in Lansing, Kansas. The new facility will replace the Lansing Correctional Facility, the State's largest correctional complex for adult male inmates, originally constructed in 1863. We will be responsible for facility maintenance throughout the 20-year term of the lease, at which time ownership will revert to the State. Construction of the new facility commenced in the first quarter of 2018 with a timeline for completion of approximately 24 months.

On July 17, 2018, we completed the acquisition of a portfolio of twelve properties which are 100% leased to the U.S. Federal Government through the GSA on behalf of the SSA, the Department of Homeland Security, or DHS, and ICE.

On August 23, 2018, we acquired the 541,000 square-foot SSA-Baltimore office building. The office building was purpose built to SSA specifications in 2014 under a 20-year firm term lease expiring in January 2034, and is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Federal Government through the GSA.

On September 21, 2018, we acquired a 217,000 square-foot, steel frame property in Dayton, Ohio that was built-to-suit for NARA in 2002. The building is 100% leased to the GSA on behalf of NARA through January 2023 and includes two additional 10-year renewal options. The building provides 1.2 million cubic feet of storage space, approximately 90% of which is dedicated to archives of the IRS.

We currently intend to pursue attractive investment opportunities for government-leased properties, and we expect to complete additional acquisitions that we believe will diversify our cash flows, generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders, and broaden the solutions we are able to provide to our partners.

General and administrative expense

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, general and administrative expenses totaled \$106.9 million and \$107.8 million, respectively. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of corporate management salaries and benefits, professional fees, including those associated with mergers and acquisitions, or M&A, and other administrative expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, depreciation and amortization expense totaled \$156.5 million and \$147.1 million, respectively. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense from 2017 to 2018 primarily resulted from our M&A activities, particularly the various acquisitions of real estate assets under our CoreCivic Properties segment. Our lease agreement with the third-party lessor associated with the 2,400-bed South Texas Family Residential Center resulted in our being deemed the owner of the constructed assets for accounting purposes, in accordance with ASC 840-40-55, formerly Emerging Issues Task Force No. 97-10, "The Effect of Lessee Involvement in Asset Construction". Accordingly, our balance sheet reflects the costs attributable to the building assets constructed by the third-party lessor, which is being depreciated over the remaining term of the lease. Depreciation expense for the constructed assets at this facility was \$16.5 million during both 2018 and 2017.

Contingent consideration for acquisition of businesses

As a result of better than estimated financial performance of the acquisition of TTC in 2017, during the fourth quarter of 2018, we recognized a charge of \$6.1 million for additional contingent consideration owed to the seller associated with the acquisition. The total contingent consideration was paid in full during the first quarter of 2019.

Asset impairments

In the second quarter of 2018, we entered into an agreement to sell our corporate headquarters for \$12.6 million. In connection with the agreement, we wrote-down the value of the property to its net realizable value, recognizing an asset impairment charge of \$1.6 million in the second quarter of 2018. We closed on the sale during the third quarter of 2018 and used the net proceeds from the sale to pay-down a portion of the amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense was reported net of interest income and capitalized interest for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Gross interest expense, net of capitalized interest, was \$82.2 million and \$69.5 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Gross interest expense is based on outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility, our outstanding Incremental Term Loan, or Term Loan, our outstanding senior notes, and our outstanding non-recourse mortgage notes, as well as the amortization of loan costs and unused facility fees. We also incur interest expense associated with the lease of the South Texas Family Residential Center, in accordance with ASC 840-40-55. Interest expense associated with the lease of this facility was \$5.6 million and \$6.4 million during 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase in gross interest expense in 2018 primarily resulted from an increase in the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, and higher interest expense associated with the offering of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% senior notes in the fourth quarter of 2017, and new non-recourse mortgage notes

issued during 2018, as further described hereafter.

We have benefited from relatively low interest rates on our revolving credit facility, which is largely based on LIBOR. Based on our total leverage ratio, borrowings under our revolving credit facility during 2017 and 2018 were 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

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0.35% of the unfunded balance. Interest rates under the Term Loan are the same as the interest rates under our revolving credit facility.

On January 19, 2018, we acquired the 261,000 square-foot Capital Commerce Center located in Tallahassee, Florida for a purchase price of \$44.7 million. The acquisition was partially financed with a \$24.5 million non-recourse mortgage note, or the Capital Commerce Note, which is fully-secured by the Capital Commerce Center property, with an interest rate of 4.5%, maturing in January 2033.

On April 20, 2018, CoreCivic of Kansas, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, priced \$159.5 million in aggregate principal amount of non-recourse senior secured notes, or the Kansas Notes, in a private placement pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The private placement closed on June 1, 2018. We are using the proceeds of the private placement, which are drawn on quarterly funding dates beginning in the second quarter of 2018, to fund construction of the Lansing Correctional Facility, as further described hereafter, along with costs and expenses of the project. The Kansas Notes have a yield to maturity of 4.43% and are scheduled to mature in January 2040, approximately 20 years following completion of the project, which is expected to occur during the first quarter of 2020. We capitalized \$0.9 million of interest during 2018 associated with this construction project.

On August 23, 2018, we acquired the 541,000 square-foot SSA-Baltimore office building for a purchase price of \$242.0 million. In connection with the acquisition, we assumed \$157.3 million of in-place financing that was used to fund the initial construction of the property in 2014. The assumed non-recourse mortgage note, or the SSA-Baltimore Note, carries a fixed interest rate of 4.5%, with a balloon payment of \$40.0 million due at maturity in February 2034. The SSA-Baltimore Note is fully-secured by the SSA-Baltimore property.

Gross interest income was \$1.4 million and \$1.0 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Gross interest income is earned on notes receivable, investments, cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash. Total capitalized interest was \$1.0 million during 2018. Capitalized interest in 2018 was primarily associated with the construction of the Lansing Correctional Facility and the expansion of our Otay Mesa Detention Center, as further described hereafter. There was no interest capitalized during 2017.

Income tax expense

As a REIT, we are entitled to a deduction for dividends paid, resulting in a substantial reduction in the amount of federal income tax expense we recognize. Substantially all of our income tax expense is incurred based on the earnings generated by our TRSs. Our overall effective tax rate is estimated based on the current projection of taxable income primarily generated by our TRSs. Our consolidated effective tax rate could fluctuate in the future based on changes in estimates of taxable income, the relative amounts of taxable income generated by the TRSs and the REIT, 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.

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, our financial statements reflected an income tax expense of \$8.4 million and \$13.9 million, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 5.0% and 7.2% during 2018 and 2017, respectively. The TCJA, enacted December 22, 2017, reduces the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, requires companies to pay a one-time transition tax on earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred, and creates new taxes on certain foreign-sourced earnings. However, the TCJA does not change the dividends paid deduction applicable to REITs and, therefore, we generally will not be subject to federal income taxes on our REIT taxable income and gains that we distribute to our stockholders. As a result of changes in the U.S. federal corporate tax rates resulting from the TCJA, during the fourth quarter of 2017, we re-measured certain

deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21%. In the fourth quarter of 2017, we recognized \$4.5 million, which was included as a component of income tax expense, for the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and other taxes associated with the TCJA. During the third quarter of 2018, we revised our estimates of the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting in the recognition of an additional charge of \$1.0 million, which was included as a component of income tax expense.

Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2016

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we generated net income of \$178.0 million, or \$1.50 per diluted share, compared with net income of \$219.9 million, or \$1.87 per diluted share, for the previous year. Our financial results were impacted by several non-routine transactions, including the renegotiation of a contract at the South Texas Family Residential Center in the fourth quarter of 2016 that resulted in a decrease in revenue of \$96.7 million at this facility in 2017 compared with 2016, and restructuring charges of \$4.0 million in the third quarter of 2016, both as more fully described hereafter. Income tax charges of \$4.5 million resulting from the aforementioned TCJA also impacted 2017 financial results.

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, our total facility net operating income was divided among our three business segments as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Segment:		
Safety	90.0%	91.6%
Community	4.4 %	3.2 %
Properties	5.6 %	5.2 %

Facility Operations

Revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for all of the correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities placed into service that we owned or managed, exclusive of those held for lease, and for TransCor were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$73.23	\$74.79
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:		
Fixed expense	38.20	38.53
Variable expense	15.37	15.83
Total	53.57	54.36
Operating income per compensated man-day	\$19.66	\$20.43
Operating margin	26.8 %	27.3 %
Average compensated occupancy	79.6 %	78.8 %
Average available beds	80,903	83,882
Average compensated population	64,439	66,112

Fixed expenses per compensated man-day in 2017 include depreciation expense of \$16.5 million and interest expense of \$6.4 million in order to more properly reflect the cash flows associated with the lease at the South Texas Family

Residential Center. Fixed expenses per compensated man-day in 2016 include depreciation expense of \$38.7 million and interest expense of \$10.0 million associated with the lease at the South Texas Family Residential Center.

Revenue

The following table reflects the components of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		\$	%	
	2017	2016	Change	Change	
Management revenue:					
Federal	\$839.9	\$954.8	\$(114.9)	(12.0)	%
State	727.8	710.4	17.4	2.4	%
Local	89.1	78.1	11.0	14.1	%
Other	65.7	66.4	(0.7)	(1.1)	%
Total management revenue	1,722.5	1,809.7	(87.2)	(4.8)	%
Rental revenue	40.4	38.0	2.4	6.3	%
Other revenue	2.6	2.1	0.5	23.8	%
Total revenue	\$1,765.5	\$1,849.8	\$(84.3)	(4.6)	%

The \$87.2 million, or 4.8%, decrease in total management revenue was a result of a decrease in revenue of approximately \$36.6 million driven by a decrease of 2.1% in average revenue per compensated man-day. The decrease in management revenue was also a result of a decrease in revenue of approximately \$50.6 million caused by a decrease in the average daily compensated population, as well as the revenue generated by one fewer day of operations due to leap year in 2016. The decrease in average revenue per compensated man-day from 2016 to 2017 was primarily a result of the amended IGSA associated with the South Texas Family Residential Center, which became effective in the fourth quarter of 2016, as further described hereafter. The decrease in average revenue per compensated man-day was partially offset by the effect of per diem increases at several of our other facilities.

Average daily compensated population decreased 1,673, or 2.5%, to 64,439 in 2017 compared to 66,112 in 2016. There were several notable factors that affected the average daily compensated population when comparing 2017 to 2016. Average daily compensated population during 2017 increased due to the activation in the third quarter of 2016 of the new contract to care for up to an additional 1,000 inmates at our newly expanded Red Rock Correctional Center, and the full activation of the newly constructed Trousdale Turner Correctional Center during 2016, both as further described hereafter. Average daily compensated population in 2017 also increased due to two new contracts at our Northeast Ohio Correctional Center. In December 2016, we announced a new contract award from ICE at the Northeast Ohio facility in order to assist ICE with their detention needs and, in the third quarter of 2017, we began receiving offender populations at the Northeast Ohio facility under the aforementioned new contract with the state of Ohio. Total revenue at the Northeast Ohio facility increased by \$10.7 million from 2016 to 2017 primarily as a result of these two new contracts. Such average daily compensated population increases were offset by the decline in California inmates held in our out-of-state facilities and the expiration of our contract with the District of Columbia, or the District, at the D.C. Correctional Treatment Facility in the first quarter of 2017, both as further described hereafter. The expiration of our contract with the BOP at our Eden Detention Center on April 30, 2017, and the expirations in

the second and third quarters of 2017 of our contracts at four facilities that we managed for the state of Texas, also contributed to the decrease in average daily compensated population in 2017. The expiration of our contract with the BOP at our Cibola County Corrections Center in October 2016 also resulted in a decrease in average daily compensated population in 2017. While we signed a new contract in October 2016 to provide detention space and services at our Cibola facility to ICE for up to 1,116 detainees, the transition period from the BOP contract to the ICE contract and lower utilization by ICE resulted in a reduction in average daily compensated population at our Cibola facility in 2017 when compared to 2016. Lower utilization by the USMS and ICE at our Torrance County Detention Facility also contributed to the reduction in average daily compensated population and led to our idling the facility in the fourth quarter of 2017, as further described hereafter.

Our federal customers generated approximately 48% and 52% of our total revenue in 2017 and 2016, respectively, decreasing \$114.9 million, or 12.0%. The decrease in federal revenues primarily resulted from the amended IGSA

associated with the South Texas Family Residential Center, which became effective in the fourth quarter of 2016, the expiration of our contract with the BOP at our Eden Detention Center on April 30, 2017, and the expiration of our contract with the BOP at our Cibola County Corrections Center in October 2016, net of revenue from the new contract with ICE at this facility. The decrease in federal revenues was partially offset by the combined effect of per diem increases for several of our federal contracts and a net increase in federal populations at certain other facilities.

State revenues from contracts at correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities that we operate increased 2.4% from 2016 to 2017. The increase in state revenues was primarily a result of the full activation of the newly constructed Trowsdale Turner Correctional Center during 2016, the activation of the expansion at our Red Rock Correctional Center in the third quarter of 2016, and the new contract with the state of Ohio at our Northeast Ohio Correctional Center. Per diem increases and a net increase in state populations at certain other facilities also contributed to the increase in state revenues. The increase in state revenues was partially offset by a decline in California inmates held in our out-of-state facilities, the expiration of our contract with the District at the D.C. Correctional Treatment Facility in the first quarter of 2017, and the expirations in the second and third quarters of 2017 of our contracts at four facilities that we managed for the state of Texas.

The \$11.0 million, or 14.1%, increase in revenue from local authorities from 2016 to 2017 was primarily a result of acquisitions during 2016 and 2017 of multiple residential reentry centers, some of which partner with local agencies, as further described hereafter. Also contributing to the increase in revenue from local authorities from 2016 to 2017 was the execution in July 2017 of a new three-year contract with the City of Mesa, Arizona to care for up to 200 offenders at our 4,128-bed Central Arizona Florence Correctional Complex.

The \$2.4 million, or 6.3%, increase in rental revenue from 2016 to 2017 was primarily a result of the lease with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, or ODOC, entered into in May 2016 for our previously idled 2,400-bed North Fork Correctional Facility, and multiple acquisitions in 2016 and 2017 of properties leased to third parties, all as further described hereafter.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses totaled \$1,249.5 million and \$1,275.6 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. Operating expenses consist of those expenses incurred in the operation and management of correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, as well as those expenses incurred in the operations of TransCor. Operating expenses also consist of those expenses incurred in the operation of facilities we lease to third-party operators.

Expenses incurred by CoreCivic Safety and CoreCivic Community in connection with the operation and management of our correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities, as well as those incurred in the operations of TransCor, decreased \$29.5 million, or 2.3%, during 2017 compared with 2016. There were several notable factors that affected operating expenses incurred in these segments when comparing 2017 with 2016. The amended IGSA associated with the South Texas Family Residential Center, which lowered the cost structure effective in the fourth quarter of 2016, the expiration of our contract with the District at the D.C. Correctional Treatment Facility in the first quarter of 2017, the expiration of our contract with the BOP at our Eden Detention Center in the second quarter of 2017, the expirations in the second and third quarters of 2017 of our contracts at four facilities that we managed for the state of Texas, and the idling of our Torrance County Detention facility in the fourth quarter of 2017 all contributed to a decrease in operating expenses. The decrease in operating expenses was partially offset primarily by the activation of the expansion at our Red Rock Correctional Center in the third quarter of 2016 and the additional expenses resulting from the new contracts with ICE and the state of Ohio at our Northeast Ohio Correctional Center. Additional factors affecting operating expenses included the one fewer day of operations due to leap year in 2016, the additional expenses resulting from the full activation of the newly constructed Trowsdale Turner Correctional Center during 2016, and the additional expenses resulting from acquisitions of multiple residential reentry centers during 2016 and

2017.

Total expenses per compensated man-day decreased to \$53.57 during 2017 from \$54.36 during 2016. Fixed expenses per compensated man-day for 2017 and 2016 include depreciation expense of \$16.5 million and \$38.7 million, respectively, and interest expense of \$6.4 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, in order to more properly reflect the cash flows associated with the lease at the South Texas Family Residential Center. Fixed expenses and variable expenses per compensated man-day decreased from 2016 to 2017 primarily as a result of the amended IGSA which lowered the cost structure associated with the South Texas Family Residential Center effective in the fourth quarter of 2016, as further described hereafter.

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As the economy improved and the nation's unemployment rate declined, we experienced wage pressures in certain markets across the country, and provided wage increases to remain competitive. These wage pressures (among other factors) contributed to the decline in operating margins during 2017 compared to 2016, as salaries expense per compensated man-day increased 4.5%, excluding the impact of the aforementioned contract modification at the South Texas Family Residential Center. Salaries and benefits represent the most significant component of our operating expenses, representing approximately 60% and 59% of our total operating expenses during 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Operating expenses incurred by CoreCivic Properties in connection with facilities we lease to third-party operators increased \$3.4 million, or 40.7%, during 2017 when compared with 2016. The increase in expenses in this segment was primarily a result of the lease with the ODOC entered into in May 2016 for our previously idled 2,400-bed North Fork Correctional Facility, and multiple acquisitions in 2016 and 2017 of properties leased to third parties.

CoreCivic Safety

CoreCivic Safety includes the operating results of the correctional and detention facilities that we operated during each period. Total revenue generated by CoreCivic Safety decreased \$102.0 million, or 5.8%, from \$1,750.2 million during 2016 to \$1,648.2 million during 2017. CoreCivic Safety's facility net operating income decreased \$62.3 million, or 11.9%, from \$524.9 million during 2016 to \$462.6 million during 2017. CoreCivic Safety's facility net operating income in 2017 was unfavorably impacted by the amended IGSA associated with the South Texas Family Residential Center, which became effective in the fourth quarter of 2016, as further described hereafter. The aggregate depreciation and interest expense associated with the lease at the South Texas Family Residential Center in 2017 and 2016, totaling \$22.9 million and \$48.7 million, respectively, are not included in these facility net operating income amounts, but are included in the per compensated man-day statistics. During 2017 and 2016, CoreCivic Safety generated 90.0% and 91.6%, respectively, of our total facility net operating income.

The following table displays the revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for CoreCivic Safety's correctional and detention facilities placed into service that we own and manage and for the facilities we manage but do not own, inclusive of the transportation services provided by TransCor:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
CoreCivic Safety Facilities:		
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$74.47	\$75.98
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:		
Fixed expense	38.75	39.09
Variable expense	15.85	16.22
Total	54.60	55.31
Operating income per compensated man-day	\$19.87	\$20.67
Operating margin	26.7 %	27.2 %
Average compensated occupancy	79.6 %	79.0 %
Average available beds	76,177	79,667
Average compensated population	60,640	62,934

In September 2014, we announced that we agreed to an expansion of an IGSA between the city of Eloy, Arizona and ICE to care for up to 2,400 individuals at the South Texas Family Residential Center, a facility we lease in Dilley, Texas. The services provided under the original amended IGSA commenced in the fourth quarter of 2014 and had an original term of up to four years. In October 2016, we entered into an amended IGSA that provided for a new, lower fixed monthly payment that commenced in November 2016, and extended the term of the contract through September 2021. The agreement can be further extended by bi-lateral modification. However, ICE can also terminate the agreement for convenience or non-appropriation of funds, without penalty, by providing us with at least a 60-day notice. Concurrent with the amendment to the IGSA entered into in October 2016, we modified our lease agreement with the third-party lessor of the facility to reflect a reduced monthly lease expense effective in November 2016, with a new term concurrent with the amended IGSA.

During 2017 and 2016, we recognized \$170.6 million and \$267.3 million, respectively, in total revenue associated with the South Texas Family Residential Center. The original IGSA with ICE had a favorable impact on the revenue and net operating income of our CoreCivic Safety segment during 2016, with more favorable operating margin percentages than the average of other facilities in the segment. Under terms of the amended IGSA entered into in October 2016, the revenues generated at the South Texas Family Residential Center declined and operating margin percentages at the facility became more comparable to those of our average facilities, resulting in a material reduction to our facility net operating income in 2017.

In December 2015, we announced that we were awarded a new contract from the Arizona Department of Corrections, or ADOC, to care for up to an additional 1,000 medium-security inmates at our Red Rock facility, bringing the contracted bed capacity to 2,000 inmates. The new management contract contains an initial term of ten years, with two five-year renewal options upon mutual agreement and provides for an occupancy guarantee of 90% of the contracted beds. The government partner included the occupancy guarantee in its request for proposal in order to guarantee its access to the beds. In connection with the new award, we expanded our Red Rock facility to a design capacity of 2,024 beds and added additional space for inmate reentry programming. We began receiving inmates under the new contract during the third quarter of 2016. The new contract generated \$18.7 million of incremental revenue during 2017 when compared to 2016.

During the first quarter of 2015, the adult inmate population held in state of California institutions first met a Federal court order to reduce inmate populations below 137.5% of its capacity. Inmate populations in the state continued to decline below the court ordered capacity limit which has resulted in declining inmate populations in the out-of-state program at facilities we own and operate. As of December 31, 2017, the adult inmate population held in state of California institutions remained in compliance with the Federal court order at approximately 134.6% of capacity, or approximately 114,500 inmates, which did not include the California inmates held in our out-of-state facilities, compared with 114,000 inmates at December 31, 2016. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we cared for an average daily population of approximately 4,400 and 4,900 California inmates, respectively, in facilities outside the state as a partial solution to the State's overcrowding. This decline in population, along with the revenue impact of one fewer day of operations due to leap year in 2016, resulted in a decrease in revenue of \$9.3 million from 2016 to 2017.

