

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS INC

Form S-4/A

July 08, 2011

Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 8, 2011

Registration Statement No. 333-173462

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 2

to

Form S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

The GEO Group, Inc.

***and the Subsidiary Guarantors listed on Schedule A hereto**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

1520

*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)*

65-0043078

*(I.R.S. Employee
Identification Number)*

**One Park Place, Suite 700
621 Northwest 53rd Street
Boca Raton, Florida 33487-8242
(561) 893-0101**

*(Address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code,
of registrant's principal executive offices)*

**John J. Bulfin, Esq.
One Park Place, Suite 700
621 Northwest 53rd Street
Boca Raton, Florida 33487-8242
(561) 893-0101**

*(Name, address, including zip code,
and telephone number, including area code,
of agent for service)*

Copy to:

**Jose Gordo, Esq.
Stephen K. Roddenberry, Esq.
Esther L. Moreno, Esq.
Akerman Senterfitt
One S.E. Third Avenue, 25th Floor
Miami, Florida 33131
(305) 374-5600
Facsimile: (305) 374-5095**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, please check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Each Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until each Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents**Schedule A Table of Subsidiary Guarantors**

Exact Name of Subsidiary Guarantor	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Formation	I.R.S. Employer Identification Number
GEO RE Holdings LLC	Delaware	65-0682878
GEO Care, Inc.	Florida	65-0749307
Correctional Services Corporation	Delaware	11-3182580
CPT Limited Partner, LLC	Delaware	*
CPT Operating Partnership L.P.	Delaware	65-0873924
Correctional Properties Prison Finance LLC	Delaware	*
Public Properties Development and Leasing LLC	Delaware	*
GEO Holdings I, Inc.	Delaware	56-2635779
GEO Acquisition II, Inc.	Delaware	01-0882442
GEO Transport, Inc.	Florida	56-2677868
GEO Care of South Carolina, Inc.	Delaware	63-1166611
Cornell Companies, Inc.	Delaware	76-0433642
Cornell Companies Management Holdings, LLC	Delaware	74-3024864
Cornell Companies Administration, LLC	Delaware	32-6557170
Cornell Corrections Management, Inc.	Delaware	74-2650655
CCG I Corporation	Delaware	76-0544498
Cornell Companies Management Services, Limited Partnership	Delaware	76-0700115
Cornell Companies Management, LP	Delaware	76-0700116
Cornell Corrections of Alaska, Inc.	Alaska	76-0578707
Cornell Corrections of California, Inc.	California	94-2411045
Cornell Corrections of Texas, Inc.	Delaware	74-2650651
Cornell Corrections of Rhode Island, Inc.	Delaware	74-2650654
Cornell Interventions, Inc.	Illinois	74-2918981
Correctional Systems, Inc.	Delaware	33-0607766
WBP Leasing, Inc.	Delaware	76-0546892
Cornell Abraxas Group, Inc.	Delaware	76-0545741
WBP Leasing, LLC	Delaware	26-1849095
BII Holding Corporation	Delaware	26-3064495
BII Holding I Corporation	Delaware	26-3334669
Behavioral Holding Corp.	Delaware	20-4244005
Behavioral Acquisition Corp.	Delaware	22-3746193
B.I. Incorporated	Colorado	84-0769926

* Not applicable as these entities are disregarded for Federal Income Tax Purposes

Table of Contents

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not complete the exchange offer until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell or exchange securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy or exchange these securities in any state where the offer, sale or exchange is not permitted

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED July 8, 2011

Prospectus

\$300,000,000

Offer to Exchange
Up to \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount
of our 65/8% Senior Notes Due 2021
(which we refer to as the new notes)
and the guarantees thereof which have been registered
under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended,
for a like amount of our outstanding
65/8% Senior Notes Due 2021
(which we refer to as the old notes)
and the guarantees thereof.

The New Notes:

The terms of the new notes are identical to the old notes, except that some of the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the old notes will not apply to the new notes.

Terms of the Exchange Offer:

We are offering to exchange up to \$300,000,000 of our old notes for new notes with materially identical terms that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

Subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified conditions, we will exchange the new notes for all old notes that are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2011, unless extended.

Tenders of old notes may be withdrawn at any time before the expiration of the exchange offer.