Approximately 6% of our total revenue in both 2017 and 2016 was generated from the CDCR in facilities housing inmates outside the state of California.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we completed construction of our 2,552-bed Trousdale Turner Correctional Center. While we began housing state of Tennessee inmates at the facility in January 2016, occupancy at the facility increased throughout the year, leading to an increase in revenue of \$18.4 million from the year ended December 31, 2016 to the year ended December 31, 2017. Due to a competitive job market in the surrounding area, financial operations of this facility were not stabilized during 2017. We incurred incremental expenses for wage increases, various incentive plans, recruiting efforts, and other costs which had an impact on the facility operating margin.

Our contract with the District at the D.C. Correctional Treatment Facility expired in the first quarter of 2017. The District assumed operation of the facility in January 2017. Total revenue decreased \$17.6 million at this facility from 2016 to 2017. We incurred a facility net operating loss of \$0.5 million during the first quarter of 2017. We incurred a facility net operating loss of \$0.1 million during the full year ended December 31, 2016. Our investment in the direct financing lease with the District also expired in the first quarter of 2017. Upon expiration of the lease, ownership of the facility automatically reverted to the District.

On April 30, 2017, our contract with the BOP at our Eden Detention Center expired and was not renewed. Total revenue decreased \$23.7 million at this facility from 2016 to 2017. We subsequently idled the facility in the second

quarter of 2017. During the time the facility was active in 2017, we generated facility net operating income of \$1.9 million and we generated facility net operating income of \$9.1 million for the full year ended December 31, 2016.

As a result of declines in federal populations at our 910-bed Torrance County Detention Facility and 1,129-bed Cibola County Corrections Center, during the third quarter of 2017, we made the decision to consolidate offender populations into our Cibola facility in order to take advantage of efficiencies gained by consolidating populations into one facility. We idled the Torrance facility in the fourth quarter of 2017 following the transfer of the offender

population. During 2017 and 2016, we incurred facility net operating losses of \$2.3 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, at the Torrance facility.

As previously discussed herein, in the second and third quarters of 2017, we successfully transferred operations of four facilities we managed for the state of Texas to other operators upon expiration of the contracts with the TDCJ at these facilities. The four facilities had a total capacity of 5,129 beds and generated total revenue and a facility net operating loss of \$30.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, during the time they were active in 2017, and total revenue and net operating income of \$49.9 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2016. The termination of the contracts with the TDCJ contributed to the increase in revenue and expenses per compensated man-day, as the per diem and operating expense structure associated with these contracts were substantially lower than our CoreCivic Safety portfolio average.

CoreCivic Community

CoreCivic Community includes the operating results of the residential reentry centers that we operated during each period. Total revenue generated by CoreCivic Community increased \$14.8 million, or 25.0%, from \$59.4 million during 2016 to \$74.3 million during 2017. CoreCivic Community's facility net operating income increased \$4.6 million, or 25.2%, from \$18.2 million during 2016 to \$22.8 million during 2017. During 2017 and 2016, CoreCivic Community generated 4.4% and 3.2%, respectively, of our total facility net operating income.

The following table displays the revenue and expenses per compensated man-day for CoreCivic Community's residential reentry facilities placed into service that we own and manage:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
CoreCivic Community Facilities:		
Revenue per compensated man-day	\$53.56	\$51.09
Operating expenses per compensated man-day:		
Fixed expense	29.47	27.46
Variable expense	7.67	8.00
Total	37.14	35.46
Operating income per compensated man-day	\$16.42	\$15.63
Operating margin	30.7 %	30.6 %
Average compensated occupancy	80.4 %	75.4 %
Average available beds	4,726	4,215
Average compensated population	3,799	3,178

The following acquisitions in 2016 and 2017 positively impacted our facility operating income and our diversification strategy:

On April 8, 2016, we closed on the acquisition of 100% of the stock of Correctional Management Inc., or CMI, along with the real estate used in the operation of CMI's business from two entities affiliated with CMI. CMI, a privately held community corrections company that operates seven community corrections facilities, including six owned and one leased, with approximately 600 beds in Colorado, specializes in community correctional services, drug and

alcohol treatment services, and residential reentry services;

On January 1, 2017, we acquired ACTC, a 135-bed residential reentry center in Englewood, Colorado, which we integrated with the operations of our existing Colorado residential reentry centers;

On June 1, 2017, we acquired the real estate operated by Center Point, a California-based non-profit organization. We consolidated a portion of Center Point's operations into our preexisting residential

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reentry portfolio and assumed ownership and operations of the Oklahoma City Transitional Center, a 200-bed residential reentry center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

On August 1, 2017, we acquired NBTC, an Arizona-based community corrections company, along with the real estate used in the operation of NBTC's business from an affiliate of NBTC. In connection with the NBTC acquisition, we assumed a contract with the BOP to provide reentry services to male and female adults at the 92-bed Oracle Transitional Center located in Tucson, Arizona; and

On November 1, 2017, we acquired TTC, a Colorado-based community corrections company. In connection with the acquisition, we assumed contracts with Adams County, Colorado to provide reentry services to male and female adults in three facilities located in Colorado containing a total of 422 beds.

Total revenue generated from the 13 facilities during 2017 totaled \$19.5 million compared with \$9.7 million of revenue generated during 2016, an increase of \$9.8 million from the continued expansion of our residential reentry services.

CoreCivic Properties

CoreCivic Properties includes the operating results of the properties we leased to third parties and that were used by government agencies during each period. Total revenue generated by CoreCivic Properties increased \$2.4 million, or 6.4%, from \$38.0 million during 2016 to \$40.4 million during 2017. CoreCivic Properties' facility net operating income decreased \$1.0 million, or 3.3%, from \$29.6 million during 2016 to \$28.6 million during 2017. During 2017 and 2016, CoreCivic Properties generated 5.6% and 5.2%, respectively, of our total facility net operating income.

In May 2016, we entered into a lease with the ODOC for our previously idled 2,400-bed North Fork Correctional Facility. The lease agreement commenced on July 1, 2016, and includes a five-year base term with unlimited two-year renewal options. However, the lease agreement permitted the ODOC to utilize the facility for certain activation activities and, therefore, revenue recognition began upon execution of the lease. The average annual rent to be recognized during the five-year base term is \$7.3 million, including annual rent in the fifth year of \$12.0 million. After the five-year base term, the annual rent will be equal to the rent due during the prior lease year, adjusted for increases in the Consumer Price Index. We are responsible for repairs and maintenance, property taxes and property insurance, while all other aspects and costs of facility operations are the responsibility of the ODOC.

On June 10, 2016, we acquired a residential reentry center in Long Beach, California from a privately held owner. The 112-bed facility is leased to a third-party operator under a triple net lease agreement that extends through June 2020 and includes one five-year lease extension option. In addition, on February 10, 2017, we acquired the Stockton Female Community Corrections Facility, a 100-bed residential reentry center in Stockton, California. The 100-bed facility is leased to a third-party operator under a triple net lease agreement that extends through April 2021 and includes one five-year lease extension option. Both third-party operators separately contract with the CDCR to provide rehabilitative and reentry services to residents at the leased facilities. On September 15, 2017, we acquired a portfolio of four properties, including a 230-bed residential reentry center leased to the state of Georgia and three properties in North Carolina and Georgia leased to the GSA, two of which are occupied by the SSA, and one of which is occupied by the IRS.

General and administrative expense

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, general and administrative expenses totaled \$107.8 million and \$107.0 million, respectively. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of corporate management salaries and benefits, professional fees, including those associated with M&A and other administrative expenses. An increase in incentive compensation and M&A expenses during 2017 compared to 2016, was largely offset by a reduction in general and administrative expenses resulting from a restructuring of our corporate operations announced during the third quarter of 2016.

Depreciation and Amortization

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, depreciation and amortization expense totaled \$147.1 million and \$166.7 million, respectively. In accordance with ASC 840-40-55, we incurred depreciation expense for the

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constructed assets at the South Texas Family Residential Center of \$16.5 million and \$38.7 million during 2017 and 2016, respectively. As previously described herein, we modified our lease agreement with the third-party lessor of the facility in October 2016, which resulted in a reduced monthly lease rate effective in November 2016 and extended the term of the contract resulting in a reduction in depreciation expense during 2017 compared to the prior period.

Restructuring charges

During the third quarter of 2016, we announced a restructuring of our corporate operations and implementation of a cost reduction plan, resulting in the elimination of approximately 12% of the corporate workforce at our headquarters. The restructuring realigned the corporate structure to more effectively serve facility operations and support the progression of our business diversification strategy. We reported a charge in the third quarter of 2016 of \$4.0 million associated with this restructuring. This charge primarily consisted of cash payments for severance and related benefits to terminated employees and a non-cash charge associated with the voluntary forfeiture by our chief executive officer of a restricted stock unit award.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense was reported net of interest income and capitalized interest for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. Gross interest expense, net of capitalized interest, was \$69.5 million and \$68.9 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. Gross interest expense was based on outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility, our outstanding Term Loan, and our outstanding senior notes, as well as the amortization of loan costs and unused facility fees. We also incurred interest expense associated with the lease of the South Texas Family Residential Center, in accordance with ASC 840-40-55. Interest expense associated with the lease of this facility was \$6.4 million and \$10.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As previously described herein, we modified our lease agreement with the third-party lessor of the facility in October 2016, which resulted in a reduced monthly lease rate effective in November 2016 and extended the term of the contract. The decrease in interest expense that primarily resulted from the reduction in expense associated with the lease of the South Texas Family Residential Center was partially offset by an increase in LIBOR and the higher interest expense associated with the new senior notes offering issued in October 2017, as further described hereafter.

Based on our total leverage ratio, loans under our revolving credit facility during 2016 and 2017 were 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 0.35% of the unfunded balance. Interest rates under the Term Loan are the same as the interest rates under our revolving credit facility.

On October 13, 2017, we completed the offering of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% senior notes due October 15, 2027. We used net proceeds from the offering to pay down a portion of our revolving credit facility which had a variable weighted average interest rate of 3.1% at December 31, 2017.

Gross interest income was \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. Gross interest income was earned on notes receivable, investments, and cash and cash equivalents. There was no interest capitalized during 2017. Capitalized interest was \$0.6 during 2016. Capitalized interest in 2016 was primarily associated with the expansion project at our Red Rock Correctional Center.

Income tax expense

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, our financial statements reflected an income tax expense of \$13.9 million and \$8.3 million, respectively. Our effective tax rate was 7.2% and 3.6% during 2017 and 2016, respectively. As a result of changes in the U.S. federal corporate tax rates resulting from the aforementioned TCJA, during the fourth quarter of 2017, we re-measured certain deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which

they are expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21%. In the fourth quarter of 2017, we recognized \$4.5 million, which is included as a component of income tax expense, for the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and other taxes associated with the TCJA.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal capital requirements are for working capital, stockholder distributions, 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 our financial statements. Additionally, our capital expenditures may include M&A activities that will enable us to further expand our network of residential reentry centers, grow our portfolio of government-leased properties, and acquire other businesses that provide complementary services. We will continue to pursue opportunities to help our government partners meet their infrastructure needs, primarily through the development and redevelopment of criminal justice sector assets, but also by acquiring other real estate assets, with a bias toward those used to provide mission-critical governmental services, that we believe have favorable investment returns, diversify our cash flows, and increase value to our stockholders. We will also respond to customer demand and may develop or expand correctional and detention facilities when we believe potential long-term returns justify the capital deployment.

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we generally are required to distribute annually to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains). Our REIT taxable income will not typically include income earned by our TRSs except to the extent our TRSs pay dividends to the REIT. Our Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.43 for each quarter of 2018 totaling \$205.7 million. The amount, timing and frequency of future distributions will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors and will be declared based upon various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including our financial condition and operating cash flows, the amount required to maintain qualification and taxation as a REIT and to reduce any income and excise taxes that we otherwise would be required to pay, limitations on distributions in our existing and future debt instruments, limitations on our ability to fund distributions using cash generated through our TRSs, alternative growth opportunities that require capital deployment, and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

As of December 31, 2018, our liquidity was provided by cash on hand of \$52.8 million, and \$575.3 million available under our revolving credit facility. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we generated \$322.9 million and \$341.3 million, respectively, in cash through operating activities, and as of December 31, 2018, we had net working capital of \$7.1 million. We currently expect to be able to meet our cash expenditure requirements for the next year utilizing these resources. We have no debt maturities until April 2020.

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, financial condition and, consequently, dividend distributions to our shareholders.

Debt, equity and debt refinancing transactions

As of December 31, 2018, we had \$350.0 million principal amount of unsecured notes outstanding with a fixed stated interest rate of 4.625%, \$325.0 million principal amount of unsecured notes outstanding with a fixed stated interest rate of 4.125%, \$250.0 million principal amount of unsecured notes outstanding with a fixed stated interest rate of 5.0%, and \$250.0 million principal amount of unsecured notes outstanding with a fixed stated interest rate of 4.75%. In addition, we had \$23.4 million outstanding under the Capital Commerce Note with a fixed stated interest rate of 4.5%, \$62.3 million outstanding under the Kansas Notes with a fixed stated interest rate of 4.43%, and \$155.5 million outstanding under the SSA-Baltimore Note with a fixed stated interest rate of 4.5%. In addition, we had \$197.5 million outstanding under our Term Loan with a variable interest rate of 4.0%, and \$201.0 million outstanding under our revolving credit facility with a variable weighted average interest rate of 4.0%. As of December 31, 2018,

our total weighted average effective interest rate was 4.9%, while our total weighted average maturity was 5.9 years. We may also seek to issue debt or equity securities from time to time when we determine that market conditions and the opportunity to utilize the proceeds from the issuance of such securities are favorable.

On April 17, 2018, we entered into the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, or the New Credit Agreement, in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1.0 billion, replacing our pre-existing \$900.0 million revolving credit facility and the associated incremental term loan, which was originally \$100.0 million. The New

Credit Agreement provides for a Term Loan of \$200.0 million and a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$800.0 million. The New Credit Agreement, among other things, extended the maturity from July 2020 to April 2023, and increased the total leverage covenant from 5.0x to 5.5x. Interest rate margins, unused facility fees, and commitment fees for letters of credit remain the same under the New Credit Agreement, except for the addition of a new interest rate margin and fee tier to accommodate the increase in the covenant for total leverage from 5.0x to 5.5x. All other terms remain substantially the same. During the second quarter of 2018, we reported charges of \$1.0 million for the write-off of a portion of the pre-existing loan costs and other costs associated with the New Credit Agreement.

On August 28, 2018, we entered into an Amended and Restated ATM Equity Offering Sales Agreement, or ATM Agreement, with multiple sales agents, pursuant to which we may offer and sell to or through the agents, from time to time, shares of our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$200.0 million. Sales, if any, of our shares of common stock will be made primarily in “at-the-market” offerings, as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The shares of common stock will be offered and sold pursuant to our registration statement on Form S-3 and a related prospectus supplement, both filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on August 28, 2018. We intend to use substantially all of the net proceeds from any sale of shares of our common stock to repay outstanding borrowings or for working capital and other general corporate purposes, which may include investments. There were no shares of our common stock sold under the ATM Agreement during 2018.

Facility acquisitions, development, and capital expenditures

Effective January 1, 2018, we closed on the acquisition of RMOMS which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in eight states. The aggregate purchase price was \$7.0 million, excluding transaction-related expenses. The acquisition was financed with cash on hand and cash from our revolving credit facility.

On January 19, 2018, we acquired the 261,000 square-foot Capital Commerce Center, located in Tallahassee, Florida for a purchase price of \$44.7 million, excluding transaction-related costs and certain closing credits. The acquisition was financed with the Capital Commerce Note, cash on hand, and cash from our revolving credit facility.

On January 24, 2018, we entered into a 20-year lease agreement with the KDOC for a 2,432-bed correctional facility we are constructing in Lansing, Kansas, for a total project cost of approximately \$155.0 million to \$165.0 million. Construction of the facility is being funded with proceeds from the private placement of the Kansas Notes, as previously described herein. As of December 31 2018, we have capitalized \$58.6 million associated with the construction project. This transaction represents the first development of a privately owned, build-to-suit correctional facility to be operated by a government agency through a long-term lease agreement. We will be responsible for facility maintenance throughout the 20-year term of the lease, at which time ownership will revert to the State. Construction of the new facility commenced in the first quarter of 2018 with a timeline for completion of approximately 24 months. With the extensively aged criminal justice infrastructure in the U.S. today, we believe we can bring our flexible solutions like this to other government agencies.

On July 17, 2018, we completed the acquisition of a portfolio of twelve properties for \$12.0 million, excluding transaction-related costs, 100% leased to the U.S. Federal Government through the GSA on behalf of the SSA, the DHS, and ICE. The acquisition was financed with cash on hand and cash from our revolving credit facility.

On August 23, 2018, we acquired a 541,000 square-foot SSA office building in Baltimore, Maryland for a purchase price of \$242.0 million, excluding transaction-related costs and certain closing credits. The office building was purpose built to SSA specifications in 2014 under a 20-year firm term GSA lease expiring in January 2034. The

acquisition was financed by the assumption of the SSA-Baltimore Note, cash on hand, and cash from our revolving credit facility.

On September 21, 2018, we acquired a 217,000 square-foot, steel frame property in Dayton, Ohio for \$6.9 million, excluding transaction-related costs and certain closing credits, that was built-to-suit for the NARA in 2002. The building is 100% leased to the GSA on behalf of NARA through January 2023 and includes two additional 10-year

renewal options. The building provides 1.2 million cubic feet of storage space, approximately 90% of which is dedicated to archives of the IRS. The acquisition was financed with cash on hand and cash from our revolving credit facility.

Effective December 1, 2018, we closed on the acquisition of RMSC which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in four states. The aggregate purchase price was \$15.9 million, excluding transaction-related expenses. The acquisition was financed with cash on hand and cash from our revolving credit facility.

As a result of long-standing demand from the USMS and ICE, and limited detention capacity in the Southwest region of the United States, during the fourth quarter of 2018, we obtained permits necessary to expand our 1,482-bed Otay Mesa Detention Center in San Diego, California by 512 beds. The expansion is expected to be complete during the fourth quarter of 2019 at an estimated cost of approximately \$43.0 million, including \$14.3 million incurred through December 31, 2018. Both the USMS and ICE currently utilize the Otay Mesa Detention Center under an existing contract that enables both agencies to utilize the additional capacity.

Pursuant to an agreement executed in 1998, the state of Montana had an option to purchase the Crossroads Correctional Center at fair market value less the sum of a pre-determined portion of per diem payments made to us by the State, resulting in ownership of the Crossroads Correctional Center effectively reverting to the state of Montana in the short-term. During the third quarter of 2018, we entered into an agreement with the State to extend our ownership of the Crossroads Correctional Center for the estimated duration of its useful life for \$34.1 million, and extended the management contract until June 30, 2021. A partial payment of \$30.0 million was made on January 2, 2019, with the balance due July 1, 2019. We believe the new agreement helps to ensure the continuation of our operations at the facility for the foreseeable future, as approximately 20% of the State's inmate populations are currently located at the Crossroads facility.

Several of our existing federal and state partners, as well as prospective state partners, are experiencing growth in offender populations and overcrowded conditions, or are considering alternative correctional capacity for their aged or inefficient infrastructure. Competing budget priorities often impede our customers' ability to construct new prison beds of their own or update older facilities, which we believe could result in further need for private sector prison capacity solutions in the long-term. Over the long-term, we would like to see meaningful utilization of our available capacity and better visibility from our customers into their potential future needs before we develop new prison capacity on a speculative basis. We will, however, respond to customer demand and may develop or expand correctional and detention facilities when we believe potential long-term returns justify the capital deployment, like the aforementioned expansion of our Otay Mesa Detention Center. We expect to continue to pursue investment opportunities in residential reentry centers and are in various stages of due diligence to complete additional acquisitions. The transactions that have not yet closed will also be subject to various customary closing conditions, and we can provide no assurance that any such transactions will ultimately be completed. We are also pursuing additional investment opportunities in other real estate assets with a bias toward those used to provide mission-critical governmental services, as well as other businesses that expand the range of solutions we provide to government partners, and expect to complete additional acquisitions that would further diversify our cash flows and generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders. Although we may finance such acquisitions with non-recourse secured debt, we will continue to pursue acquisitions financed with a combination of cash on hand, capacity under our revolving credit facility, unsecured debt, and equity.

Operating Activities

Our net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$322.9 million compared with \$341.3 million in 2017 and \$375.4 million in 2016. Cash provided by operating activities represents our net

income plus depreciation and amortization, changes in various components of working capital, and various non-cash charges. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities during 2017 was primarily due to the reduction in operating income when compared to the same period in the prior year.

Investing Activities

Our cash flow used in investing activities was \$291.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 and was primarily attributable to capital expenditures of \$121.6 million, including expenditures for facility development and expansions of \$58.2 million and \$63.4 million for facility maintenance and information technology capital expenditures. Our cash flow used in investing activities also included \$175.6 million primarily attributable to the acquisitions of RMOMS and Capital Commerce Center in the first quarter of 2018, the acquisitions of a portfolio of twelve leased properties, the SSA-Baltimore office building, and the NARA property in the third quarter of 2018, and the acquisition of RMSC in the fourth quarter of 2018, all as previously described herein.

Our cash flow used in investing activities was \$124.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and was primarily attributable to capital expenditures of \$73.7 million, including expenditures for facility development and expansions of \$17.6 million and \$56.1 million for facility maintenance and information technology capital expenditures. Our cash flow used in investing activities also included \$48.9 million primarily attributable to the acquisitions of two residential reentry centers in the first quarter of 2017, the acquisition of Center Point in the second quarter of 2017, the acquisitions of NBTC and a portfolio of four leased properties in the third quarter of 2017, and the acquisition of TTC in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Our cash flow used in investing activities was \$121.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and was primarily attributable to capital expenditures of \$93.4 million, including expenditures for facility development and expansions of \$41.8 million primarily related to the expansion project at our Red Rock Correctional Center, and \$51.6 million for facility maintenance and information technology capital expenditures. Our cash flow used in investing activities also included \$43.8 million attributable to the acquisitions of CMI and a residential reentry facility in California during the second quarter of 2016. Partially offsetting these cash outflows, we received proceeds of \$8.4 million primarily related to the sale of undeveloped land.

Financing Activities

Cash flow used in financing activities was \$9.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 and was primarily attributable to dividend payments of \$204.2 million and \$3.0 million for the purchase and retirement of common stock that was issued in connection with equity-based compensation. In addition, cash flow used in financing activities included \$7.8 million of scheduled principal repayments under our Term Loan and non-recourse mortgage notes and \$6.1 million of debt issuance and other refinancing and related costs. These payments were partially offset by \$206.3 million of net borrowings under our revolving credit facility and the proceeds from the issuances of the Capital Commerce Note and the Kansas Notes. The payments were also partially offset by \$7.8 million of proceeds from the sale/leaseback of our TransCor corporate office building in 2018.

Cash flow used in financing activities was \$202.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and was primarily attributable to dividend payments of \$200.3 million and \$5.8 million for the purchase and retirement of common stock that was issued in connection with equity-based compensation. In addition, cash flow used in financing activities included \$10.0 million of scheduled principal repayments under our Term Loan. These payments were partially offset by \$14.0 million of net borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

Cash flow used in financing activities was \$281.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and was primarily attributable to dividend payments of \$255.5 million and \$4.0 million for the purchase and retirement of common stock that was issued in connection with equity-based compensation. In addition, cash flow used in financing activities included \$11.8 million of cash payments associated with the financing components of the lease related to the South Texas Family Residential Center, \$4.0 million of net repayments under our revolving credit facility, and \$5.0 million of scheduled principal repayments under our Term Loan.

Funds from Operations

Funds From Operations, or FFO, is a widely accepted supplemental non-GAAP measure utilized to evaluate the operating performance of real estate companies. The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, defines FFO as net income computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses from sales of property and extraordinary items, plus depreciation and amortization of real estate and impairment of depreciable real estate and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures calculated to reflect funds from

operations on the same basis. We believe FFO is an important supplemental measure of our operating performance and believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of REITs, many of which present FFO when reporting results.

We also present Normalized FFO as an additional supplemental measure as we believe it is more reflective of our core operating performance. We may make adjustments to FFO from time to time for certain other income and expenses that we consider non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, even though such items may require cash settlement, because such items do not reflect a necessary component of our ongoing operations. Even though expenses associated with M&A may be recurring, the magnitude and timing fluctuate based on the timing and scope of M&A activity, and therefore, such expenses, which are not a necessary component of our ongoing operations, may not be comparable from period to period. Normalized FFO excludes the effects of such items.

FFO and Normalized FFO are supplemental non-GAAP financial measures of real estate companies' operating performances, which do not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and therefore should not be considered an alternative for net income or as a measure of liquidity. Our method of calculating FFO and Normalized FFO may be different from methods used by other REITs and, accordingly, may not be comparable to such other REITs.

Our reconciliation of net income to FFO and Normalized FFO for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS:			
Net income	\$ 159,207	\$ 178,040	\$ 219,919
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	101,771	95,902	94,346
Impairment of real estate assets	1,580	355	—
Funds From Operations	262,558	274,297	314,265
Expenses associated with debt refinancing			
transactions	1,016	—	—
Charges associated with adoption of tax reform	1,024	4,548	—
Expenses associated with mergers and acquisitions	3,096	2,530	1,586
Contingent consideration for acquisition of businesses	6,085	—	(2,000)
Restructuring charges	—	—	4,010
Goodwill and other impairments	—	259	—
Income tax benefit for special items	—	—	(215)
Normalized Funds From Operations	\$ 273,779	\$ 281,634	\$ 317,646

Contractual Obligations

The following schedule summarizes our contractual obligations by the indicated period as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

Payments Due By Year Ended December 31,

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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt	\$ 14,121	\$ 343,849	\$ 20,337	\$ 274,231	\$ 721,360	\$ 440,897	\$ 1,814,795
Interest on senior notes	61,887	54,879	47,857	47,524	26,580	90,698	329,425
Contractual facility developments and							
other commitments	89,549	10,604	—	—	—	—	100,153
South Texas Family Residential Center	50,808	50,947	36,888	—	—	—	138,643
Operating leases	2,971	3,596	4,094	3,289	2,426	21,510	37,886
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 219,336	\$ 463,875	\$ 109,176	\$ 325,044	\$ 750,366	\$ 553,105	\$ 2,420,902

The cash obligations in the table above do not include future cash obligations for variable interest expense associated with our Term Loan or the balance on 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 interest associated with the construction of the Lansing Correctional Facility as the debt was initially and partially drawn during 2018, and the timing and amount of the interest repayments will be based on the total amounts drawn by the date construction is complete. See Note 10 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for additional information concerning the terms of the indebtedness. The contractual facility developments included in the table above represent development projects for which we have already entered into a contract with a customer that obligates us to complete the 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. With respect to the South Texas Family Residential Center, the cash obligations included in the table above reflect the full contractual obligations of the lease of the site, excluding contingent payments, even though the lease agreement provides us with the ability to terminate if ICE terminates the amended inter-governmental service agreement associated with the facility.

We had \$24.0 million of letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2018 primarily to support our requirement to repay fees and claims under our self-insured 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 2018, 2017, or 2016.

INFLATION

Many of our 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. The contract with our outsourced food service vendor contains certain protections against increases in food costs.

SEASONALITY AND QUARTERLY RESULTS

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Because we are generally compensated for operating and managing correctional, detention, and reentry facilities at a 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 our unemployment taxes are recognized during the first quarter, when base wage rates reset for unemployment tax purposes. Finally, quarterly results are affected by government funding initiatives, acquisitions, 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 7A. 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 and Term Loan because the interest rates on our revolving credit facility and Term Loan are subject to fluctuations in the market. If the interest rate for our outstanding indebtedness under the revolving credit facility and Term Loan was 100 basis points higher or lower during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, our interest expense, net of amounts capitalized, would have been increased or decreased by \$3.6 million, \$5.0 million, and \$5.7 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, we had outstanding \$325.0 million of senior notes due 2020 with a fixed interest rate of 4.125%, \$350.0 million of senior notes due 2023 with a fixed interest rate of 4.625%, \$250.0 million of senior notes due 2022 with a fixed interest rate of 5.0%, and \$250.0 million of senior notes due 2027 with a fixed interest rate of 4.75%. We also had \$23.4 million outstanding under the Capital Commerce Note with a fixed interest rate of 4.5%, \$62.3 million outstanding under the Kansas Notes with a fixed interest rate of 4.43%, and \$155.5 million

outstanding under the SSA-Baltimore Note with a fixed interest rate of 4.5%. 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 instruments. See the risk factor discussion captioned "Rising interest rates would increase the cost of our variable rate debt" under Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more discussion on interest rate risks that may affect our financial condition.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The financial statements and supplementary data required by Regulation S-X are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K commencing on Page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure 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 Annual 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 Annual 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.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
 - (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company;
- and

(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework released in 2013. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2018, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. That report begins on page 88.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth fiscal quarter of 2018 that have materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of CoreCivic, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited CoreCivic, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, CoreCivic, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the 2018 consolidated financial statements of the Company and our report dated February 25, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance

with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Nashville, Tennessee

February 25, 2019

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Dividend Declared for First Quarter 2019

On February 21, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors declared a dividend for the first quarter of 2019 of \$0.44 per share to be paid on April 15, 2019 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on April 1, 2019.

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by this Item 10 will appear in, and is hereby incorporated by reference from, the information under the headings "Proposal 1 – Election of Directors-Directors Standing for Election," "Executive Officers-Information Concerning Executive Officers Who Are Not Directors," "Corporate Governance – Board of Directors Meetings and Committees," "Corporate Governance – Independence and Financial Literacy of Audit Committee Members," and "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management – Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in our definitive proxy statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Our Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct applicable to the members of our Board of Directors and our officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. In addition, the Board of Directors has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines and charters for our Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Compensation Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee and Executive Committee. You can access our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, Corporate Governance Guidelines and current committee charters under the "Investor Relations" tab on our website at www.corecivic.com.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE
COMPENSATION.

The information required by this Item 11 will appear in, and is hereby incorporated by reference from, the information under the headings "Executive and Director Compensation" in our definitive proxy statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND
RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by this Item 12 will appear in, and is hereby incorporated by reference from, the information under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management – Ownership of Common Stock" in our definitive proxy statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2018 regarding compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Number of	Weighted –	Number of
	Securities	Average	Securities
	to be Issued	Exercise Price	Remaining
	Upon Exercise	of Outstanding	Available
	of Outstanding	Options	for Future

Options

Issuance

Under Equity

Compensation

Plans (Excluding

Securities

Reflected in

Column

(a))

Equity compensation plans approved by

stockholders	706,504	\$ 20.32	6,969,521	(1)
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Equity compensation plans not approved by

stockholders	—	—	—	
--------------	---	---	---	--

Total	706,504	\$ 20.32	6,969,521	
-------	---------	----------	-----------	--

(1) Reflects shares of common stock available for issuance under our Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan and our Non-Employee Directors' Compensation Plan, the only equity compensation plans approved by our stockholders under which we continue to grant awards.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required by this Item 13 will appear in, and is hereby incorporated by reference from, the information under the heading "Corporate Governance – Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" and "Corporate Governance – Director Independence" in our definitive proxy statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by this Item 14 will appear in, and is hereby incorporated by reference from, the information under the heading "Proposal 2 – Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in our definitive proxy statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report:

(1) Financial Statements:

The financial statements as set forth under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been filed herewith, beginning on page F-1 of this Annual Report.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

Schedule III-Real Estate Assets and Accumulated Depreciation.

Information with respect to this item begins on page F-45 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Other schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is given in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits:

The following exhibits marked with an * are filed herewith. Exhibits marked with ** are furnished herewith. Other exhibits have previously been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") and are incorporated herein by reference:

- 3.1 Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on May 20, 2013 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.2 Articles of Amendment of the Company (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on November 10, 2016 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 3.3 Ninth Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (previously filed as Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 22, 2018 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.1 Specimen of certificate representing shares of the Company's Common Stock (previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on November 10, 2016 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.2 Indenture (2020 Notes), dated as of April 4, 2013, by and among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (previously filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on April 8, 2013 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.3 Indenture (2023 Notes), dated as of April 4, 2013, by and among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (previously filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on April 8, 2013 and incorporated herein by this reference).

- 4.4 Indenture (2022 Notes and 2027 Notes), dated as of September 25, 2015, by and between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on September 25, 2015 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.5 Form of 4.125% Senior Note due 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.2 hereof).
- 4.6 Form of 4.625% Senior Note due 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.3 hereof).
- 4.7 Form of 5.00% Senior Note due 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.11 hereof).
- Form of 4.75% Senior Note due 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.12 hereof).

4.8

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- 4.9 Supplemental Indenture (2020 Notes), dated as of September 4, 2013, by and among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on November 7, 2013 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.10 Supplemental Indenture (2023 Notes), dated as of September 4, 2013, by and among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (previously filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on November 7, 2013 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.11 First Supplemental Indenture (2022 Notes), dated as of September 25, 2015, by and among the Company, certain of its subsidiaries, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (previously filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on September 25, 2015 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.12 Second Supplemental Indenture (2027 Notes), dated as of October 13, 2017, by and among the Company, the Guarantors, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (previously filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on October 13, 2017 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.13 Schedule of additional Supplemental Indentures (2020 Notes), relating to the Supplemental Indenture in Exhibit 4.9 hereof (previously filed as Exhibit 4.11 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 25, 2016 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.14 Schedule of additional Supplemental Indentures (2023 Notes), relating to the Supplemental Indenture in Exhibit 4.10 hereof (previously filed as Exhibit 4.12 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 25, 2016 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 4.15 Schedule of additional Supplemental Indentures (2022 Notes), relating to the Supplemental Indenture in Exhibit 4.11 hereof (previously filed as Exhibit 4.13 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 25, 2016 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.1 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 17, 2018. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on April 18, 2018 and incorporated herein by this reference.)
- 10.2 The Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on March 12, 2004 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.3 Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on November 5, 2004 and incorporated herein by this reference).

10.4

First Amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on August 7, 2008 and incorporated herein by this reference).

- 10.5 Second Amendment to Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan of the Company (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on August 18, 2009 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.6 The Company's Non-Employee Directors' Compensation Plan (previously filed as Appendix C to the Company's definitive Proxy Statement relating to its Annual Meeting of Stockholders (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on April 11, 2003 and incorporated herein by this reference).

- 10.7 Form of Employee Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on March 7, 2006 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.8 Form of Director Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on August 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.9 The Company's 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on May 11, 2007 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.10 Form of Executive Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Company's 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 21, 2008 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.11 Amended Form of Executive Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Company's 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 23, 2009 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.12 Form of Director Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement for the Company's 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 21, 2008 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.13 The Company's Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on May 17, 2011 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.14 Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for the Company's Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on March 21, 2012 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.15 Form of Non-Employee Directors Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement with deferral provisions for the Company's Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on March 21, 2012 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.16 Form of Non-Employee Directors Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for the Company's Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on March 21, 2012 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.17 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for the Company's Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan (Time-Vesting Form for Executive Officers) (previously filed as Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 27, 2013 and incorporated herein by this reference).

- 10.18 Amended and Restated Non-Employee Director Deferred Compensation Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on August 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.19 Amendment to the Amended and Restated Non-Employee Director Deferred Compensation Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.35 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 24, 2010 and incorporated herein by this reference).

- 10.20 Amended and Restated Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on August 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.21 Form of Indemnification Agreement (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on August 18, 2009 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.22 Restricted Stock Unit Award Cancellation Agreement, dated as of September 27, 2016, with Damon T. Hininger (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on September 27, 2016 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.23 Form of Executive Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2018 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Current Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 22, 2018 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.24 Letter Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2017, with Harley G. Lappin (previously filed as Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Current Report on Form 10-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on February 22, 2018 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 10.25 Amended and Restated ATM Equity OfferingSM Sales Agreement, dated August 28, 2018 (previously filed as Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File no. 001-16109), filed with the Commission on August 28, 2018 and incorporated herein by this reference).
- 21.1* Subsidiaries of the Company.
- 23.1* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 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

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

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

CORECIVIC, INC.

Date: February 25, 2019 By: /s/ Damon T. Hininger
Damon T. Hininger, President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Damon T. Hininger February 25, 2019
Damon T. Hininger, President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer and Director)

/s/ David M. Garfinkle February 25, 2019
David M. Garfinkle, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ Mark A. Emkes February 25, 2019
Mark A. Emkes, Chairman of the Board of Directors

/s/ Donna M. Alvarado February 25, 2019
Donna M. Alvarado, Director

/s/ Robert J. Dennis February 25, 2019
Robert J. Dennis, Director

/s/ Stacia A. Hylton February 25, 2019
Stacia A. Hylton, Director

/s/ Harley G. Lappin February 25, 2019
Harley G. Lappin, Director

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/s/ Anne L. Mariucci February 25, 2019
Anne L. Mariucci, Director

/s/ Thurgood Marshall, Jr. February 25, 2019
Thurgood Marshall, Jr., Director

/s/ Devin I. Murphy February 25, 2019
Devin I. Murphy, Director

/s/ Charles L. Overby February 25, 2019
Charles L. Overby, Director

/s/ John R. Prann, Jr. February 25, 2019
John R. Prann, Jr., Director

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements of CoreCivic, Inc. and Subsidiaries

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
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<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-7

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of CoreCivic, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CoreCivic, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(2) (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 25, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material

misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2002.
Nashville, Tennessee
February 25, 2019

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$52,802	\$52,183
Restricted cash	21,335	—
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$2,542 and \$782, respectively	270,597	254,188
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	28,791	21,119
Total current assets	373,525	327,490
Real estate and related assets:		
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,516,664		
and \$1,393,066, respectively	2,830,589	2,546,844
Other real estate assets	247,223	255,605
Goodwill	48,169	40,927
Non-current deferred tax assets	14,947	12,814
Other assets	141,207	88,718
Total assets	\$3,655,660	\$3,272,398
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$350,087	\$277,804
Income taxes payable	2,188	3,034
Current portion of long-term debt	14,121	10,000
Total current liabilities	366,396	290,838
Long-term debt, net	1,787,555	1,437,187
Deferred revenue	26,102	39,735
Other liabilities	60,548	53,030
Total liabilities	2,240,601	1,820,790
Commitments and contingencies		
Preferred stock – \$0.01 par value; 50,000 shares authorized; none issued		
and outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	—	—
Common stock – \$0.01 par value; 300,000 shares authorized;		
118,674 and 118,204 shares issued and outstanding		
at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	1,187	1,182
Additional paid-in capital	1,807,202	1,794,713
Accumulated deficit	(393,330)	(344,287)
Total stockholders' equity	1,415,059	1,451,608
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,655,660	\$3,272,398

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

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CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
REVENUES	\$1,835,766	\$1,765,498	\$1,849,785
EXPENSES:			
Operating	1,315,250	1,249,537	1,275,586
General and administrative	106,865	107,822	107,027
Depreciation and amortization	156,501	147,129	166,746
Contingent consideration for acquisition of businesses	6,085	—	—
Restructuring charges	—	—	4,010
Asset impairments	1,580	614	—
	1,586,281	1,505,102	1,553,369
OPERATING INCOME	249,485	260,396	296,416
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:			
Interest expense, net	80,753	68,535	67,755
Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions	1,016	—	—
Other (income) expense	156	(90)	489
	81,925	68,445	68,244
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	167,560	191,951	228,172
Income tax expense	(8,353)	(13,911)	(8,253)
NET INCOME	\$159,207	\$178,040	\$219,919
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$1.34	\$1.51	\$1.87
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$1.34	\$1.50	\$1.87
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE	\$1.72	\$1.68	\$2.04

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

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 159,207	\$ 178,040	\$ 219,919
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	156,501	147,129	166,746
Asset impairments	1,580	614	—
Amortization of debt issuance costs and other non-cash interest	3,419	3,222	3,147
Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions	1,016	—	—
Deferred income taxes	(4,436)	921	(3,911)
Other expenses and non-cash items	7,909	4,267	5,265
Non-cash revenue and other income	(14,509)	(14,528)	(8,518)
Income tax benefit of equity compensation	—	—	(1,479)
Non-cash equity compensation	13,132	13,286	17,903
Changes in assets and liabilities, net:			
Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other assets	(19,470)	(13,913)	14,059
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	19,377	21,339	(39,403)
Income taxes payable	(846)	948	1,645
Net cash provided by operating activities	322,880	341,325	375,373
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Expenditures for facility development and expansions	(58,239)	(17,576)	(41,816)
Expenditures for other capital improvements	(63,438)	(56,168)	(51,647)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(175,588)	(48,867)	(43,769)
Proceeds from sale of assets	12,911	970	8,412
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(6,703)	(3,605)	4,643
Payments received on direct financing lease and notes receivable	—	684	2,539
Net cash used in investing activities	(291,057)	(124,562)	(121,638)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuance of debt and borrowings from credit facility	809,831	475,500	389,000
Scheduled principal repayments	(7,816)	(10,000)	(5,000)
Other principal repayments of debt	(603,500)	(461,500)	(393,000)
Payment of debt issuance and other refinancing and related costs	(6,087)	(4,169)	(68)
Payment of lease obligations	(3,744)	(2,483)	(11,789)
Contingent consideration for acquisition of businesses	(1,500)	—	(5,073)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,367	6,534	2,638
Proceeds from sale/leaseback	7,783	—	—
Purchase and retirement of common stock	(3,005)	(5,847)	(4,006)
Income tax benefit of equity compensation	—	—	1,479
Dividends paid	(204,198)	(200,326)	(255,496)
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,869)	(202,291)	(281,315)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS	21,954	14,472	(27,580)

AND RESTRICTED CASH			
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH,			
beginning of period	52,183	37,711	65,291
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH,			
end of period	\$74,137	\$52,183	\$37,711
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Debt assumed on acquisition of property	\$157,280	\$—	\$—
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest (net of amounts capitalized of \$994, \$0, and \$552			
in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively)	\$71,787	\$57,485	\$55,966
Income taxes paid (refunded), net	\$13,303	\$8,089	\$(2,137)

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

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

(in thousands)

	Common Shares	Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2015	117,232	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,762,394	\$ (300,818)	\$ 1,462,748
Net income	—	—	—	219,919	219,919
Retirement of common stock	(135)	(1)	(4,005)	—	(4,006)
Dividends declared on common stock (\$2.04 per share)	—	—	—	(241,721)	(241,721)
Restricted stock compensation, net of forfeitures	(1)	—	17,735	57	17,792
Stock option compensation expense, net of forfeitures	—	—	111	—	111
Income tax benefit of equity compensation	—	—	1,479	—	1,479
Restricted stock grants	318	3	—	—	3
Stock options exercised	140	2	2,636	—	2,638
Balance as of December 31, 2016	117,554	\$ 1,176	\$ 1,780,350	\$ (322,563)	\$ 1,458,963
Net income	—	—	—	178,040	178,040
Retirement of common stock	(176)	(2)	(5,845)	—	(5,847)
Dividends declared on common stock (\$1.68 per share)	—	—	—	(199,764)	(199,764)
Restricted stock compensation, net of forfeitures	—	—	13,286	—	13,286
Restricted stock grants	513	5	(5)	—	—
Stock options exercised	313	3	6,927	—	6,930
Balance as of December 31, 2017	118,204	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,794,713	\$ (344,287)	\$ 1,451,608
Net income	—	—	—	159,207	159,207
Retirement of common stock	(139)	(1)	(3,004)	—	(3,005)
Dividends declared on common stock (\$1.72 per share)	—	—	—	(205,675)	(205,675)
Restricted stock compensation, net of forfeitures	—	—	13,132	—	13,132
Restricted stock grants	462	5	(5)	—	—
Stock options exercised	147	1	2,366	—	2,367
Cumulative effect of adoption of new accounting standard	—	—	—	(2,575)	(2,575)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	118,674	\$ 1,187	\$ 1,807,202	\$ (393,330)	\$ 1,415,059

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

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CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

CoreCivic, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the "Company" or "CoreCivic") is the nation's largest owner of partnership correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities and one of the largest prison operators in the United States. The Company also believes it is the largest private owner of real estate used by U.S. government agencies. Through three segments, CoreCivic Safety, CoreCivic Community, and CoreCivic Properties, the Company provides a broad range of solutions to government partners that serve the public good through corrections and detention management, a growing network of residential reentry centers to help address America's recidivism crisis, and government real estate solutions. As of December 31, 2018, through its CoreCivic Safety segment, the Company operated 51 correctional and detention facilities, 44 of which the Company owned, with a total design capacity of approximately 73,000 beds. Through its CoreCivic Community segment, the Company owned and operated 26 residential reentry centers with a total design capacity of approximately 5,000 beds. In addition, through its CoreCivic Properties segment, the Company owned 27 properties leased to third parties and used by government agencies, totaling 2.3 million square feet.