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

The exchange of outstanding original notes will not be a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The new notes are expected to trade in the private offerings, resales and trading through automatic linkages market referred to as the PORTAL Market. The new notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Investing in the notes involves risks. See Risk Factors, beginning on page 17.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the new notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for old notes where the old notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the consummation of the exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other federal or state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is [], 2011.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	ii
<u>Summary</u>	1
<u>Risk Factors</u>	17
<u>The Exchange Offer</u>	35
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	44
<u>Selected Historical Financial Information</u>	45
<u>Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information</u>	48
<u>Description of Other Indebtedness</u>	60
<u>Description of Notes</u>	63
<u>Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	104
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	108
<u>Legal Matters</u>	110
<u>Experts</u>	110
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	110
<u>Index to Financial Statements</u>	F-1
<u>EX-5.1</u>	
<u>EX-5.2</u>	
<u>EX-5.3</u>	
<u>EX-5.4</u>	
<u>EX-5.5</u>	
<u>EX-23.1</u>	
<u>EX-23.2</u>	

This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about us that is not included in or delivered with this prospectus. This information is available without charge to security holders upon written or oral request to The GEO Group, Inc., 621 NW 53rd Street, Suite 700, Boca Raton, Florida 33487, Attention: Investor Relations, Telephone: (561) 893-0101.

In order to obtain timely delivery, you must request the information no later than [], 2011, which is five business days before the expiration of the exchange offer.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other federal or state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are any statements that are not based on historical information. Statements other than statements of historical facts included in this prospectus, including, without limitation, statements regarding our future financial position and results of operations, business strategy, budgets, projected costs and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, anticipate, intend, plan, believe, estimate or continue or the negative of such words or variations of such words and similar expressions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements and we can give no assurance that such forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, or cautionary statements, include, but are not limited to:

if you fail to follow the exchange offer procedures, your original notes will not be accepted for exchange;

if you fail to exchange your original notes for exchange notes, they will continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions and you may not be able to sell them;

the notes and the related guarantees are effectively subordinated to our and our subsidiary guarantors' senior secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to the indebtedness of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes;

there is no public market for the notes;

we may not be able to satisfy our repurchase obligations in the event of a change of control because the terms of our indebtedness or lack of funds may prevent us from doing so;

fraudulent conveyance laws may permit courts to void the subsidiary guarantees of the notes in specific circumstances, which would interfere with the payment of the subsidiary guarantees;

our significant level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our debt service obligations;

we are incurring significant indebtedness in connection with substantial ongoing capital expenditures. Capital expenditures for existing and future projects may materially strain our liquidity;

despite current indebtedness levels, we may still incur more indebtedness, which could further exacerbate the risks described above;

the covenants in the indenture governing our 73/4% senior unsecured notes due 2017, which we refer to as the 73/4% Senior Notes, the indenture governing our 6.625% senior unsecured notes due 2021, which we refer to as the 6.625% Senior Notes, and our Credit Agreement entered into by us, as Borrower, certain of our subsidiaries as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas, as Lender and Administrative Agent, which we refer to as the Senior Credit Facility, impose significant operating and financial restrictions which may adversely affect our ability to operate our business;

servicing our indebtedness will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control;

because portions of our senior indebtedness have floating interest rates, a general increase in interest rates will adversely affect cash flows;

we depend on distributions from our subsidiaries to make payments on our indebtedness. These distributions may not be made;

Table of Contents

from time to time, we may not have a management contract with a client to operate existing beds at a facility or new beds at a facility that we are expanding and we cannot assure you that such a contract will be obtained. Failure to obtain a management contract for these beds will subject us to carrying costs with no corresponding management revenue;

negative conditions in the capital markets could prevent us from obtaining financing, which could materially harm our business;

we are subject to the loss of our facility management contracts, due to terminations, non-renewals or competitive re-bids, which could adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity, including our ability to secure new facility management contracts from other government customers;

we may not fully realize the anticipated synergies and related benefits of acquisitions or we may not fully realize the anticipated synergies within the anticipated timing;

we will incur significant transaction- and integration-related costs in connection with the Cornell Acquisition and the BI Acquisition;