In addition to providing fundamental residential services, CoreCivic's correctional, detention, and reentry facilities offer a variety of rehabilitation and educational programs, including basic education, faith-based services, life skills and employment training, and substance abuse treatment. These services are intended to help reduce recidivism and to prepare offenders for their successful reentry into society upon their release. CoreCivic also provides or makes available to offenders certain health care (including medical, dental, and mental health services), food services, and work and recreational programs.

CoreCivic began operating as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") effective January 1, 2013. The Company provides services and conducts other business activities through taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRSs"). A TRS is a subsidiary of a REIT that is subject to applicable corporate income tax and certain qualification requirements. The Company's use of TRSs permits CoreCivic to engage in certain business activities in which the REIT may not engage directly, so long as these activities are conducted in entities that elect to be treated as TRSs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and enable CoreCivic to, among other things, provide correctional services at facilities it owns and at facilities owned by its government partners. A TRS is not subject to the distribution requirements applicable to REITs so it may retain income generated by its operations for reinvestment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and include the accounts of CoreCivic on a consolidated basis with its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the segmented data to conform to the 2018 presentation. An immaterial reclassification has also been made to the consolidated balance sheets in 2017 to properly record \$255.6 million in assets, accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 853, "Service Concession Arrangements", as other real estate assets, previously reported as property and equipment, net. CoreCivic believes the impact of these

adjustments was immaterial as they had no impact to the Company's consolidated statements of operations, total assets or liabilities, or statements of cash flows.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

CoreCivic considers all liquid deposits and investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

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Restricted Cash

Restricted Cash at December 31, 2018 included deposit accounts totaling \$17.2 million to ensure the timely completion of construction of the Lansing Correctional Facility and related debt service, as further discussed in Notes 5 and 10. Restricted cash at December 31, 2018 also included \$4.1 million to ensure the timely payment of certain operating expenses, capital expenditures and debt service associated with the SSA-Baltimore property, also as further discussed in Notes 5 and 10. The restricted cash accounts are required under the terms of the indebtedness securing such properties.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, accounts receivable of \$270.6 million and \$254.2 million, respectively, were net of allowances for doubtful accounts totaling \$2.5 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. Accounts receivable consist primarily of amounts due from federal, state, and local government agencies for the utilization of CoreCivic's properties, as well as for operating and managing the Company's correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities.

Accounts receivable are stated at estimated net realizable value. CoreCivic recognizes allowances for doubtful accounts to ensure receivables are not overstated due to uncollectibility. Bad debt reserves are maintained for customers based on a variety of factors, including the length of time receivables are past due, significant one-time events, and historical experience. If circumstances related to customers change, estimates of the recoverability of receivables would be further adjusted.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Assets acquired by CoreCivic in conjunction with acquisitions are recorded at estimated fair market value at the time of purchase. Betterments, renewals and significant repairs that extend the life of an asset are capitalized; other repair and maintenance costs are expensed. Interest is capitalized to the asset to which it relates in connection with the construction or expansion of real estate properties. Construction costs directly associated with the development of a property are capitalized as part of the cost of the development project. Such costs are written-off to expense whenever a project is abandoned. The cost and accumulated depreciation applicable to assets retired are removed from the accounts and the gain or loss on disposition is recognized in income. Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful lives of depreciable assets using the straight-line method. Useful lives for property and equipment are as follows:

Land improvements	5 – 20 years
Buildings and improvements	5 – 50 years
Equipment and software	3 – 10 years
Office furniture and fixtures	5 years

Other Real Estate Assets

Other real estate assets are accounted for in accordance with ASC 853. ASC 853 stipulates that the facilities subject to the standard may not be accounted for as a lease, nor should the infrastructure used in the service concession

arrangement be recognized as property and equipment by the operating entity. Instead, the contracts should be accounted for under the applicable revenue standards. The Company owns four facilities that are accounted for as service concession arrangements. The facilities accounted for under ASC 853 were constructed in periods prior to 2013.

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and its subsequent corresponding update, ASC 606. For facilities which CoreCivic constructed for the public entity, two separate and distinct performance obligations exist. Service revenue is recognized as provided. All revenues and costs related to the construction of the facilities were recognized upon adoption of ASC 606. Revenue recognized related to the construction of the facilities for which cash has not yet been received is recorded as a contract asset and is amortized and evaluated for impairment on an on-

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going basis. For facilities contributed to a service contract, the cost of the facility is accounted for as costs to fulfill the service contract and the cost is recognized over the term of the service contract. The costs related to contract assets and costs to fulfill the service contracts are recoverable if the contract is terminated or not renewed due to the existence of residual interest options.

Prior to the adoption of ASC 606, other real estate assets were stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization. These assets represent the cost of all infrastructure to be transferred to the public entity grantors should the grantors exercise their residual interest. The costs related to the facilities constructed for a governmental entity were deferred as an other real estate asset, and the deferred costs were amortized in proportion to revenue recognized over the term of the related services arrangement. The costs related to the facilities that were constructed before entering into the service concession arrangement were amortized in proportion to revenue recognized over the term of the related service contract as an investment in the service contract.

Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets Other Than Goodwill

Long-lived assets other than goodwill are reviewed for impairment when circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. When circumstances indicate an asset may not be recoverable, impairment is recognized when the estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset or group of assets is less than their carrying value. If impairment exists, an adjustment is made to write the asset down to its fair value, and a loss is recorded as the difference between the carrying value and fair value. Fair values are determined based on quoted market values, comparable sales data, discounted cash flows or internal and external appraisals, as applicable.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the net assets of businesses acquired. As further discussed in Note 3, goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually using a fair-value based approach.

Investment in Affiliates

Investments in affiliates that are equal to or less than 50%-owned over which CoreCivic can exercise significant influence are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Investments under the equity method are recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted for contributions, distributions, and net income attributable to the Company's ownership based on the governing agreement.

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs, excluding those costs incurred related to CoreCivic's revolving credit facility, are presented as a direct deduction from the face amount of the related liability in the consolidated balance sheets. Debt issuance costs related to the Company's revolving credit facility are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Generally, debt issuance costs are capitalized and amortized into interest expense using the interest method, or on a straight-line basis over the term of the related debt, if not materially different than the interest method. However, certain debt issuance costs incurred in connection with debt refinancings are charged to expense in accordance with ASC 470-50, "Modifications and Extinguishments".

Revenue Recognition

CoreCivic maintains contracts with certain governmental entities to manage their facilities for fixed per diem rates. CoreCivic also maintains contracts with various federal, state, and local governmental entities for the housing of offenders in company-owned facilities at fixed per diem rates or monthly fixed rates. These contracts usually

contain expiration dates with renewal options ranging from annual to multi-year renewals. Most of these contracts have current terms that require renewal every two to five years. Additionally, most facility management contracts contain clauses that allow the government agency to terminate a contract without cause, and are generally subject to legislative appropriations. CoreCivic generally expects to renew these contracts for periods consistent with the remaining renewal options allowed by the contracts or other reasonable extensions; however, no assurance can be given that such renewals will be obtained. Fixed monthly rate revenue is recorded in the month earned and fixed per diem revenue, including revenue under

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those contracts that include guaranteed minimum populations, is recorded based on the per diem rate multiplied by the number of offenders housed or guaranteed during the respective period.

CoreCivic recognizes any additional management service revenues upon completion of services provided to the customer. Certain of the government agencies also have the authority to audit and investigate CoreCivic's contracts with them. If the agency determines that CoreCivic has improperly allocated costs to a specific contract or otherwise was unable to perform certain contractual services, CoreCivic may not be reimbursed for those costs and could be required to refund the amount of any such costs that have been reimbursed, or to pay liquidated damages. In these instances, the amounts required to be returned to the customer are classified as reductions to revenue. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2014-09, in the first quarter of 2018, as further described in "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" hereafter, these amounts were reflected as operating expenses.

Rental revenue is recognized in accordance with ASC 840, "Leases". In accordance with ASC 840, minimum rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. Leasehold incentives are recognized as a reduction to rental revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. Rental revenue associated with expense reimbursements from tenants is recognized in the period that the related expenses are incurred based upon the tenant lease provision.

Other revenue consists primarily of ancillary revenues associated with operating correctional, detention and residential reentry facilities, such as commissary, phone, and vending sales, and is recorded in the period the goods and services are provided. Revenues generated from prisoner transportation services for governmental agencies are recorded in the period the inmates have been transported to their destination.

Self-Funded Insurance Reserves

CoreCivic is significantly self-insured for employee health, workers' compensation, automobile liability claims, and general liability claims. As such, CoreCivic's insurance expense is largely dependent on claims experience and CoreCivic's ability to control its claims experience. CoreCivic has consistently accrued the estimated liability for employee health insurance based on its history of claims experience and time lag between the incident date and the date the cost is paid by CoreCivic. CoreCivic has accrued the estimated liability for workers' compensation claims based on an actuarially determined liability, discounted to the net present value of the outstanding liabilities, using a combination of actuarial methods used to project ultimate losses, and the Company's automobile insurance claims based on estimated development factors on claims incurred. The liability for employee health, workers' compensation, and automobile insurance includes estimates for both claims incurred and for claims incurred but not reported. CoreCivic records litigation reserves related to general liability matters for which it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the range of such loss can be estimated. These estimates could change in the future.

Income Taxes

CoreCivic began operating in compliance with REIT requirements for federal income tax purposes effective January 1, 2013. As a REIT, the Company generally is not subject to corporate level federal income tax on taxable income it distributes to its stockholders as long as it meets the organizational and operational requirements under the REIT rules. However, certain subsidiaries have made an election to be treated as TRSs in conjunction with the Company's REIT election. The TRS elections permit CoreCivic to engage in certain business activities in which the REIT may not engage directly, so long as these activities are conducted in entities that elect to be treated as TRSs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. A TRS is subject to federal and state income taxes on the income from these activities and therefore, CoreCivic includes a provision for taxes in its consolidated financial statements.

Income taxes are accounted for under the provisions of ASC 740, "Income Taxes". ASC 740 generally requires CoreCivic 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 using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and

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liabilities is recognized in the statement of operations in the period that includes the enactment date. Realization of the future tax benefits related to deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including CoreCivic'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.

CoreCivic's deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current in the consolidated balance sheets. See Note 12 for further discussion of the significant components of CoreCivic's deferred tax assets and liabilities and the impact on deferred tax assets and liabilities that resulted from the lower corporate tax rates enacted under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("the TCJA") in December 2017.

Income tax contingencies are accounted for under the provisions of ASC 740. 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.

Foreign Currency Transactions

CoreCivic has extended a working capital loan to Agecroft Prison Management, Ltd. ("APM"), the operator of a correctional facility in Salford, England previously owned by a subsidiary of CoreCivic. The working capital loan is denominated in British pounds; consequently, CoreCivic adjusts these receivables to the current exchange rate at each balance sheet date and recognizes the unrealized currency gain or loss in current period earnings. See Note 7 for further discussion of CoreCivic's relationship with APM.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

To meet the reporting requirements of ASC 825, "Financial Instruments", regarding fair value of financial instruments, CoreCivic calculates the estimated fair value of financial instruments using market interest rates, quoted market prices of similar instruments, or discounted cash flow techniques with observable Level 1 inputs for publicly traded debt and Level 2 inputs for all other financial instruments, as defined in ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement". At December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no material differences between the carrying amounts and the estimated fair values of CoreCivic's financial instruments, other than as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018		2017	
	Carrying		Carrying	
	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value
Note receivable from APM	\$2,887	\$4,037	\$3,059	\$4,511
Debt	\$(1,814,795)	\$(1,744,045)	\$(1,459,000)	\$(1,490,063)

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and those differences could be material.

Concentration of Credit Risks

CoreCivic's credit risks relate primarily to cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are primarily held in bank accounts and overnight investments.

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CoreCivic maintains deposits of cash in excess of federally insured limits with certain financial institutions. CoreCivic's accounts receivable represents amounts due primarily from governmental agencies. CoreCivic's financial instruments are subject to the possibility of loss in carrying value as a result of either the failure of other parties to perform according to their contractual obligations or changes in market prices that make the instruments less valuable.

CoreCivic derives its revenues primarily from amounts earned under federal, state, and local government contracts. For each of the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, federal correctional and detention authorities represented 48%, 48%, and 52%, respectively, of CoreCivic's total revenue. Federal correctional and detention authorities consist primarily of the Federal Bureau of Prisons ("BOP"), the United States Marshals Service ("USMS"), and ICE. The BOP accounted for 6%, 7%, and 9% of total revenue for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. The USMS accounted for 17%, 16%, and 15% of total revenue for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. ICE accounted for 25%, 25%, and 28% of total revenue for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. These federal customers have management contracts at facilities CoreCivic owns and at facilities CoreCivic manages but does not own. State revenues from contracts at correctional, detention, and residential reentry facilities that CoreCivic operates represented 39%, 41%, and 38% of total revenue during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. The USMS and ICE generated 10% or more of total revenue during 2018, 2017, or 2016. Although the revenue generated from each of these agencies is derived from numerous management contracts and various types of properties, i.e. correctional, detention, reentry, and leased, the loss of one or more of such contracts could have a material adverse impact on CoreCivic's financial condition and results of operations.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Restricted Stock and Units

CoreCivic accounts for restricted stock-based compensation under the recognition and measurement principles of ASC 718, "Compensation-Stock Compensation". CoreCivic amortizes the fair market value as of the grant date of restricted stock unit awards over the vesting period using the straight-line method. The fair market value of performance-based restricted stock units is amortized over the vesting period as long as CoreCivic expects to meet the performance criteria. If achievement of the performance criteria becomes improbable, an adjustment is made to reverse the expense previously recognized. The Company estimates the number of awards expected to be forfeited and adjusts the estimate when it is likely to change.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which establishes a single, comprehensive revenue recognition standard for all contracts with customers. For public reporting entities such as CoreCivic, ASU 2014-09 was originally effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and early adoption of the ASU was not permitted. In July 2015, the FASB agreed to defer the effective date of the ASU for public reporting entities by one year, or to interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. In summary, the core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. Companies are allowed to select between two transition methods: (1) a full retrospective transition method with the application of the new guidance to each prior reporting period presented, or (2) a modified retrospective transition method that recognizes the cumulative effect on prior periods at the date of adoption together with additional footnote disclosures. CoreCivic adopted the standard in the first quarter of 2018 and utilized the modified retrospective transition method upon adoption. Upon adoption of ASC 606, the Company adopted the practical expedient that there is not a significant financing component to contracts accounted for under ASC 853, as the term of each contract is less than one year. CoreCivic completed its analysis of the various contracts and revenue streams and concluded that the adoption of the ASU does not have a material impact

on the Company's results of operations or financial position and its related financial statement disclosure.

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In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)", which requires lessees to put most leases on their balance sheets but recognize expenses on their income statements in a manner similar to current accounting requirements. ASU 2016-02 also eliminates current real estate-specific provisions for all entities. For lessors, the ASU modifies the classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases. For finance leases and operating leases, a lessee should recognize on the balance sheet a liability to make lease payments and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, with each initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. For public reporting entities such as CoreCivic, guidance in ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption of the ASU is permitted. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, "Targeted Improvements – Leases (Topic 842)", which permits entities to adopt a new transition method whereby the modified retrospective transition method would allow companies to recognize the cumulative-effect adjustment in the period of adoption rather than the earliest period presented and continue to apply the legacy guidance in ASC 840 in the comparative periods presented. Further, ASU 2018-11 also allows entities to elect, by class of underlying asset, to not separate non-lease components from the associated lease components when certain criteria are met. Adoption will result in an increase in its long-term assets and liabilities for leases where the Company is the lessee. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-02, a portion of the rental payments for the South Texas Family Residential Center was classified as depreciation and interest expense in accordance with ASC 840-40-55, formerly Emerging Issues Task Force No. 97-10, "The Effect of Lessee Involvement in Asset Construction." Upon adoption of ASU 2016-02, all rental payments associated with this lease will be classified as operating expenses. CoreCivic expects to elect to adopt the package of available practical expedients that permits lessees and lessors to not reassess certain items, including whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, lease classification of any expired or existing leases, and initial direct costs for any expired or existing leases.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, "Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory", which requires companies to recognize the income tax effects of intercompany sales or transfers of assets, other than inventory, in the income statement as income tax expense when the sale or transfer occurs. The new guidance is effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. The guidance requires companies to apply a modified retrospective approach with a cumulative catch-up adjustment to opening retained earnings in the period of adoption. In the period of adoption, companies will write off any income tax effects that had been deferred from past intercompany transactions involving non-inventory assets to opening retained earnings. CoreCivic adopted the new standard in the first quarter of 2018 and wrote off approximately \$2.6 million of prepaid taxes to accumulated deficit as a result of intercompany transactions between the REIT and one of its TRSs.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, "Statement of Cash Flows – Restricted Cash", which requires entities to show the changes in the total of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. For public reporting entities such as CoreCivic, the guidance is to be applied retrospectively and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those years. CoreCivic adopted the new standard in the first quarter of 2018.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") did not, or are not expected to, have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

3. GOODWILL

ASC 350, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other", establishes accounting and reporting requirements for goodwill and other intangible assets. ASU 2017-04, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test of Goodwill Impairment", issued by the FASB in January 2017, simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill, as further described hereafter. Goodwill was \$48.2 million and \$40.9 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017,

respectively. Of these amounts, goodwill was \$7.9 million as of both December 31, 2018 and 2017 for the Company's CoreCivic Safety segment, and was \$40.3 million and \$33.0 million, respectively, for its CoreCivic Community segment. This goodwill was established in connection with multiple business combination transactions.

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Under the provisions of ASC 350, a company performs a qualitative assessment that may allow it to skip the annual two-step impairment test. Under ASC 350, 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, a company 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.

ASU 2017-04 eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill by performing a hypothetical application of the acquisition method as of the date of the impairment test to measure a goodwill impairment charge. This requirement is the second step in the annual two-step quantitative impairment test required under ASC 350. Instead, entities will recognize an impairment charge based on the first step of the quantitative impairment test currently required, which is the measurement of the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value. Entities will still have the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if the quantitative impairment test is necessary. For public reporting entities such as CoreCivic, guidance in ASU 2017-04 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those years. Early adoption of the ASU is allowed for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates on or after January 1, 2017. CoreCivic adopted ASU 2017-04 in the third quarter of 2018. CoreCivic performed its impairment tests during the fourth quarter, in connection with CoreCivic's annual budgeting process, and concluded no impairments had occurred. CoreCivic will perform these impairment tests at least annually and whenever circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable.

In March 2017, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice ("TDCJ") notified CoreCivic that, in light of the current economic climate, as well as the fiscal constraints and budget outlook for the next biennium, the TDCJ would not be awarding the contract for the Bartlett State Jail. The TDCJ had previously solicited proposals for the rebid of the Bartlett facility, along with three other facilities that CoreCivic managed for the state of Texas. The managed-only contracts at the four facilities were scheduled to expire in August 2017. However, in collaboration with the TDCJ, the decision was made to close the Bartlett facility on June 24, 2017. In anticipation of the termination of the contract and closing of the Bartlett facility, CoreCivic recorded an asset impairment of \$0.3 million during the first quarter of 2017 for the write-off of goodwill associated with the facility. During the third quarter of 2017, CoreCivic was notified that the TDCJ selected other operators for the three remaining facilities the Company managed for the state of Texas. CoreCivic had no goodwill associated with these three facilities.

4. REAL ESTATE AND RELATED ASSETS

At December 31, 2018, CoreCivic owned 70 correctional, detention, and residential reentry real estate properties, and 27 properties leased to third parties. At December 31, 2018, CoreCivic also managed seven correctional and detention facilities owned by governmental agencies.

Property and equipment, at cost, consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Land and improvements	\$294,774	\$258,244
Buildings and improvements	3,490,725	3,219,422
Equipment and software	432,196	399,630
Office furniture and fixtures	34,968	34,510

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Construction in progress	94,590	28,104
	4,347,253	3,939,910
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,516,664)	(1,393,066)
	\$2,830,589	\$2,546,844

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Construction in progress primarily consists of correctional facilities under construction or expansion. Interest is capitalized on construction in progress and amounted to \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million in 2018 and 2016, respectively. There was no interest capitalized on construction in progress in 2017.

Depreciation expense was \$152.0 million, \$145.7 million, and \$165.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

Ten of the facilities owned by CoreCivic are subject to options that allow various governmental agencies to purchase those facilities. Certain of these options to purchase are based on a depreciated book value while others are based on a fair market value calculation. Four of the facilities that are subject to options are accounted for in accordance with ASC 853 and are recorded in other real estate assets in the consolidated balance sheets, as further described in Note 2. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic had approximately \$247.2 million in other real estate assets, including \$150.1 million accounted for as a contract cost and \$97.1 million accounted for as costs of fulfilling the related service contract. As of December 31, 2017, CoreCivic had approximately \$255.6 million in other real estate assets, including \$152.8 million accounted for as a contract cost and \$102.8 million accounted for as an investment in the related service contract.

CoreCivic leases land and buildings for multiple properties under operating leases that expire over varying dates through 2034.

CoreCivic leases the South Texas Family Residential Center and the site upon which it was constructed from a third-party lessor. CoreCivic's lease agreement with the lessor is over a base period concurrent with an IGSA with ICE which was amended in October 2016, as further described in Note 11. However, ICE can terminate the agreement for convenience or non-appropriation of funds, without penalty, by providing CoreCivic with at least a 60-day notice. In the event CoreCivic cancels the lease with the third-party lessor prior to its expiration as a result of the termination of the IGSA by ICE for convenience, and if CoreCivic is unable to reach an agreement for the continued use of the facility within 90 days from the termination date, CoreCivic is required to pay a termination fee based on the termination date, currently equal to \$7.0 million and declining to zero by October 2020.

CoreCivic's original lease agreement with the third-party lessor required CoreCivic to pay \$70.0 million in September 2014, which resulted in CoreCivic being deemed the owner of the constructed assets for accounting purposes, in accordance with ASC 840-40-55, formerly Emerging Issues Task Force No. 97-10, "The Effect of Lessee Involvement in Asset Construction". Accordingly, CoreCivic recorded an asset representing the costs incurred attributable to the building assets constructed by the third-party lessor and a related financing liability. CoreCivic is depreciating the asset over the term of the lease, as amended and extended through September 2021, and is imputing interest on the financing liability. Additionally, CoreCivic determined that the lease with the third-party lessor also included separate units of account for the land and pre-existing cottages as well as food services provided by the third-party lessor. The amount of consideration allocated to each of these separate deliverables was determined based on the relative selling price of the lessor-financing, the land lease, the lease of pre-existing cottages, and the food services. The operating lease term for the land is equivalent to the term of the lease and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The operating lease term for the pre-existing cottages was the four-month period in which CoreCivic used the cottages for housing residents. The food services provided by the third-party lessor are recognized proportionally based on the number of beds available to ICE.

The expense incurred for operating leases, inclusive of the expenses recognized for the South Texas lease, as described above, was \$68.0 million, \$66.2 million, and \$103.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2018 under operating leases, inclusive of \$138.6 million of payments expected to be made under the cancelable lease at the South Texas facility, are as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$53,779
2020	54,543
2021	40,982
2022	3,289
2023	2,426
Thereafter	21,510

In June 2013, CoreCivic entered into an Economic Development Agreement ("EDA") with the Development Authority of Telfair County ("Telfair County") in Telfair County, Georgia to implement a tax abatement plan related to CoreCivic's bed expansion project at its McRae Correctional Facility. The tax abatement plan provides for 90% abatement of real property taxes in the first year, decreasing by 10% over the subsequent nine years. In June 2013, Telfair County issued bonds in a maximum principal amount of \$15.0 million. According to the EDA, legal title of CoreCivic's real property was transferred to Telfair County. Pursuant to the EDA, the bonds were issued to CoreCivic, so no cash exchanged hands. Telfair County then leased the real property back to CoreCivic. The lease payments are equal to the amount of the payments on the bonds. At any time, CoreCivic has the option to purchase the real property by paying off the bonds, plus \$100. Due to the form of the transactions, CoreCivic has not recorded the bonds or the capital lease associated with the sale lease-back transaction. The original cost of CoreCivic's property and equipment is recorded on the balance sheet and is being depreciated over its estimated useful life.

5. REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Acquisitions

2016 Acquisitions. On June 10, 2016, CoreCivic acquired a residential reentry facility in Long Beach, California from a privately held owner for approximately \$7.7 million in cash, excluding transaction-related expenses. In allocating the purchase price, CoreCivic recorded \$7.4 million of net tangible assets and \$0.3 million of identifiable intangible assets. The 112-bed facility is leased to a third-party operator under a triple net lease agreement that extends through June 2020 and includes one five-year lease extension option. The third-party operator separately contracts with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation ("CDCR") to provide rehabilitative and reentry services to residents at the leased facility. CoreCivic acquired the facility in the real estate-only transaction as a strategic investment that expands the Company's investment in the residential reentry market.

2017 Acquisitions. On January 1, 2017, CoreCivic acquired the Arapahoe Community Treatment Center, a 135-bed residential reentry center in Englewood, Colorado, for \$5.5 million in cash, excluding transaction-related expenses. The acquisition included a contract with Arapahoe County whereby CoreCivic provides residential reentry services for up to 135 residents.

On February 10, 2017, CoreCivic acquired the Stockton Female Community Corrections Facility, a 100-bed residential reentry center in Stockton, California, in a real estate-only transaction for \$1.6 million, excluding

transaction-related expenses. The 100-bed Stockton facility is leased to a third-party operator pursuant to a lease agreement that extends through April 2021 and includes one five-year lease extension option. The lessee separately contracts with the CDCR to provide rehabilitative and reentry services to female residents at the leased facility.

On August 1, 2017, CoreCivic acquired New Beginnings Treatment Center, Inc. ("NBTC"), an Arizona-based community corrections company, along with the real estate used in the operation of NBTC's business from an affiliate of NBTC, for an aggregate purchase price of \$6.4 million, excluding transaction related expenses. In

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connection with the acquisition, CoreCivic assumed a contract with the BOP to provide reentry services to male and female adults at the 92-bed Oracle Transitional Center located in Tucson, Arizona.

On September 15, 2017, CoreCivic acquired a portfolio of four properties for an aggregate purchase price of \$8.7 million, excluding transaction related expenses. The acquisition included a 230-bed residential reentry center leased to the state of Georgia, and three properties in North Carolina and Georgia leased to the General Services Administration ("GSA"), an independent agency of the United States government, two of which are occupied by the Social Security Administration ("SSA"), and one of which is occupied by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

In allocating the purchase price of the four acquisitions in 2017, CoreCivic recorded \$20.1 million of net tangible assets, \$1.8 million of identifiable intangible assets, and \$0.3 million of tenant improvements associated with one of the North Carolina leased properties which was recognized as a receivable and is being recovered by payments from the lessee. CoreCivic acquired the properties as strategic investments that further expand the Company's network of residential reentry centers and further diversify the Company's cash flows through government-leased properties.

2018 Acquisitions. On January 19, 2018, CoreCivic acquired the 261,000 square-foot Capital Commerce Center, located in Tallahassee, Florida for a purchase price of \$44.7 million, excluding transaction-related costs and certain closing credits. Capital Commerce Center is 98% leased, including 87% leased to the state of Florida on behalf of the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation. In allocating the purchase price of this transaction, CoreCivic recorded \$40.6 million of net tangible assets and \$3.2 million of identifiable intangible assets.

On July 17, 2018, CoreCivic acquired a portfolio of twelve properties for \$12.0 million, excluding transaction-related costs, 100% leased to the U.S. Federal Government through the GSA on behalf of the SSA, the Department of Homeland Security, and ICE. Since this was a portfolio acquisition, the Company may elect to market up to three of the properties for sale. In allocating the purchase price of this transaction, CoreCivic recorded \$11.1 million of net tangible assets and \$1.9 million of identifiable intangible assets.

On August 23, 2018, CoreCivic acquired a 541,000 square-foot SSA office building in Baltimore, Maryland ("SSA-Baltimore") for a purchase price of \$242.0 million, excluding transaction-related costs and certain closing credits. The office building was purpose built to SSA specifications in 2014 under a 20-year firm term lease expiring in January 2034, and is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Federal Government through the GSA. In connection with the acquisition and as further described in Note 6, CoreCivic assumed \$157.3 million of in-place financing that was used to fund the initial construction of the property in 2014. In allocating the purchase price of this transaction, CoreCivic recorded \$207.4 million of net tangible assets and \$38.9 million of identifiable intangible assets.

On September 21, 2018, CoreCivic acquired a 217,000 square-foot, steel frame property in Dayton, Ohio for \$6.9 million, excluding transaction-related costs and certain closing credits, that was built-to-suit for the National Archives and Records Administration ("NARA") in 2002. The building is 100% leased to the GSA on behalf of NARA through January 2023 and includes two additional 10-year renewal options. The building provides 1.2 million cubic feet of storage space, approximately 90% of which is dedicated to archives of the IRS. In allocating the purchase price of this transaction, CoreCivic recorded \$6.9 million of net tangible assets and \$0.7 million of identifiable intangible assets.

CoreCivic acquired the 15 properties in 2018 as strategic investments that further diversify the Company's cash flows through government-leased properties and broaden the solutions it provides to its government partners.

Leasing Transactions

In May 2016, CoreCivic entered into a lease with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections ("ODOC") for its previously idled 2,400-bed North Fork Correctional Facility. The lease agreement commenced on July 1, 2016, and includes a five-year base term with unlimited two-year renewal options. However, the lease

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agreement permitted the ODOC to utilize the facility for certain activation activities and, therefore, revenue recognition began upon execution of the lease. The average annual rent to be recognized during the base term is \$7.3 million, including annual rent in the fifth year of \$12.0 million. After the five-year base term, the annual rent will be equal to the rent due during the prior lease year, adjusted for increases in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). CoreCivic is responsible for repairs and maintenance, property taxes and property insurance, while all other aspects and costs of facility operations are the responsibility of the ODOC.

On January 24, 2018, CoreCivic entered into a 20-year lease agreement with the Kansas Department of Corrections ("KDOC") for a 2,432-bed correctional facility the Company is constructing in Lansing, Kansas. The new facility will replace the Lansing Correctional Facility, the State's largest correctional complex for adult male inmates, originally constructed in 1863. CoreCivic will be responsible for facility maintenance throughout the 20-year term of the lease, at which time ownership will revert to the State. Construction of the new facility commenced in the first quarter of 2018 with a timeline for completion of approximately 24 months. CoreCivic expects to account for the lease with the KDOC as a multiple element lease with a portion of the lease payments attributable to the capital lease. In addition, portions of the lease payments will be attributable to maintenance services and capital maintenance, representing two separately valued non-lease components. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic has capitalized \$58.6 million associated with the construction of the project.

Idle Facilities

As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic had eight idled facilities that are currently available and being actively marketed as solutions to meet the needs of potential customers. The following table summarizes each of the idled facilities and their respective carrying values, excluding equipment and other assets that could generally be transferred and used at other facilities CoreCivic owns without significant cost (dollars in thousands):

Facility	Design Capacity	Date Idled	Net Carrying Values at	
			December 31, 2018	2017
Prairie Correctional Facility	1,600	2010	\$15,278	\$16,118
Huerfano County Correctional Center	752	2010	16,660	16,980
Diamondback Correctional Facility	2,160	2010	40,962	41,370
Southeast Kentucky Correctional Facility	656	2012	21,098	21,864
Marion Adjustment Center	826	2013	11,770	12,058
Kit Carson Correctional Center	1,488	2016	55,507	57,095
Eden Detention Center	1,422	2017	38,349	39,707
Torrance County Detention Facility	910	2017	35,355	36,882
	9,814		\$234,979	\$242,074

CoreCivic also has two idled non-core facilities containing 440 beds with an aggregate net book value of \$3.8 million. CoreCivic incurred approximately \$12.4 million, \$10.8 million, and \$8.1 million in operating expenses at the idled facilities for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively.

CoreCivic considers the cancellation of a contract as an indicator of impairment and tested each of the idled facilities for impairment when it was notified by the respective customers that they would no longer be utilizing such

facility. CoreCivic updates the impairment analyses on an annual basis for each of the idled facilities 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 CoreCivic to reconsider its most recent assumptions. As a result of CoreCivic's analyses, CoreCivic determined each of the idled facilities to have recoverable values in excess of the corresponding carrying values.

Asset Dispositions

In the second quarter of 2018, CoreCivic entered into an agreement to sell its corporate headquarters for \$12.6 million. In connection with the agreement, the Company wrote-down the value of the property to its net

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realizable value, recognizing an asset impairment charge of \$1.6 million in the second quarter of 2018. CoreCivic closed on the sale during the third quarter of 2018 and used the net proceeds from the sale to pay-down a portion of the amounts outstanding under the Company's revolving credit facility.

6. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

On April 8, 2016, CoreCivic closed on the acquisition of 100% of the stock of Correctional Management, Inc. ("CMI"), along with the real estate used in the operation of CMI's business from two entities affiliated with CMI. CMI, a privately held community corrections company that operates seven community corrections facilities, including six owned and one leased, with approximately 600 beds in Colorado, specializes in community correctional services, drug and alcohol treatment services, and residential reentry services. CMI provides these services through multiple contracts with three counties in Colorado, as well as the Colorado Department of Corrections, a pre-existing partner of CoreCivic's. CoreCivic acquired CMI as a strategic investment that continues to expand the reentry assets CoreCivic owns and the services the Company provides. The aggregate purchase price of the transaction was \$35.0 million, excluding transaction-related expenses. The transaction was funded utilizing cash from CoreCivic's revolving credit facility.

In allocating the purchase price for the transaction, CoreCivic recorded the following (in millions):

Tangible current assets and liabilities, net	\$ 1.0
Property and equipment	\$29.2
Intangible assets	1.5
Total identifiable assets	31.7
Goodwill	3.3
Total consideration	\$35.0

On June 1, 2017, CoreCivic acquired the real estate operated by Center Point, Inc. ("Center Point"), a California-based non-profit organization, for \$5.3 million in cash, excluding transaction-related expenses. CoreCivic consolidated a portion of Center Point's operations into the Company's preexisting residential reentry center portfolio and assumed ownership and operations of the Oklahoma City Transitional Center, a 200-bed residential reentry center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

On November 1, 2017, CoreCivic completed the acquisition of Time to Change, Inc. ("TTC"), a Colorado-based community corrections company, for an aggregate purchase price of \$22.0 million, excluding transaction related expenses. As a result of better than estimated financial performance of the acquisition, during the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company recognized the loss of \$6.1 million for additional contingent consideration associated with the acquisition. In connection with the acquisition, CoreCivic assumed contracts with Adams County, Colorado to provide residential reentry services to male and female adults in three facilities located in Colorado containing a total of 422 beds.

In allocating the purchase price for the two transactions in 2017, CoreCivic recorded the following (in millions):

Tangible current assets and liabilities, net	\$0.9
Property and equipment	19.7
Intangible assets	3.9

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Total identifiable assets	24.5
Goodwill	2.8
Total consideration	\$27.3

Effective January 1, 2018, CoreCivic closed on the acquisition of Rocky Mountain Offender Management Systems, LLC ("RMOMS"), which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in seven states. The aggregate purchase price was \$7.0 million, excluding transaction-related expenses.

Effective December 1, 2018, CoreCivic closed on the acquisition of Recovery Monitoring Solutions Corporation ("RMSC"), which provides non-residential correctional alternatives, including electronic monitoring and case management services, to municipal, county, and state governments in four states. The aggregate purchase price was \$15.9 million, excluding transaction-related expenses.

In allocating the purchase price for the two transactions in 2018, CoreCivic recorded the following (in millions):

Property and equipment	\$6.1
Intangible assets	12.4
Tangible assets and liabilities, net	(2.8)
Total identifiable assets, net	15.7
Goodwill	7.2
Total consideration	\$22.9

Several factors gave rise to the goodwill recorded in the acquisitions of CMI, Center Point, TTC, RMOMS, and RMSC, such as the expected benefit from synergies of the business combinations and the long-term contracts for community corrections services that continue to broaden the scope of solutions CoreCivic provides. The results of operations for these business combinations have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the dates of the acquisitions.

7. INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATE

CoreCivic has a 50% ownership interest in APM, an entity holding the management contract for a correctional facility, HM Prison Forest Bank, under a 25-year prison management contract with an agency of the United Kingdom government. CoreCivic has determined that its joint venture investment in APM represents a variable interest entity ("VIE") in accordance with ASC 810, "Consolidation" of which CoreCivic is not the primary beneficiary. The Forest Bank facility, located in Salford, England, was previously constructed and owned by a wholly-owned subsidiary of CoreCivic, which was sold in April 2001. All gains and losses under the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. During 2000, CoreCivic extended a working capital loan to APM, which has an outstanding balance of \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2018.

For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, equity in losses of the joint venture was \$100,000, \$62,000, and \$41,000, respectively. The equity in losses and earnings of the joint venture is included in other (income) expense in the consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic's equity investment in APM was \$0.2 million and is reported in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The outstanding working capital loan of \$2.9 million, combined with the \$0.2 million investment in APM, represents CoreCivic's maximum exposure to loss in connection with APM.

8. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Intangible assets:		
Below market lease value, less accumulated		
amortization of \$8,850 and \$6,920, respectively	32,738	34,668
Deferred leasing assets, less accumulated		
amortization of \$2,021 and \$276, respectively	43,856	914
Other intangible assets, less accumulated		
amortization of \$5,118 and \$2,349, respectively	17,311	7,671
Lease incentive assets	6,096	6,738
Debt issuance costs, less accumulated amortization of		
\$631 and \$2,711, respectively	3,322	2,518
Cash equivalents and cash surrender value of life		
insurance held in Rabbi trust	13,977	13,537
Straight-line rent receivable	10,729	9,335
Other	13,178	13,337
	\$141,207	\$88,718

The gross carrying amount of intangible assets amounted to \$109.9 million and \$52.8 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$6.5 million, \$3.4 million, and \$2.9 million for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively, and depending upon the nature of the asset, was either reported as operating expense or depreciation and amortization in the accompanying statement of operations for the respective periods.