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;

our growth depends on our ability to secure contracts to develop and manage new correctional, detention and mental health facilities, the demand for which is outside our control;

we may not be able to meet state requirements for capital investment or locate land for the development of new facilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations and future growth;

we depend on a limited number of governmental customers for a significant portion of our revenues. The loss of, or a significant decrease in business from, these customers could seriously harm our financial condition and results of operations;

a decrease in occupancy levels could cause a decrease in revenues and profitability;

state budgetary constraints may have a material adverse impact on us;

competition for inmates may adversely affect the profitability of our business;

we are dependent on government appropriations, which may not be made on a timely basis or at all and may be adversely impacted by budgetary constraints at the federal, state and local levels;

public resistance to privatization of correctional, detention, mental health and residential facilities could result in our inability to obtain new contracts or the loss of existing contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations;

our GEO Care business, which has become a material part of our consolidated revenues, poses unique risks not associated with our other businesses;

the Cornell Acquisition resulted in our re-entry into the market of operating juvenile correctional facilities which may pose certain unique or increased risks and difficulties compared to other facilities;

adverse publicity may negatively impact our ability to retain existing contracts and obtain new contracts;

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;

failure to comply with extensive government regulation and applicable contractual requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations;

we may face community opposition to facility location, which may adversely affect our ability to obtain new contracts;

Table of Contents

our business operations expose us to various liabilities for which we may not have adequate insurance;

we may not be able to obtain or maintain the insurance levels required by our government contracts;

our international operations expose us to risks which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations;

we conduct certain of our operations through joint ventures, which may lead to disagreements with our joint venture partners and adversely affect our interest in the joint ventures;

we are dependent upon our senior management and our ability to attract and retain sufficient qualified personnel;

our profitability may be materially adversely affected by inflation;

various risks associated with the ownership of real estate may increase costs, expose us to uninsured losses and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations;

risks related to facility construction and development activities may increase our costs related to such activities;

the rising cost and increasing difficulty of obtaining adequate levels of surety credit on favorable terms could adversely affect our operating results;

we may not be able to successfully identify, consummate or integrate acquisitions;

adverse developments in our relationship with our employees could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations;

technological change could cause BI's electronic monitoring products and technology to become obsolete or require the redesign of BI's electronic monitoring products, which could have a material adverse effect on BI's business;

any negative changes in the level of acceptance of or resistance to the use of electronic monitoring products and services by governmental customers could have a material adverse effect on BI's business, financial condition and results of operations;

BI depends on a limited number of third parties to manufacture and supply quality infrastructure components for its electronic monitoring products. If BI's suppliers cannot provide the components or services BI requires and with such quality as BI expects, BI's ability to market and sell its electronic monitoring products and services could be harmed;

as a result of our acquisition of BI, we may face new risks as we enter a new line of business;

the interruption, delay or failure of the provision of BI's services, BI's information systems or the provision of telecommunications and cellular services by third parties which BI's business relies upon could adversely affect BI's business;

an inability to acquire, protect or maintain BI's intellectual property and patents could harm BI's ability to compete or grow;

BI's products could infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, which may lead to litigation that could itself be costly, could result in the payment of substantial damages or royalties, and/or prevent BI from using technology that is essential to its products;

BI licenses intellectual property rights, including patents, from third party owners. If such owners do not properly maintain or enforce the intellectual property underlying such licenses, BI's competitive position and business prospects could be harmed. BI's licensors may also seek to terminate its license; and

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

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

*The following summary highlights selected information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should carefully read this entire prospectus, including the financial statements and related notes and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before making a decision to participate in the exchange offer. As used in this prospectus, the terms *The GEO Group, Inc.*, *GEO*, *GEO Group*, *the Company*, *we*, *our* and *us* refer to *The GEO Group, Inc.*, its consolidated subsidiaries and unconsolidated affiliates as a combined entity, except in the *Description of Notes* and in other places where it is clear that the terms mean only *The GEO Group, Inc.* The term *Cornell Acquisition* refers to our August 12, 2010 acquisition of *Cornell Companies, Inc* (*Cornell*). The term *BI Acquisition* refers to our February 10, 2011 acquisition of *BII Holding Corporation* (*BII Holding*), the indirect owner of 100% of the equity interests of *B.I. Incorporated* (*BI*), as more fully described elsewhere in this prospectus. The term *Financing Transactions* refers to the offering of 6.625% senior notes due 2021, our amendment of our Senior Credit Facility and the related borrowings thereunder and the application of the net proceeds of the offering of 6.625% senior notes due 2021 and borrowings under our amended Senior Credit Facility to fund the *BI Acquisition* and related fees, costs and expenses. The term *Transactions* refers to the *BI Acquisition* and the *Financing Transactions*.*