As of December 31, 2018, the estimated amortization expense related to intangible assets for each of the next five years is as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$8,477
2020	7,814
2021	6,886
2022	5,937
2023	4,921

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Trade accounts payable	\$96,642	\$53,230
Accrued salaries and wages	42,556	39,411
Accrued dividends	52,572	51,156
Accrued workers' compensation and auto liability	6,901	6,737
Accrued litigation	13,937	7,822
Accrued employee medical insurance	5,442	6,506
Accrued property taxes	27,288	28,473
Accrued interest	12,957	11,949
Deferred revenue	15,173	13,633
Construction payable	21,099	3,903
Lease financing obligation	12,771	11,612
Other	42,749	43,372
	\$350,087	\$277,804

The total liability for workers' compensation and auto liability was \$29.7 million and \$26.3 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, with the long-term portion included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These liabilities were discounted to the net present value of the outstanding liabilities using a 3.0% rate in 2018 and 2017. These liabilities amounted to \$33.4 million and \$29.4 million on an undiscounted basis as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Other long-term liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Intangible lease liability	\$5,804	\$6,191
Accrued workers' compensation	22,798	19,518
Accrued deferred compensation	11,507	10,208
Lease financing obligation	18,817	15,530
Other	1,622	1,583
	\$60,548	\$53,030

10. DEBT

Debt outstanding consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Revolving Credit Facility, principal due at maturity in April 2023; interest payable periodically at variable interest rates. The weighted average rate at December 31, 2018 and 2017 was 4.0% and 3.1%, respectively.	\$201,000	\$199,000
Term Loan, scheduled principal payments through maturity in April 2023; interest payable periodically at variable interest rates. The rate at December 31, 2018 and 2017 was 4.0% and 3.1%, respectively. Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted to \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.	197,500	85,000
4.625% Senior Notes, principal due at maturity in May 2023; interest payable semi-annually in May and November at 4.625%. Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted to \$2.7 million and \$3.3 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.	350,000	350,000
4.125% Senior Notes, principal due at maturity in April 2020; interest payable semi-annually in April and October at 4.125%. Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted to \$1.0 million and \$1.9 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.	325,000	325,000
5.0% Senior Notes, principal due at maturity in October 2022; interest payable semi-annually in April and October at 5.0%.	250,000	250,000

Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted to \$1.8 million		
and \$2.3 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.		
4.75% Senior Notes, principal due at maturity in October 2027;		
interest payable semi-annually in April and October at 4.75%.		
Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted to \$3.5 million		
and \$4.0 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.	250,000	250,000
4.5% Non-Recourse Mortgage Note, secured by Capital Commerce		
Center; principal and interest at 4.5% payable monthly until		
maturity in January 2033. Unamortized debt issuance costs		
amounted to \$0.3 million at December 31, 2018.	23,429	—
4.43% Non-Recourse Mortgage Note, secured by the Lansing		
Correctional Facility; principal and interest at 4.43% payable		
quarterly beginning in July 2020 until maturity in		
January 2040. Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted		
to \$3.4 million at December 31, 2018.	62,331	—
4.5% Non-Recourse Mortgage Note, secured by SSA-Baltimore;		
principal and interest at 4.5% payable monthly until maturity in		
February 2034. Unamortized debt issuance costs amounted to		
\$0.3 million at December 31, 2018.	155,535	—
Total debt	1,814,795	1,459,000
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(13,119)	(11,813)
Current portion of long-term debt	(14,121)	(10,000)
Long-term debt, net	\$1,787,555	\$1,437,187

Revolving Credit Facility. On April 17, 2018, CoreCivic entered into the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "New Credit Agreement") in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1.0 billion, replacing the pre-existing \$900.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility and the associated incremental term loan, which was originally \$100.0 million. The New Credit Agreement provides for a term loan of \$200.0 million (the "Term Loan") and a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$800.0 million (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). The New Credit Agreement, among other things, extended the maturity from July 2020 to April 2023, and increased the total leverage covenant from 5.0x to 5.5x. The New Credit Agreement also contains an "accordion" feature that provides for uncommitted incremental extensions of credit in the form of increases in the revolving commitments or incremental term loans of up to \$350.0 million, as requested by CoreCivic, and provides additional flexibility by increasing certain permitted investment, disposition, and borrowing thresholds. Interest rate margins, unused facility fees, and commitment fees for letters of credit remain the same under the New Credit Agreement, except for the addition of a new interest rate margin and fee tier to accommodate the increase in the covenant for total leverage from 5.0x to 5.5x. All other terms remain substantially the same. CoreCivic capitalized approximately \$2.1 million of new costs associated with the Revolving Credit Facility and \$0.1 million of new costs associated with the Term Loan. CoreCivic also reported a charge of approximately \$1.0 million during the second quarter of 2018 for the write-off of a portion of the pre-existing loan costs and other costs associated with the New Credit Agreement.

At CoreCivic's option, interest on outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility is based on either a base rate plus a margin ranging from 0.00% to 1.00% or at the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin ranging from 1.00% to 2.00% based on CoreCivic's then-current leverage ratio. The Revolving Credit Facility includes a \$30.0 million sublimit for swing line loans that enables CoreCivic to borrow at the base rate from the Administrative Agent on same-day notice.

Based on CoreCivic's current total leverage ratio, loans under the Revolving Credit Facility 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 0.35% of the unfunded balance. The Revolving Credit Facility also has a \$50.0 million sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic had \$201.0 million in borrowings outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility as well as \$23.7 million in letters of credit outstanding resulting in \$575.3 million available under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Revolving Credit Facility is secured by a pledge of all of the capital stock of CoreCivic's domestic restricted subsidiaries, 65% of the capital stock of CoreCivic's foreign subsidiaries, all of CoreCivic's accounts receivable, and all of CoreCivic's deposit accounts. The Revolving Credit Facility requires CoreCivic to meet certain financial covenants, including, without limitation, a maximum total leverage ratio, a maximum secured leverage ratio, and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic was in compliance with all such covenants. In addition, the Revolving Credit Facility contains certain covenants that, among other things, limit the incurrence of additional indebtedness, payment of dividends and other customary restricted payments, transactions with affiliates, asset sales, mergers and consolidations, liquidations, prepayments and modifications of other indebtedness, liens and other encumbrances and other matters customarily restricted in such agreements. In addition, the Revolving Credit Facility is subject to certain cross-default provisions with terms of CoreCivic's other unsecured indebtedness, and is subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of a change of control.

Incremental Term Loan. Interest rates under the Term Loan are the same as the interest rates under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Term Loan also has the same collateral requirements, financial and certain other covenants, and cross-default provisions as the Revolving Credit Facility. The Term Loan, which is pre-payable without penalty, also has a maturity concurrent with the Revolving Credit Facility due April 2023, with scheduled quarterly principal payments through April 2023. As of December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the Term Loan was \$197.5 million.

Senior Notes. Interest on the \$325.0 million aggregate principal amount of CoreCivic's 4.125% senior notes issued in April 2013 (the "4.125% Senior Notes") accrues at the stated rate and is payable in April and October of each year. The 4.125% Senior Notes are scheduled to mature on April 1, 2020. Interest on the \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of CoreCivic's 4.625% senior notes issued in April 2013 (the "4.625% Senior Notes") accrues at the stated rate and is payable in May and November of each year. The

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4.625% Senior Notes are scheduled to mature on May 1, 2023. Interest on the \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of CoreCivic's 5.0% senior notes issued in September 2015 (the "5.0% Senior Notes") accrues at the stated rate and is payable in April and October of each year. The 5.0% Senior Notes are scheduled to mature on October 15, 2022. Interest on the \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of CoreCivic's 4.75% senior notes issued in October 2017 (the "4.75% Senior Notes") accrues at the stated rate and is payable in April and October of each year. The 4.75% Senior Notes are scheduled to mature on October 15, 2027.

The 4.125% Senior Notes, the 4.625% Senior Notes, the 5.0% Senior Notes, and the 4.75% Senior Notes, collectively referred to herein as the "Senior Notes", are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and are guaranteed by all of the Company's subsidiaries that guarantee the Revolving Credit Facility. CoreCivic may redeem all or part of the Senior Notes at any time prior to three months before their respective maturity date at a "make-whole" redemption price, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the redemption date. Thereafter, the Senior Notes are redeemable at CoreCivic's option, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the redemption date.

Non-Recourse Mortgage Notes:

Capital Commerce Center. As previously discussed herein, on January 19, 2018, CoreCivic acquired the 261,000 square-foot Capital Commerce Center, located in Tallahassee, Florida for a purchase price of \$44.7 million. The acquisition was partially financed with a \$24.5 million non-recourse mortgage note (the "Capital Commerce Note"), which is fully-secured by the Capital Commerce Center property, with an interest rate of 4.5%, maturing in January 2033. Principal and interest on the Capital Commerce Note are payable in equal monthly payments over the 15-year term of the note. The note is pre-payable at any time with a prepayment charge, if any, equal to an amount so as to maintain the same yield on the mortgage note as if it had been carried through to its full term using Treasury instruments having a term equal to the remaining term of the mortgage note as of the prepayment date. CoreCivic capitalized approximately \$0.4 million of costs associated with the Capital Commerce Note. As of December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the Capital Commerce Note was \$23.4 million.

Lansing Correctional Facility. On April 20, 2018, CoreCivic of Kansas, LLC (the "Issuer"), a wholly-owned unrestricted subsidiary of the Company, priced \$159.5 million in aggregate principal amount of non-recourse senior secured notes of the Issuer (the "Kansas Notes"), in a private placement pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The private placement closed on June 1, 2018. The Company is using the proceeds of the private placement, which are drawn on quarterly funding dates beginning in the second quarter of 2018, to fund construction of the Lansing Correctional Facility, along with costs and expenses of the project. The Kansas Notes have a yield to maturity of 4.43% and are scheduled to mature in January 2040, approximately 20 years following completion of the project, which is expected to occur during the first quarter of 2020. Principal and interest on the Kansas Notes will be payable in quarterly payments beginning in July 2020 until maturity. CoreCivic may redeem all or part of the Kansas Notes at any time upon written notice of not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for such prepayment, with a "make-whole" amount, together with interest on the Kansas Notes accrued to, but not including, the redemption date. CoreCivic capitalized approximately \$3.4 million of costs associated with the private placement. Because the Issuer has been designated as an unrestricted subsidiary of the Company under terms of the Company's New Credit Agreement, the issuance and service of the Kansas Notes, and the revenues and expenses associated with the facility lease, will not impact the financial covenants associated with the Company's New Credit Agreement. As of December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the Kansas Notes was \$62.3 million.

SSA-Baltimore. As previously discussed herein, on August 23, 2018, CoreCivic acquired the 541,000 square-foot SSA-Baltimore office building for a purchase price of \$242.0 million. In connection with the acquisition, a wholly-owned unrestricted subsidiary of the Company assumed \$157.3 million of in-place financing that was used to

fund the initial construction of the property in 2014. The assumed non-recourse mortgage note (the "SSA-Baltimore Note") carries a fixed interest rate of 4.5% and requires monthly principal and interest payments, with a balloon payment of \$40.0 million due at maturity in February 2034. The SSA-Baltimore Note is fully-secured by the SSA-Baltimore property. CoreCivic may pre-pay the SSA-Baltimore Note in

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whole or in part upon not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' prior written notice and such pre-payment shall include a "make-whole" amount. During the last 90 days of the permanent loan term and upon 30 days' prior written notice, CoreCivic may prepay the note in full, including any accrued and outstanding interest on any permanent loan payment date, without the payment of the "make-whole" amount. CoreCivic capitalized approximately \$0.2 million of costs associated with the assumption of the SSA-Baltimore Note. As of December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the SSA-Baltimore Note was \$155.5 million.

CoreCivic may also seek to issue additional debt or equity securities from time to time when the Company determines that market conditions and the opportunity to utilize the proceeds from the issuance of such securities are favorable.

Guarantees and Covenants. All of the restricted domestic subsidiaries of CoreCivic (as the parent corporation) have provided full and unconditional guarantees of the Senior Notes. Each of CoreCivic's subsidiaries guaranteeing the Senior Notes are 100% owned subsidiaries of CoreCivic; and the subsidiary guarantees are full and unconditional and are joint and several obligations of the guarantors.

As of December 31, 2018, neither CoreCivic nor any of its subsidiary guarantors had any material or significant restrictions on CoreCivic's ability to obtain funds from its subsidiaries by dividend or loan or to transfer assets from such subsidiaries.

The indentures governing the Senior Notes contain certain customary covenants that, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications, restrict CoreCivic's ability to, among other things, make restricted payments; incur additional debt or issue certain types of preferred stock; create or permit to exist certain liens; consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of CoreCivic's assets; and enter into transactions with affiliates. In addition, if CoreCivic sells certain assets (and generally does not use the proceeds of such sales for certain specified purposes) or experiences specific kinds of changes in control, CoreCivic must offer to repurchase all or a portion of the Senior Notes. The offer price for the Senior Notes in connection with an asset sale would be equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, on the notes repurchased to the date of purchase. The offer price for the Senior Notes in connection with a change in control would be 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, on the notes repurchased to the date of purchase. The Senior Notes are also subject to certain cross-default provisions with the terms of CoreCivic's New Credit Agreement, as more fully described hereafter.

Other Debt Transactions

Letters of Credit. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, CoreCivic had \$24.0 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, in outstanding letters of credit. The letters of credit were issued to secure CoreCivic's workers' compensation and general liability insurance policies, performance bonds, and utility deposits. Except for \$0.3 million outstanding at December 31, 2018, the letters of credit were provided by a sub-facility under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Debt Maturities

Scheduled principal payments as of December 31, 2018 for the next five years and thereafter were as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$ 14,121
2020	343,849
2021	20,337

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2022	274,231
2023	721,360
Thereafter	440,897
Total debt	\$1,814,795

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Cross-Default Provisions

The provisions of CoreCivic's debt agreements relating to the New Credit Agreement and the Senior Notes contain certain cross-default provisions. Any events of default under the New Credit Agreement that result in the lenders' actual acceleration of amounts outstanding thereunder also result in an event of default under the Senior Notes. Additionally, any events of default under the Senior Notes that give rise to the ability of the holders of such indebtedness to exercise their acceleration rights also result in an event of default under the New Credit Agreement.

If CoreCivic were to be in default under the New Credit Agreement, and if the lenders under the New Credit Agreement elected to exercise their rights to accelerate CoreCivic's obligations under the New Credit Agreement, such events could result in the acceleration of all or a portion of CoreCivic's Senior Notes, which would have a material adverse effect on CoreCivic's liquidity and financial position. CoreCivic does not have sufficient working capital to satisfy its debt obligations in the event of an acceleration of all or a substantial portion of CoreCivic's outstanding indebtedness.

11. DEFERRED REVENUE

In September 2014, CoreCivic announced that it had agreed under an expansion of an existing IGSA between the city of Eloy, Arizona and ICE to care for up to 2,400 individuals at the South Texas Family Residential Center, a facility leased by CoreCivic in Dilley, Texas. Services provided under the original amended IGSA commenced in the fourth quarter of 2014 and had an original term of up to four years. The agreement provided for a fixed monthly payment in accordance with a graduated schedule. In October 2016, CoreCivic entered into an amended IGSA that provided for a new, lower fixed monthly payment commencing in November 2016, and extended the term of the contract through September 2021. The agreement can be further extended by bi-lateral modification. However, ICE can also terminate the agreement for convenience or non-appropriation of funds, without penalty, by providing CoreCivic with at least a 60-day notice. ICE began housing the first residents at the facility in December 2014, and the site was completed during the second quarter of 2015. In September 2018, the city of Dilley, Texas assumed the amended IGSA with ICE.

Under the fixed monthly payment schedule of the original amended IGSA, ICE agreed to pay CoreCivic \$70.0 million in two \$35.0 million installments during the fourth quarter of 2014 and graduated fixed monthly payments over the remaining months of the contract. CoreCivic used the multiple-element arrangement guidance prescribed in ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition" in determining the total revenue to be recognized over the term of the amended IGSA. CoreCivic determined that there were five distinct elements related to the amended IGSA with ICE. The lease revenue element, representing the operating lease of the site and constructed assets, was valued based on the estimated selling price of the land and building improvements provided to ICE and is recognized proportionately based on the number of beds available. The correctional services revenue element, representing the correctional management services provided to ICE, was valued based on the estimated selling price of similar services CoreCivic provides and is recognized based on labor efforts expended over the contract. The food services revenue element was valued based on the third-party evidence ("TPE") of the contracted outsourced service and is recognized proportionately based on the number of beds available. CoreCivic established TPE of selling price by evaluating similar products or services in standalone sales to similarly situated customers. The educational services revenue element, representing the grade-level appropriate juvenile educational program prescribed under the IGSA, was based on the TPE of the contracted outsourced service and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period educational services are required to be performed. The construction management services revenue element, representing CoreCivic's site development and construction management services, was valued based on the estimated selling price of similar services CoreCivic provides and was recognized on a straight-line basis during the first seven months of the IGSA representing the period over which the construction activity was ongoing. During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, CoreCivic recognized \$170.6 million, \$170.1 million, and \$266.8 million, respectively, in revenue associated with the amended IGSA with the unrecognized balance of the fixed monthly payments reported in

deferred revenue. The current portion of deferred revenue is reflected within accounts payable and accrued expenses while the long-term portion is reflected in deferred revenue in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, total deferred revenue associated with this agreement amounted to \$39.7 million and \$53.4 million, respectively.

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12. INCOME TAXES

As discussed in Note 1, the Company began operating in compliance with REIT requirements for federal income tax purposes effective January 1, 2013. As a REIT, the Company must distribute at least 90 percent of its taxable income (including dividends paid to it by its TRSs) and will not pay federal income taxes on the amount distributed to its stockholders. In addition, the Company must meet a number of other organizational and operational requirements. It is currently management's intention to adhere to these requirements and maintain the Company's REIT status. Most states where CoreCivic holds investments in real estate conform to the federal rules recognizing REITs. Certain subsidiaries have made an election with the Company to be treated as TRSs in conjunction with the Company's REIT election; the TRS elections permit CoreCivic to engage in certain business activities in which the REIT may not engage directly. A TRS is subject to federal and state income taxes on the income from these activities and therefore, CoreCivic includes a provision for taxes in its consolidated financial statements.

The TCJA was enacted on December 22, 2017. The TCJA reduces the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, requires companies to pay a one-time transition tax on earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred, and creates new taxes on certain foreign-sourced earnings. However, the TCJA does not change the dividends paid deduction applicable to REITs and, therefore, CoreCivic generally will not be subject to federal income taxes on the Company's REIT taxable income and gains that it distributes to its stockholders. In the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company recorded, in accordance with ASC 740, the tax effects of enactment of the TCJA on existing deferred tax balances and there was no one-time transition tax on foreign earnings. The Company re-measured certain deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21%. In the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company recognized a charge of \$4.5 million, which was included as a component of income tax expense, for the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and other taxes associated with the TCJA. CoreCivic applied the guidance in the SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 118, "Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" when accounting for the enactment-date effects of the TCJA in 2017 and throughout 2018. At December 31 2017, the Company had not completed its accounting for all of the enactment-date income tax effects of the TCJA under ASC 740 for the following aspects: re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities, one-time transition tax, and tax on global intangible low-taxed income. During the third quarter of 2018, the Company revised its estimates of the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting in the recognition of an additional charge of \$1.0 million, which also was included as a component of income tax expense. At December 31 2018, the Company has completed its accounting for all of the enactment-date income tax effects of the TCJA.

Income tax expense is comprised of the following components (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Current income tax expense			
Federal	\$10,481	\$10,202	\$10,181
State	2,308	2,788	1,983
	12,789	12,990	12,164
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)			
Federal	(3,422)	1,088	(3,400)
State	(1,014)	(167)	(511)
	(4,436)	921	(3,911)
Income tax expense	\$8,353	\$13,911	\$8,253

Significant components of CoreCivic's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Noncurrent deferred tax assets:		
Asset reserves and liabilities not yet deductible for tax	\$21,742	\$19,045
Tax over book basis of certain assets	1,665	40
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	5,483	5,040
Intangible contract value	148	—
Other	123	172
Total noncurrent deferred tax assets	29,161	24,297
Less valuation allowance	(3,986)	(3,308)
Total noncurrent deferred tax assets	25,175	20,989
Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities:		
Book over tax basis of certain assets	(5,707)	(5,959)
Intangible value	(2,370)	—
Other	(2,151)	(2,216)
Total noncurrent deferred tax liabilities	(10,228)	(8,175)
Net total noncurrent deferred tax assets	\$14,947	\$12,814

The tax benefits associated with equity-based compensation increased income taxes payable by \$0.8 million and reduced income taxes payable by \$1.0 million with a corresponding income tax amount recognized in the accompanying statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, consistent with ASU 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting", which the Company adopted in the first quarter of 2017. The tax benefits associated with equity-based compensation reduced income taxes payable by \$1.5 million during 2016 with benefits recorded as increases to stockholders' equity.

A reconciliation of the income tax provision at the statutory income tax rate and the effective tax rate as a percentage of income from continuing operations before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016 is as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Statutory federal rate	21.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
Dividends paid deduction	(18.6)	(31.3)	(32.5)
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	1.0	1.2	1.1
Permanent differences	1.0	0.6	0.3
Charges associated with adoption of tax reform	0.6	2.4	—
Tax benefit of equity-based compensation	0.5	(0.5)	—
Other items, net	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.3)
	5.0 %	7.2 %	3.6 %

CoreCivic's effective tax rate was 5.0%, 7.2%, and 3.6% during 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. As a REIT, CoreCivic is entitled to a deduction for dividends paid, resulting in a substantial reduction in the amount of federal

income tax expense it recognizes. Substantially all of CoreCivic's income tax expense is incurred based on the earnings generated by its TRSs. CoreCivic's overall effective tax rate is estimated based on its current projection of taxable income primarily generated by its TRSs. The Company's consolidated effective tax rate could fluctuate in the future based on changes in estimates of taxable income, the relative amounts of taxable income generated by the TRSs and the REIT, the implementation of additional tax planning strategies, changes in federal or state tax rates or laws affecting tax credits available to the Company, 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 the Company's deferred tax

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assets that are based primarily on the amount of state net operating losses and tax credits that could expire unused.

CoreCivic had no liabilities for uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. CoreCivic recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions in income tax expense. CoreCivic does not currently anticipate that the total amount of unrecognized tax positions will significantly change in the next twelve months.

CoreCivic's U.S. federal income tax returns for tax years 2015 through 2017 remain subject to examination by the IRS. All states in which CoreCivic files income tax returns follow the same statute of limitations as federal, with the exception of the following states whose open tax years include 2014 through 2017: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, and Wisconsin.

13. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Dividends on Common Stock

The tax characterization of dividends per share on common shares as reported to stockholders was as follows for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payable Date	Ordinary Income	Return of Capital	Total Per Share
February 19, 2016	April 1, 2016	April 15, 2016	0.487167 ⁽¹⁾	0.052833	\$0.54
May 12, 2016	July 1, 2016	July 15, 2016	0.487167 ⁽¹⁾	0.052833	\$0.54
August 11, 2016	October 3, 2016	October 17, 2016	0.487167 ⁽¹⁾	0.052833	\$0.54
December 8, 2016	January 3, 2017	January 13, 2017	0.363660 ⁽²⁾	0.056340	\$0.42
February 17, 2017	April 3, 2017	April 17, 2017	0.363660 ⁽²⁾	0.056340	\$0.42
May 11, 2017	July 3, 2017	July 17, 2017	0.363660 ⁽²⁾	0.056340	\$0.42
August 10, 2017	October 2, 2017	October 16, 2017	0.363660 ⁽²⁾	0.056340	\$0.42
December 7, 2017	January 2, 2018	January 15, 2018	0.387446 ⁽³⁾	0.032554	\$0.42
February 22, 2018	April 2, 2018	April 16, 2018	0.396671 ⁽⁴⁾	0.033329	\$0.43
May 11, 2018	July 2, 2018	July 16, 2018	0.396671 ⁽⁴⁾	0.033329	\$0.43
August 16, 2018	October 1, 2018	October 15, 2018	0.396671 ⁽⁴⁾	0.033329	\$0.43
December 13, 2018	January 2, 2019	January 15, 2019	— ⁽⁵⁾	— ⁽⁵⁾	\$0.43

⁽¹⁾ \$0.030979 of this amount constitutes a "Qualified Dividend", as defined by the IRS.

⁽²⁾ \$0.000000 of this amount constitutes a "Qualified Dividend", as defined by the IRS.

⁽³⁾ \$0.051840 of this amount constitutes a "Qualified Dividend", as defined by the IRS.

⁽⁴⁾ \$0.053074 of this amount constitutes a "Qualified Dividend", as defined by the IRS.

⁽⁵⁾ Taxable in 2019.

Future dividends will depend on CoreCivic's distribution requirements as a REIT, future cash flows and earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, limitations under debt covenants, opportunities for alternative uses of capital, and on such other factors as the Board of Directors of CoreCivic may consider relevant.

Common Stock

Restricted shares. During 2018, CoreCivic issued approximately 945,000 shares of restricted common stock units ("RSUs") to certain of its employees and non-employee directors, with an aggregate value of \$20.5 million, including 850,000 RSUs to employees and non-employee directors whose compensation is charged to general and administrative expense and 95,000 RSUs to employees whose compensation is charged to operating expense. During 2017, CoreCivic issued approximately 554,000 RSUs to certain of its employees and non-employee directors, with an aggregate value of \$18.1 million, including 487,000 RSUs to employees

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and non-employee directors whose compensation is charged to general and administrative expense and 67,000 RSUs to employees whose compensation is charged to operating expense.

CoreCivic established performance-based vesting conditions on the RSUs awarded to its officers and executive officers in years 2016 through 2018. Unless earlier vested under the terms of the agreements, performance-based RSUs issued to officers and executive officers in those years are subject to vesting over a three-year period based upon the satisfaction of certain annual performance criteria, and no more than one-third of the RSUs may vest in any one performance period. Time-based RSUs issued to other employees in 2016 through 2018, unless earlier vested under the terms of the agreements, generally vest equally on the first, second, and third anniversary of the award. RSUs issued to non-employee directors vest one year from the date of award.

Nonvested RSU transactions as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended are summarized below (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	Shares of	Weighted average grant date RSUs fair value
Nonvested at December 31, 2017	954	\$ 32.26
Granted	945	\$ 21.67
Cancelled	(212)	\$ 27.26
Vested	(462)	\$ 33.02
Nonvested at December 31, 2018	1,225	\$ 24.67

During 2018, 2017, and 2016, CoreCivic expensed \$13.1 million (\$1.8 million of which was recorded in operating expenses and \$11.3 million of which was recorded in general and administrative expenses), \$13.3 million (\$1.9 million of which was recorded in operating expenses and \$11.4 million of which was recorded in general and administrative expenses), and \$17.8 million (\$1.7 million of which was recorded in operating expenses and \$14.4 million of which was recorded in general and administrative expenses, and \$1.7 million of which was recorded in restructuring charges), net of forfeitures, relating to the restricted common stock and RSUs, respectively. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic had \$19.0 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs that is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted-average period of 1.8 years. The total fair value of restricted common stock and RSUs that vested during 2018, 2017, and 2016 was \$15.3 million, \$16.6 million, and \$15.1 million, respectively.

Restricted stock-based compensation expense of \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 included in restructuring charges in the consolidated statement of operations reflects the voluntary forfeiture of RSUs awarded in February 2016 to CoreCivic's chief executive officer, in connection with a restructuring and cost reduction plan implemented during the third quarter of 2016.

On August 28, 2018, CoreCivic entered into an Amended and Restated ATM Equity Offering Sales Agreement, or ATM Agreement, with multiple sales agents, pursuant to which the Company may offer and sell to or through the agents, from time to time, shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, having an aggregate

gross sales price of up to \$200.0 million. Sales, if any, of the Company's shares of common stock will be made primarily in "at-the-market" offerings, as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The shares of common stock will be offered and sold pursuant to CoreCivic's registration statement on Form S-3 and a related prospectus supplement, both filed with the SEC on August 28, 2018. CoreCivic intends to use substantially all of the net proceeds from any sale of shares of the Company's common stock to repay outstanding borrowings or for working capital and other general corporate purposes, which may include investments. There were no shares of the Company's common stock sold under the ATM Agreement during 2018.

Preferred Stock

CoreCivic has the authority to issue 50.0 million shares of \$0.01 par value per share preferred stock (the "Preferred Stock"). The Preferred Stock may be issued from time to time upon authorization by the Board of

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Directors, in such series and with such preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or other provisions as may be fixed by CoreCivic's Board of Directors.

Stock Option Plans

CoreCivic has equity incentive plans under which, among other things, incentive and non-qualified stock options are granted to certain employees and non-employee directors of CoreCivic by the compensation committee of CoreCivic's Board of Directors. The options are granted with exercise prices equal to the fair market value on the date of grant. Vesting periods for options granted to employees generally range from three to four years. Options granted to non-employee directors vest on a date approximately following the first anniversary of the grant date. The term of such options is ten years from the date of grant.

Since 2012, CoreCivic has elected not to issue stock options to its non-employee directors, officers, and executive officers as it had in prior years, and instead elected to issue all of its equity compensation in the form of restricted common stock and RSUs as previously described herein. However, CoreCivic continued to recognize stock option expense during the vesting period of stock options awarded in prior years. All outstanding stock options were fully vested as of December 31, 2016. During 2016, CoreCivic expensed \$0.1 million, net of estimated forfeitures, relating to its outstanding stock options, all of which was charged to general and administrative expenses. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic had no unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options.

Stock option transactions relating to CoreCivic's non-qualified stock option plans are summarized below (in thousands, except exercise prices):

	No. of	Weighted- Average Exercise Price of	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	1,014	\$ 20.03		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(147)	16.16		
Cancelled	(161)	22.25		
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	706	\$ 20.32	2.3	\$ 267
Exercisable at December 31, 2018	706	\$ 20.32	2.3	\$ 267

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between CoreCivic's stock price as of December 31, 2018 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2018. This amount changes based on the fair market value of CoreCivic's stock. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016 was \$1.3 million, \$2.9 million, and \$1.7 million, respectively.

At CoreCivic's 2011 annual meeting of stockholders held in May 2011, CoreCivic's stockholders approved an amendment to the 2008 Stock Incentive Plan that increased the authorized limit on issuance of new awards to an aggregate of up to 18.0 million shares. In addition, during the 2003 annual meeting the stockholders approved the adoption of CoreCivic's Non-Employee Directors' Compensation Plan, authorizing CoreCivic to issue up to 225,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the plan. As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic had 6.7 million shares available for issuance under the Amended and Restated 2008 Stock Incentive Plan and 0.2 million shares available for issuance under the Non-Employee Directors' Compensation Plan.

14.EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. 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 CoreCivic, 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 share grants 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 Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
NUMERATOR			
Basic:			
Net income	\$159,207	\$178,040	\$219,919
Diluted:			
Net income	\$159,207	\$178,040	\$219,919
DENOMINATOR			
Basic:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	118,544	118,084	117,384
Diluted:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	118,544	118,084	117,384
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	111	310	306
Restricted stock-based awards	61	71	101
Weighted average shares and assumed			
conversions	118,716	118,465	117,791
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$1.34	\$1.51	\$1.87
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$1.34	\$1.50	\$1.87

Approximately 317,000, 8,000, and 268,000 stock options were excluded from the computations of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively, because they were anti-dilutive.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

General. The nature of CoreCivic's business results in claims and litigation alleging that it is liable for damages arising from the conduct of its employees, offenders or others. The nature of such claims includes, but is not limited to, claims arising from employee or offender misconduct, medical malpractice, employment matters, property loss, contractual claims, including claims regarding compliance with contract performance requirements, and personal injury or other damages resulting from contact with CoreCivic's facilities, personnel or offenders, including damages arising from an offender's escape or from a disturbance at a facility. CoreCivic maintains insurance to cover many of these claims, which may mitigate the risk that any single claim would have a material effect on CoreCivic'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, CoreCivic is subject to substantial self-insurance risk.

CoreCivic 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 CoreCivic's self-insured retention amounts, management believes a loss in excess of amounts already recognized would not be material to CoreCivic's financial statements. In the opinion of management, there are no pending legal proceedings that would have a material effect on

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CoreCivic'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 resulting from legal proceedings could occur which could have a material adverse impact on CoreCivic'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 CoreCivic's assumptions, new developments, or by the effectiveness of CoreCivic's litigation and settlement strategies.

Insurance Contingencies

Each of CoreCivic's management contracts and the statutes of certain states require the maintenance of insurance. CoreCivic maintains various insurance policies including employee health, workers' compensation, automobile liability, and general liability insurance. These policies are fixed premium policies with various deductible amounts that are self-funded by CoreCivic. Reserves are provided for estimated incurred claims for which it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the range of such loss can be estimated.

Retirement Plan

All employees of CoreCivic are eligible to participate in the CoreCivic 401(k) Savings and Retirement Plan (the "Plan") upon reaching age 18 and completing one year of qualified service. Eligible employees may contribute up to 90% of their eligible compensation, subject to IRS limitations. For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, CoreCivic provided a discretionary matching contribution equal to 100% of the employee's contributions up to 5% of the employee's eligible compensation to employees with at least one thousand hours of employment in the plan year. Employer matching contributions paid into the Plan each pay period vest immediately pursuant to safe harbor provisions adopted by the Plan.

During 2018, 2017, and 2016, CoreCivic's discretionary contributions to the Plan, net of forfeitures, were \$13.2 million, \$12.3 million, and \$12.0 million, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plans

CoreCivic provides two non-qualified deferred compensation plans (the "Deferred Compensation Plans") for non-employee directors and for certain senior executives. The Deferred Compensation Plans are unfunded plans maintained for the purpose of providing CoreCivic's directors and certain of its senior executives the opportunity to defer a portion of their compensation. Under the terms of the Deferred Compensation Plans, certain senior executives may elect to contribute on a pre-tax basis up to 50% of their base salary and up to 100% of their cash bonus, and non-employee directors may elect to contribute on a pre-tax basis up to 100% of their director retainer and meeting fees. During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, CoreCivic matched 100% of employee contributions up to 5% of total cash compensation. CoreCivic also contributes a fixed rate of return on balances in the Deferred Compensation Plans, determined at the beginning of each plan year. Matching contributions and investment earnings thereon become vested 20% after two years of service, 40% after three years of service, 80% after four years of service, and 100% after five or more years of service. Distributions are generally payable no earlier than five years subsequent to the date an individual becomes a participant in the Plan, or upon termination of employment (or the date a director ceases to serve as a director of CoreCivic), at the election of the participant. Distributions to senior executives must commence on or before the later of 60 days after the participant's separation from service or the fifteenth day of the month following the month the individual attains age 65.

During 2018, 2017, and 2016, CoreCivic provided a fixed return of 5.0%, 5.0%, and 5.45%, respectively, to participants in the Deferred Compensation Plans. CoreCivic has purchased life insurance policies on the lives of certain employees of CoreCivic, which are intended to fund distributions from the Deferred Compensation Plans. CoreCivic is the sole beneficiary of such policies. At the inception of the Deferred Compensation Plans, CoreCivic established an irrevocable Rabbi Trust to secure the plans' obligations. However, assets in the Deferred Compensation Plans are subject to creditor claims in the event of bankruptcy. During 2018, 2017, and 2016, CoreCivic recorded \$0.3 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively, of matching

contributions as general and administrative expense associated with the Deferred Compensation Plans. Assets in the Rabbi Trust were \$14.0 million and \$13.5 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, CoreCivic's liability related to the Deferred Compensation Plans was \$12.3 million and \$11.0 million, respectively, which was reflected in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets.

Employment and Severance Agreements

CoreCivic currently has employment agreements with several of its executive officers, which provide for the payment of certain severance amounts upon termination of employment under certain circumstances or a change of control, as defined in the agreements.

16. SEGMENT REPORTING

As of December 31, 2018, CoreCivic operated 51 correctional and detention facilities, 44 of which were owned by the Company. In addition, CoreCivic owned and operated 26 residential reentry centers and owned 27 properties that it leased to third parties. Effective January 1, 2018, the Company revised its reportable segment presentation. Management views CoreCivic's operating results in three operating segments, CoreCivic Safety, CoreCivic Community, and CoreCivic Properties. Prior year amounts have been revised to conform to the current year presentation. CoreCivic Safety includes the operating results of those correctional and detention facilities placed into service that were owned, or controlled via a long-term lease, and managed by CoreCivic, as well as those correctional and detention facilities owned by a third party and managed by CoreCivic. CoreCivic Safety also includes the operating results of TransCor America, LLC, a subsidiary of the Company that provides transportation services to governmental agencies. CoreCivic Community includes the operating results of those residential reentry centers placed into service that were owned, or controlled via a long-term lease, and managed by CoreCivic. CoreCivic Community also includes the operating results of the electronic monitoring and case management services provided by RMOMS and RMSC. CoreCivic Properties includes the operating results of those properties leased to third parties. The operating performance of the three segments can be measured based on their net operating income. CoreCivic defines facility net operating income as a facility's revenues less operating expenses.

The revenue and net operating income for each of the three segments and a reconciliation to CoreCivic's operating income is as follows for the three years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Revenue:			
Safety	\$1,675,998	\$1,648,224	\$1,750,211
Community	101,841	74,263	59,432
Properties	57,899	40,440	37,993
Total segment revenue	1,835,738	1,762,927	1,847,636
Operating expenses:			
Safety	1,222,418	1,185,621	1,225,353
Community	76,898	51,501	41,247
Properties	15,420	11,831	8,407
Total segment operating expenses	1,314,736	1,248,953	1,275,007
Facility net operating income:			
Safety	453,580	462,603	524,858
Community	24,943	22,762	18,185
Properties	42,479	28,609	29,586
Total facility net operating income	521,002	513,974	572,629
Other revenue (expense):			
Other revenue	28	2,571	2,149
Other operating expense	(514)	(584)	(579)
General and administrative	(106,865)	(107,822)	(107,027)
Depreciation and amortization	(156,501)	(147,129)	(166,746)
Contingent consideration for acquisition			
of businesses	(6,085)	—	—
Restructuring charges	—	—	(4,010)
Asset impairments	(1,580)	(614)	—
Operating income	\$249,485	\$260,396	\$296,416

The following table summarizes capital expenditures including accrued amounts for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016 (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Capital expenditures:			
Safety	\$94,559	\$55,712	\$79,018
Community	15,689	35,489	36,447
Properties	365,628	18,327	12,549

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Corporate and other	11,260	5,219	6,517
Total capital expenditures	\$487,136	\$114,747	\$134,531

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The total assets are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Assets:		
Safety	\$2,621,880	\$2,643,609
Community	281,198	253,978
Properties	606,770	220,235
Corporate and other	145,812	154,576
Total assets	\$3,655,660	\$3,272,398

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During February 2019, CoreCivic issued approximately 0.9 million RSUs to certain of CoreCivic's employees and non-employee directors, with an aggregate value of \$19.3 million. Unless earlier vested under the terms of the RSU agreement, approximately 0.6 million RSUs were issued to officers and executive officers, a portion of which vest evenly on the first, second, and third anniversary of the award, and a portion of which are subject to vesting over a three-year period based upon satisfaction of certain annual performance criteria for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2019, 2020, and 2021. Approximately 0.3 million RSUs issued to other employees vest evenly on the first, second, and third anniversary of the award. RSUs issued to non-employee directors vest on the first anniversary of the award. Any RSUs that become vested will be settled in shares of CoreCivic's common stock.

On February 21, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.44 per common share payable April 15, 2019 to stockholders of record on April 1, 2019.

18. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CORECIVIC AND SUBSIDIARIES

The following condensed consolidating financial statements of CoreCivic and subsidiaries have been prepared pursuant to Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X. These condensed consolidating financial statements have been prepared from the Company's financial information on the same basis of accounting as the consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

As of December 31, 2018

(in thousands)

		Combined	Non-	Consolidating	Total
		Subsidiary	Guarantor	Adjustments	Consolidated
ASSETS	Parent	Guarantors	Subsidiaries	and Other	Amounts
Cash and cash equivalents	\$11,109	\$40,348	\$1,345	\$—	\$52,802
Restricted cash	—	—	21,335	—	21,335
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	254,766	445,105	1,809	(431,083)	270,597
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,412	26,939	1,951	(4,511)	28,791
Total current assets	270,287	512,392	26,440	(435,594)	373,525
Real estate and related assets:					
Property and equipment, net	2,255,361	310,989	264,239	—	2,830,589
Other real estate assets	247,223	—	—	—	247,223
Goodwill	33,057	15,112	—	—	48,169
Non-current deferred tax assets	727	14,220	1,165	(1,165)	14,947
Other assets	507,161	61,104	38,112	(465,170)	141,207
Total assets	\$3,313,816	\$913,817	\$329,956	\$ (901,929)	\$3,655,660
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'					
EQUITY					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$293,165	\$376,833	\$115,648	\$ (435,559)	\$350,087
Income taxes payable	1,309	866	13	—	2,188
Current portion of long-term debt	8,720	—	5,401	—	14,121
Total current liabilities	303,194	377,699	121,062	(435,559)	366,396
Long-term debt, net	1,579,273	114,428	208,854	(115,000)	1,787,555
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	1,165	—	—	(1,165)	—
Deferred revenue	—	26,102	—	—	26,102
Other liabilities	15,125	45,423	—	—	60,548
Total liabilities	1,898,757	563,652	329,916	(551,724)	2,240,601
Total stockholders' equity	1,415,059	350,165	40	(350,205)	1,415,059
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,313,816	\$913,817	\$329,956	\$ (901,929)	\$3,655,660

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

As of December 31, 2017

(in thousands)

	Combined	Consolidating	Total
	Subsidiary	Adjustments	Consolidated
ASSETS	Parent	Guarantors	and Other
			Amounts
Cash and cash equivalents	\$25,745	\$ 26,438	\$ —
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	211,673	372,755	(330,240)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,835	24,986	(5,702)
Total current assets	239,253	424,179	(335,942)
Real estate and related assets:			
Property and equipment, net	2,211,561	335,283	—
Other real estate assets	255,605	—	—
Goodwill	26,031	14,896	—
Non-current deferred tax assets	—	13,193	(379)
Other assets	421,474	69,117	(401,873)
Total assets	\$3,153,924	\$ 856,668	\$ (738,194)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'			
EQUITY			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$251,011	\$ 362,701	\$ (335,908)
Income taxes payable	1,443	1,591	—
Current portion of long-term debt	10,000	—	—
Total current liabilities	262,454	364,292	(335,908)
Long-term debt, net	1,437,982	114,205	(115,000)
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	379	—	(379)
Deferred revenue	—	39,735	—
Other liabilities	1,501	51,529	—
Total liabilities	1,702,316	569,761	(451,287)
Total stockholders' equity	1,451,608	286,907	(286,907)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,153,924	\$ 856,668	\$ (738,194)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2018

(in thousands)