*Except as otherwise indicated, this prospectus does not give pro forma effect to the *Cornell Acquisition* or *BI Acquisition*. Our fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to the calendar year end, which for the prior four fiscal years occurred on January 2, 2011 (fiscal year 2010), January 3, 2010 (fiscal year 2009), December 28, 2008 (fiscal year 2008) and December 30, 2007 (fiscal year 2007). *Cornell*'s fiscal year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each year. *BII Holding*'s fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of each year. In the context of any discussion of financial information in this prospectus, any reference to a year or to any quarter of that year relates to *GEO*'s fiscal year, unless otherwise specified.*

Overview

We are a leading provider of government-outsourced services specializing in the management of correctional, detention, mental health, residential treatment and re-entry facilities, and the provision of community based services and youth services in the United States, Australia, South Africa, the United Kingdom and Canada. We operate a broad range of correctional and detention facilities including maximum, medium and minimum security prisons, immigration detention centers, minimum security detention centers, mental health, residential treatment and community based re-entry facilities. We offer counseling, education and/or treatment to inmates with alcohol and drug abuse problems at most of the domestic facilities we manage. Through our acquisition of *BII Holding*, we also provide innovative compliance technologies, industry-leading monitoring services, and evidence-based supervision and treatment programs for community-based parolees, probationers and pretrial defendants. Additionally, *BII Holding* has an exclusive contract with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which we refer to as *ICE*, to provide supervision and reporting services designed to improve the participation of non-detained aliens in the immigration court system. We develop new facilities based on contract awards, using our project development expertise and experience to design, construct and finance what we believe are state-of-the-art facilities that maximize security and efficiency. We also provide secure transportation services for offender and detainee populations as contracted.

Our acquisition of *Cornell* in August 2010 added scale to our presence in the U.S. correctional and detention market, and combined *Cornell*'s adult community-based and youth treatment services into *GEO Care*'s behavioral healthcare services platform to create a leadership position in this growing market. On December 21, 2010, we entered into a Merger Agreement to acquire *BII Holding*. On February 10, 2011, we completed our acquisition of *BII Holding*, the indirect owner of 100% of the equity interests of *BI*, for merger consideration of \$409.6 million in cash excluding

cash acquired, transaction related expenses and subject to certain adjustments. We believe the addition of BI will provide us with the ability to offer turn-key solutions to our customers in managing the full lifecycle of an offender from arraignment to reintegration into the community, which we refer to as the corrections lifecycle. As of April 3, 2011, our worldwide operations included the management and/or ownership of approximately 80,000 beds at 116 correctional, detention and

Table of Contents

residential treatment facilities, including idle facilities and projects under development and also included the provision of monitoring services, tracking more than 60,000 offenders on behalf of approximately 900 federal, state and local correctional agencies located in all 50 states.

We provide a diversified scope of services on behalf of our government clients:

our correctional and detention management services involve the provision of security, administrative, rehabilitation, education, health and food services, primarily at adult male correctional and detention facilities;

our mental health and residential treatment services involve working with governments to deliver quality care, innovative programming and active patient treatment, primarily in state-owned mental healthcare facilities;

our community-based services involve supervision of adult parolees and probationers and the provision of temporary housing, programming, employment assistance and other services with the intention of the successful reintegration of residents into the community;

our youth services include residential, detention and shelter care and community-based services along with rehabilitative, educational and treatment programs;

our monitoring services provide our governmental clients with innovative compliance technologies, industry-leading monitoring services, and evidence-based supervision and treatment programs for community-based parolees, probationers and pretrial defendants; including services to ICE for the provision of services designed to improve the participation of non-detained aliens in the immigration court system;

we develop new facilities, using our project development experience to design, construct and finance what we believe are state-of-the-art facilities that maximize security and efficiency; and

we provide secure transportation services for offender and detainee populations as contracted.