	Combined	Non-	Consolidating	Total	
	Subsidiary	Guarantor	Adjustments	Consolidated	
	Parent	Guarantors	Subsidiaries	and Other	Amounts
REVENUES	\$1,279,991	\$1,514,503	\$ 8,243	\$ (966,971)	\$ 1,835,766
EXPENSES:					
Operating	994,505	1,284,616	3,100	(966,971)	1,315,250
General and administrative	36,409	70,456	—	—	106,865
Depreciation and amortization	92,702	61,206	2,593	—	156,501
Contingent consideration for acquisition of					
businesses	6,085	—	—	—	6,085
Asset impairments	1,580	—	—	—	1,580
	1,131,281	1,416,278	5,693	(966,971)	1,586,281
OPERATING INCOME	148,710	98,225	2,550	—	249,485
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:					
Interest expense, net	67,340	10,905	2,508	—	80,753
Expenses associated with debt refinancing					
transactions	1,016	—	—	—	1,016
Other (income) expense	160	(105)	101	—	156
	68,516	10,800	2,609	—	81,925
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	80,194	87,425	(59)	—	167,560
Income tax expense	(1,383)	(6,970)	—	—	(8,353)
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY IN					
SUBSIDIARIES	78,811	80,455	(59)	—	159,207
Income from equity in subsidiaries	80,396	—	—	(80,396)	—
NET INCOME	\$159,207	\$80,455	\$ (59)	\$ (80,396)	\$ 159,207

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2017

(in thousands)

		Combined	Consolidating	Total
		Subsidiary	Adjustments	Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantors	and Other	Amounts
REVENUES	\$ 1,194,690	\$ 1,454,194	\$ (883,386)	\$ 1,765,498
EXPENSES:				
Operating	914,443	1,218,480	(883,386)	1,249,537
General and administrative	36,964	70,858	—	107,822
Depreciation and amortization	87,694	59,435	—	147,129
Asset impairments	300	314	—	614
	1,039,401	1,349,087	(883,386)	1,505,102
OPERATING INCOME	155,289	105,107	—	260,396
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:				
Interest expense, net	56,712	11,823	—	68,535
Other (income) expense	(255)	103	62	(90)
	56,457	11,926	62	68,445
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	98,832	93,181	(62)	191,951
Income tax expense	(1,765)	(12,146)	—	(13,911)
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY IN SUBSIDIARIES	97,067	81,035	(62)	178,040
Income from equity in subsidiaries	80,973	—	(80,973)	—
NET INCOME	\$ 178,040	\$ 81,035	\$ (81,035)	\$ 178,040

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2016

(in thousands)

		Combined	Consolidating	Total
		Subsidiary	Adjustments	Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantors	and Other	Amounts
REVENUES	\$ 1,182,765	\$ 1,542,231	\$ (875,211)	\$ 1,849,785
EXPENSES:				
Operating	904,750	1,246,047	(875,211)	1,275,586
General and administrative	35,440	71,587	—	107,027
Depreciation and amortization	84,842	81,904	—	166,746
Restructuring charges	197	3,813	—	4,010
	1,025,229	1,403,351	(875,211)	1,553,369
OPERATING INCOME	157,536	138,880	—	296,416
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:				
Interest expense, net	51,928	15,827	—	67,755
Other (income) expense	995	(548)	42	489
	52,923	15,279	42	68,244
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	104,613	123,601	(42)	228,172
Income tax expense	(1,896)	(6,357)	—	(8,253)
INCOME BEFORE EQUITY IN SUBSIDIARIES	102,717	117,244	(42)	219,919
Income from equity in subsidiaries	117,202	—	(117,202)	—
NET INCOME	\$219,919	\$ 117,244	\$ (117,244)	\$ 219,919

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2018

(in thousands)

		Combined	Non-	Consolidating Total	
		Subsidiary	Guarantor	Adjustments	Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantors	Subsidiaries	And Other	Amounts
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$243,083	\$ 75,011	\$ 4,786	\$ —	\$ 322,880
Net cash used in investing activities	(109,114)	(47,940)	(134,003)	—	(291,057)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(148,605)	(13,161)	151,897	—	(9,869)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents					
and restricted cash	(14,636)	13,910	22,680	—	21,954
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND					
RESTRICTED CASH, beginning of year	25,745	26,438	—	—	52,183
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND					
RESTRICTED CASH, end of year	\$11,109	\$ 40,348	\$ 22,680	\$ —	74,137

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2017

(in thousands)

	Combined	Consolidating	Total	
	Subsidiary	Adjustments	Consolidated	
	Parent	Guarantors	And Other	Amounts
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$276,055	\$ 65,270	\$ —	\$ 341,325
Net cash used in investing activities	(55,242)	(69,320)	—	(124,562)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(206,446)	4,155	—	(202,291)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	14,367	105	—	14,472
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED				
CASH, beginning of year	11,378	26,333	—	37,711
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED				
CASH, end of year	\$25,745	\$ 26,438	\$	— \$ 52,183

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2016

(in thousands)

		Combined	Consolidating	Total
		Subsidiary	Adjustments	Consolidated
	Parent	Guarantors	And Other	Amounts
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$295,366	\$ 80,007	\$ —	\$ 375,373
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,767)	(69,571)	(33,300)	(121,638)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(280,887)	(33,728)	33,300	(281,315)
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(4,288)	(23,292)	—	(27,580)
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED				
CASH, beginning of year	15,666	49,625	—	65,291
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED				
CASH, end of year	\$11,378	\$ 26,333	\$ —	\$ 37,711

19. SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Selected quarterly financial information for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	2018	2018	2018	2018
Revenue	\$440,916	\$449,929	\$ 462,728	\$ 482,193
Operating income	58,705	61,712	64,419	64,649
Net income	37,777	39,197	40,994	41,239
Basic earnings per share:				
Net income	\$0.32	\$0.33	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.35
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net income	\$0.32	\$0.33	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.35

	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	2017	2017	2017	2017
Revenue	\$445,684	\$436,393	\$ 442,845	\$ 440,576
Operating income	69,039	65,279	60,815	65,263
Net income	50,047	45,475	41,178	41,340
Basic earnings per share:				
Net income	\$0.42	\$0.38	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.35
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net income	\$0.42	\$0.38	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.35

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(in thousands)

Description	Location	Initial Cost to			Gross Amount at Which Carried at			Accumulated Depreciation (B)	Date Acquired
		Company	Cost	Close of Period	Buildings and				
					Land	Land and Leasehold			
							Buildings and Improvements		
		Land	Improvements	Acquisition	Improvements	Improvements	Total (A)		
Adams County Correctional Center	Adams County, Mississippi	\$874	\$119,565	\$3,254	\$1,089	\$122,604	\$123,693	\$(25,164)	2008
Adams Transitional Center	Denver, Colorado	6,090	853	137	6,090	990	7,080	(40)	2017
Alapahoe Community Treatment Center	Englewood, Colorado	3,760	1,239	262	3,760	1,501	5,261	(94)	2017
Augusta Transitional Center	Augusta, Georgia	1,281	2,674	39	1,281	2,713	3,994	(90)	2017
Austin Residential Reentry Center	Del Valle, Texas	4,190	1,058	341	4,201	1,388	5,589	(215)	2015
Austin Transitional Center	Del Valle, Texas	19,488	4,607	892	19,497	5,490	24,987	(738)	2015
Butte County Correctional Facility	Las Animas, Colorado	550	13,115	68,273	1,535	80,403	81,938	(25,805)	1992
Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Bridgeport, Texas	70	291	—	70	—	70	(D) -	1995
Broad Street Residential Reentry Center	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	663	2,700	190	663	2,890	3,553	(251)	2015
111 Boston Avenue	San Diego, California	800	11,440	1,170	834	12,576	13,410	(2,254)	2013

California City Correctional Center	California								
	California City,								
Capital Commerce Center	California	1,785	125,337	13,144	2,644	137,622	140,266	(51,843)	1999
	Tallahassee,								
Cedar River Transitional Center	Florida	2,255	38,362	171	2,255	38,533	40,788	(962)	2018
	Oklahoma City,								
Centennial Community	Oklahoma	8,562	4,631	1,080	8,599	5,674	14,273	(761)	2015
	Englewood,								
Transition Center	Colorado	4,905	1,256	184	4,908	1,437	6,345	(147)	2016
Central Arizona Florence	Florence,								
Correctional Complex	Arizona	1,298	133,531	48,597	4,375	179,051	183,426	(71,490)	1994/199
Chester Residential Reentry Center	Chester,								
F-45	Pennsylvania	657	2,679	—	657	2,679	3,336	(229)	2015

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(in thousands)

Description	Location	Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of Period			Accumulated Depreciation (B)	Date Constructed/ Acquired
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land and Improvements	Leasehold Improvements	Total (A)		
Cheyenne Transitional Center	Cheyenne, Wyoming	5,567	2,092	535	5,567	2,627	8,194	(345)	2015
Cibola County Corrections Center	Milan, New Mexico	444	16,215	32,044	1,368	47,335	48,703	(19,969)	1994
Cimarron Correctional Facility	Cushing, Oklahoma	250	71,303	44,695	602	115,646	116,248	(39,315)	1997
Coffee Correctional Facility (C)	Nicholls, Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1998
Columbine Facility	Denver, Colorado	1,414	488	189	1,438	653	2,091	(77)	2016
Commerce Transitional Center	Commerce City, Colorado	5,166	1,758	194	5,166	1,952	7,118	(81)	2017
Corpus Christi Transitional Center	Corpus Christi, Texas	—	1,886	438	—	2,324	2,324	(750)	2015
Crossroads Correctional Center	Shelby, Montana	413	33,196	43,643	1,575	75,677	77,252	(39,992)	1999
Crowley County Correctional Facility	Olney Springs, Colorado	211	46,845	30,174	2,488	74,742	77,230	(25,384)	2003
Dahlia Facility	Denver, Colorado	6,788	727	258	6,835	938	7,773	(103)	2016

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Dallas Transitional Center	Colorado Hutchins,								
Davis Correctional Facility	Texas	—	3,852	1,703	—	5,555	5,555	(997)	2015
DHS-Chattanooga	Holdenville,								
DHS-Knoxville	Oklahoma	250	66,701	41,808	1,209	107,550	108,759	(36,892)	1996
	Chattanooga,								
	Tennessee	—	205	5	—	210	210	(2)	2018
	Knoxville,								
	Tennessee	275	67	3	275	70	345	(1)	2018
Diamondback Correctional Facility	Watonga,								
Eden Detention Center	Oklahoma	208	41,677	25,172	1,361	65,696	67,057	(26,095)	1998
El Paso Multi-Use Facility	Eden, Texas	925	27,645	34,039	5,506	57,103	62,609	(24,260)	1995
El Paso Transitional Center F-46	El Paso, Texas	14,936	4,536	1,173	14,936	5,709	20,645	(770)	2015
	El Paso, Texas	10,325	4,198	725	10,325	4,923	15,248	(634)	2015

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(in thousands)

Description	Location	Initial Cost to			Gross Amount at Which Carried at			Accumulated Depreciation (B)	Date Constructed/ Acquired
		Company		Cost	Close of Period		Buildings and Leasehold Improvements Total (A)		
		Land	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements Subsequent to Acquisition		Land and Leasehold Improvements	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements			
Eloy Detention Center	Eloy, Arizona	498	33,308	16,684	2,180	48,310	50,490	(21,846)	1995
Fort Worth Transitional Center	Fort Worth, Texas	3,251	334	268	3,256	597	3,853	(562)	2015
Fox Facility and Training Center	Denver, Colorado	3,038	1,203	415	3,038	1,618	4,656	(154)	2016
Houston Processing Center	Houston, Texas	2,250	53,373	40,634	3,587	92,670	96,257	(37,094)	1984
Huerfano County Correctional Center	Walsenburg, Colorado	124	26,358	4,533	1,115	29,900	31,015	(14,355)	1997
ICE-Fayetteville	Fayetteville, Arkansas	159	641	—	159	641	800	(6)	2018
IRS-Dayton NARA	Dayton, Ohio	548	6,439	—	548	6,439	6,987	(59)	2018
IRS-Greenville	Greenville, North Carolina	361	1,387	8	361	1,395	1,756	(47)	2017
Jenkins Correctional Center (C)	Millen, Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2012
Kit Carson Correctional Center	Burlington, Colorado	432	35,980	43,657	1,051	79,018	80,069	(24,562)	1998

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La Palma Correctional Center	Eloy, Arizona	283	183,155	13,633	486	196,585	197,071	(44,372)	2008
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	Conneaut, Ohio	2,871	69,779	5,896	3,925	74,621	78,546	(11,476)	2011
Laredo Processing Center	Laredo, Texas	788	26,737	3,189	986	29,728	30,714	(12,466)	1985
Leavenworth Detention Center	Leavenworth, Kansas	130	44,970	43,402	491	88,011	88,502	(30,982)	1992
Lee Adjustment Center	Beattyville, Kentucky	500	515	17,561	1,277	17,299	18,576	(7,886)	1998
Leo Chesney Correctional Center	Live Oak, California	250	4,774	1,577	250	6,351	6,601	(3,184)	1989
Long Beach Community Corrections Center	Long Beach, California	5,038	2,413	—	5,038	2,413	7,451	(156)	2016

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CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(in thousands)

		Initial Cost to			Gross Amount at Which Carried at				
		Company		Cost	Close of Period Buildings and			Date	
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land and Improvements	Leasehold Improvements	Total (A)	Accumulated Depreciation (B)	Constructed/ Acquired
Description	Location								
Longmont Community Treatment Center	Longmont, Colorado	3,364	582	102	3,363	685	4,048	(72)	2016
Marion Adjustment Center	St. Mary, Kentucky	250	9,994	8,767	918	18,093	19,011	(7,241)	1998
McRae Correctional Facility	McRae, Georgia	462	60,396	18,767	1,099	78,526	79,625	(22,974)	2000
Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Mineral Wells, Texas	176	22,589	—	100	—	100	(D) -	1995
Nevada Southern Detention Center	Pahrump, Nevada	7,548	64,362	10,131	8,399	73,642	82,041	(14,829)	2010
North Fork Correctional Facility	Sayre, Oklahoma	—	42,166	61,346	356	103,156	103,512	(34,161)	1998
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	Youngstown, Ohio	750	39,583	12,808	1,901	51,240	53,141	(21,108)	1997
Northwest New Mexico	Grants, New Mexico	142	15,888	19,170	879	34,321	35,200	(14,988)	1989

	New Mexico								
Correctional Center									
Oklahoma City Transitional Center	Oklahoma City,								
	Oklahoma	1,114	2,626	1,589	1,130	4,199	5,329	(145)	2017
Oracle Transitional Center	Tucson, Arizona	4,544	1,220	333	4,570	1,527	6,097	(74)	2017
Otay Mesa Detention Center	San Diego, California	28,845	114,411	9,050	37,088	115,218	152,306	(8,833)	2015
Prairie Correctional Facility	Appleton, Minnesota	100	22,306	9,340	1,068	30,678	31,746	(16,468)	1991
Queensgate Correctional Facility	Cincinnati, Ohio	750	15,221	653	340	653	993	(D) (61)	1998
Recovery Monitoring Solutions									
	Dallas, Texas	1,152	1,979	—	1,280	1,851	3,131	(8)	2018
Red Rock Correctional Center (C)	Eloy, Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2006
Roth Hall Residential Reentry Center	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	654	2,693	—	654	2,693	3,347	(230)	2015
Saguaro Correctional Facility	Eloy, Arizona	193	98,903	1,611	486	100,221	100,707	(23,392)	2007
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CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(in thousands)

		Initial Cost to			Gross Amount at Which Carried at				
		Company		Close of Period				Date	
				Buildings and		Land and Leasehold		Accumulated	
				Improvements		Improvements		Depreciation	
				Subsequent to		Total			
Description	Location	Land	Improvements	Acquisition	Improvements	Improvements	(A)	(B)	Constructed/ Acquired
Shelby Training Center	Memphis, Tennessee	150	6,393	3,317	279	9,581	9,860	(9,477)	1986
South Texas Family Residential Center	Dilley, Texas	—	146,974	8,921	40	155,855	155,895 (E)	(107,469)	2015
Southeast Kentucky Correctional Facility	Wheelwright, Kentucky	500	24,487	11,692	1,590	35,089	36,679	(15,581)	1998
SSA-Balch Springs	Balch Springs, Texas	541	405	—	541	405	946	(4)	2018
SSA-Baltimore	Baltimore, Maryland	27,987	179,424	—	29,717	177,694	207,411	(1,757)	2018
SSA-Bryan	Bryan, Texas	277	578	—	277	578	855	(6)	2018
SSA-Denton	Denton, Texas	467	823	—	467	823	1,290	(8)	2018
SSA-Florissant	St Louis, Missouri	245	553	7	245	560	805	(6)	2018
SSA-Harrison	Harrison, Arkansas	188	1,524	—	188	1,524	1,712	(15)	2018
SSA-Hot Springs	Hot Springs, Arkansas	337	1,323	9	346	1,323	1,669	(14)	2018
SSA-Marshall		44	790	—	44	790	834	(8)	2018

SSA-McAlester	Marshall, Texas McAlester,								
SSA-Milledgeville	Oklahoma Milledgeville,	139	1,094	—	139	1,094	1,233	(11	) 2018
SSA-Poteau	Georgia Poteau,	120	714	—	120	714	834	(24	) 2017
SSA-Rockingham	Oklahoma Rockingham,	175	275	6	175	281	456	(3	) 2018
Stewart Detention Center	North Carolina Lumpkin,	95	1,070	24	117	1,072	1,189	(36	) 2017
Stockton Female Community Corrections Facility	Georgia Stockton, California	143	70,560	18,770	1,234	88,239	89,473	(25,068	) 2004
		692	788	—	692	788	1,480	(38	) 2017

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CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(in thousands)

Description	Location	Initial Cost to Company		Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of Period			Accumulated Depreciation (B)	Constructed/ Acquired
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land and Land Improvements	Leasehold Improvements		
T. Don Hutto Residential Center	Taylor, Texas	183	13,418	4,862	594	17,869	18,463	(8,286) 1997
Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility	Tutwiler, Mississippi	—	44,638	98,410	1,609	141,439	143,048	(48,077) 2000
Torrance County Detention Facility	Estancia, New Mexico	511	52,599	8,326	1,719	59,717	61,436	(26,081) 1990
Trousdale Turner Correctional Center	Hartsville, TN	649	135,412	4,476	1,619	138,918	140,537	(8,690) 2015
Tulsa Transitional Center	Tulsa, OK	8,206	4,061	847	8,206	4,908	13,114	(638) 2015
Tulsa Women's Residential Program	Tulsa, OK	200	75	—	200	75	275	(6) 2017
Turley Residential Center	Tulsa, OK	421	4,105	898	421	5,003	5,424	(683) 2015
Ulster Facility	Denver, Colorado	4,068	442	120	4,068	562	4,630	(59) 2016

Walker Hall Residential Reentry	Philadelphia,								
Center	PA	654	2,693	1	654	2,694	3,348	(231)	) 2015
Webb County Detention Center	Laredo, Texas	498	20,160	6,119	2,129	24,648	26,777	(11,766)	) 1998
West Tennessee Detention	Mason,								
Facility	Tennessee	538	31,931	6,276	2,007	36,738	38,745	(17,475)	) 1990
Wheeler Correctional Facility (C)	Alamo, Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1998
Whiteville Correctional Facility	Whiteville, Tennessee	303	51,694	7,697	1,671	58,023	59,694	(24,331)	) 1998
Totals		\$223,296	\$2,592,017	\$920,434	\$273,596	\$3,423,564	\$3,697,160	\$(1,075,389)	

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(in thousands)

NOTES TO SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

(A) The aggregate cost of properties for federal income tax purposes is approximately \$3.9 billion at December 31, 2018.

(B) Depreciation is calculated using estimated useful lives of depreciable assets up to 50 years for prison facilities.

(C) CoreCivic retains title to this asset, which is classified under other real estate assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheets in accordance with ASC 853.

(D) CoreCivic recorded non-cash impairments during the fourth quarter of 2014 to write down the book values of the Queensgate and Mineral Wells facilities, and during the third quarter of 2017 to write down the book value of the Bridgeport facility, to the estimated fair values assuming asset sales for uses other than correctional facilities.

(E) The South Texas Family Residential Center is subject to a lease agreement with a third-party lessor. This agreement resulted in CoreCivic being deemed the owner of the newly constructed assets for accounting purposes, in accordance with ASC 840-40-55, formerly Emerging Issues Task Force No. 97-10, "The Effect of Lessee Involvement in Asset Construction."

CORECIVIC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE III - REAL ESTATE ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017, AND 2016

(in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Investment in Real Estate:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$3,367,358	\$3,306,896	\$3,246,119
Additions through capital expenditures	26,547	29,730	20,498
Acquisitions	269,271	37,827	36,199
Asset Impairments	—	(879)	—
Reclassifications and other	33,984	(6,216)	4,080
Balance at end of period	\$3,697,160	\$3,367,358	\$3,306,896
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$(976,121)	\$(888,745)	\$(772,112)
Depreciation	(99,361)	(94,116)	(116,726)
Disposals/Other	93	6,162	93
Asset Impairments	—	578	—
Balance at end of period	\$(1,075,389)	\$(976,121)	\$(888,745)