We conduct our business through four reportable business segments: our U.S. Detention & Corrections segment; our International Services segment; our GEO Care segment and our Facility Construction & Design segment. We have identified these four segments to reflect our current view that we operate four distinct business lines, each of which constitutes a material part of our overall business. Our U.S. Detention & Corrections segment primarily encompasses our U.S.-based privatized corrections and detention business. Our International Services segment primarily consists of our privatized corrections and detention operations in South Africa, Australia and the United Kingdom. Our GEO Care segment comprises our privatized mental health, residential and non-residential treatment services, educational and community based programs, pre-release and halfway house programs, compliance technologies, monitoring services, and evidence-based supervision and treatment programs for community-based parolees, probationers and pretrial defendants. Our Facility Construction & Design segment primarily contracts with various state, local and federal agencies for the design and construction of facilities for which we generally have been, or expect to be, awarded

Table of Contents

management contracts. The pie chart below illustrates our consolidated revenues by business segment on a pro forma basis for the acquisitions of Cornell and BI for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011:

**GEO Total Revenue (By Business Segment)
Pro Forma for the Year Ended January 2, 2011**

Competitive Strengths

Leading Corrections Provider Uniquely Positioned to Offer a Continuum of Care

We are the second largest provider of privatized correctional and detention facilities worldwide, the largest provider of community-based re-entry services and youth services in the U.S. and, following the BI Acquisition, we are the largest provider of electronic monitoring services in the U.S. Detention & Corrections industry. We believe these leading market positions and our diverse and complimentary service offerings enable us to meet the growing demand from our clients for comprehensive services throughout the entire corrections lifecycle. Our continuum of care enables us to provide consistency and continuity in case management, which we believe results in a higher quality of care for offenders, reduces recidivism, lowers overall costs for our clients, improves public safety and facilitates successful reintegration of offenders back into society.

Large Scale Operator with National Presence

We operate the sixth largest correctional system in the U.S. by number of beds, including the federal government and all 50 states. We currently have operations in 24 states and, following the BI Acquisition, we offer electronic monitoring services in every state. In addition, we have extensive experience in overall facility operations, including staff recruitment, administration, facility maintenance, food service, healthcare, security, and in the supervision, treatment and education of inmates. We believe our size and breadth of service offerings enable us to generate economies of scale which maximize our efficiencies and allows us to pass along cost savings to our clients. Our national presence also positions us to bid on and develop new facilities across the U.S.

Long-Term Relationships with High-Quality Government Customers

We have developed long-term relationships with our federal, state and other governmental customers, which we believe enhance our ability to win new contracts and retain existing business. We have provided correctional and detention management services to the United States Federal Government for 24 years, the State of California for 23 years, the State of Texas for approximately 23 years, various Australian state government entities for 19 years and the State of Florida for approximately 17 years. These customers

Table of Contents

accounted for approximately 65.9% of our consolidated revenues for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011. The acquisitions of Cornell and BI will increase our business with our three largest federal clients, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Marshals Service and ICE. The BI Acquisition also provides us with a new service offering for ICE, our largest client.

Recurring Revenue with Strong Cash Flow

Our revenue base is derived from our long-term customer relationships, with contract renewal rates and facility occupancy rates both in excess of 90% over the past five years. We have been able to expand our revenue base by continuing to reinvest our strong operating cash flow into expansionary projects and through strategic acquisitions that provide scale and further enhance our service offerings. Our consolidated revenues have grown from \$565.5 million in 2004, to \$1.3 billion in 2010 and, on a pro forma basis for the acquisitions of Cornell and BI, would have been approximately \$1.6 billion for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011. Additionally, we expect to achieve annual cost savings of \$12-\$15 million from the Cornell Acquisition and \$3-\$5 million from the BI Acquisition. We expect our operating cash flow to be well in excess of our anticipated annual maintenance capital expenditure needs, which would provide us significant flexibility for growth capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or the repayment of indebtedness.

Unique Privatized Mental Health, Residential Treatment and Community-Based Services Growth Platform

As a result of our acquisitions of Cornell and BI, we have significantly expanded the service offerings of GEO Care's privatized mental health and residential treatment services business by adding substantial adult community-based residential operations, as well as new operations in community-based youth behavioral treatment services, electronic monitoring services and community re-entry and immigration related supervision services. Through both organic growth and acquisitions, we have been able to grow GEO Care's business to approximately 6,500 beds, \$213.8 million of revenues for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011, and \$428.7 million of revenues for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011, on a pro forma basis for the acquisitions of Cornell and BI, from 325 beds and \$31.7 million of revenues for the fiscal year ended 2004. We believe that GEO Care's core competency of providing diversified mental health, residential treatment, and community-based services uniquely position us to meet client demands for solutions that improve successful society re-integration rates for offenders throughout the corrections system.

Sizeable International Business

Our international infrastructure, which leverages our operational excellence in the U.S., allows us to aggressively target foreign opportunities that our U.S. based competitors without overseas operations may have difficulty pursuing. We currently have international operations in Australia, Canada, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Our International Services business generated \$190.5 million of revenues, representing 15% of our consolidated revenues for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011. On a pro forma basis for the acquisitions of Cornell and BI, our International Services business represents approximately 12% of our consolidated revenues for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011. We believe we are well positioned to continue to benefit from foreign governments' initiatives to outsource correctional services.

Experienced, Proven Senior Management Team

Our Chief Executive Officer and Founder, George C. Zoley, has led our company for 26 years and has established a track record of growth and profitability. Under his leadership, our annual consolidated revenues from continuing operations have grown from \$40.0 million in 1991 to \$1.3 billion in 2010. Mr. Zoley is one of the pioneers of the industry, having developed and opened what we believe was one of the first privatized detention facilities in the U.S. in 1986. Our Chief Financial Officer, Brian R. Evans, has been with our company for over ten years and has led

the integration of our recent acquisitions and financing activities. Our top six senior executives have an average tenure with our company of over ten years.

Table of Contents

Business Strategies

Provide High Quality Comprehensive Services and Cost Savings Throughout Corrections Lifecycle

Our objective is to provide federal, state and local governmental agencies with a comprehensive offering of high quality, essential services at a lower cost than they themselves could achieve. We believe government agencies facing budgetary constraints will increasingly seek to outsource a greater proportion of their correctional needs to reliable providers that can enhance quality of service at a reduced cost. We believe our expanded and diversified service offerings uniquely position us to bundle our high quality services and provide a comprehensive continuum of care for our clients, which we believe will lead to lower cost outcomes for our clients and larger scale business opportunities for us.

Maintain Disciplined Operating Approach

We refrain from pursuing contracts that we do not believe will yield attractive profit margins in relation to the associated operational risks. In addition, although we engage in facility development from time to time without having a corresponding management contract award in place, we endeavor to do so only where we have determined that there is medium to long-term client demand for a facility in that geographical area. We have also elected not to enter certain international markets with a history of economic and political instability. We believe that our strategy of emphasizing lower risk, higher profit opportunities helps us to consistently deliver strong operational performance, lower our costs and increase our overall profitability.

Pursue International Growth Opportunities

As a global provider of privatized correctional services, we are able to capitalize on opportunities to operate existing or new facilities on behalf of foreign governments. We have seen increased business development opportunities in recent years in the international markets in which we operate and are currently bidding on several new projects. We will continue to actively bid on new international projects in our current markets and in new markets that fit our target profile for profitability and operational risk. We also intend to cross sell our expanded service offerings into these markets, including the electronic monitoring and supervision services acquired in the BI Acquisition.

Selectively Pursue Acquisition Opportunities

We intend to continue to supplement our organic growth by selectively identifying, acquiring and integrating businesses that fit our strategic objectives and enhance our geographic platform and service offerings. Since 2005, and considering the completion of the BI Acquisition, we have successfully completed six acquisitions for total consideration, including debt assumed, in excess of \$1.7 billion. Our management team utilizes a disciplined approach to analyze and evaluate acquisition opportunities, which we believe has contributed to our success in completing and integrating our acquisitions.

The Corrections and Detention Industry

We believe our network of facilities and diverse service offerings position us well to capitalize on government outsourcing of correctional management services. In addition, we believe that long-term trends related to prison inmate population growth, acceptance of privatization and lower cost of private corrections operations favor an increase in the outsourcing of correctional management services. Following are the key reasons for this outsourcing trend:

U.S. Correctional Population Growth

Currently, approximately one in every 100 U.S. adults is in jail or prison and one in every 31 U.S. adults is under some form of correctional supervision. The total population under correctional supervision in the United States, which includes sentenced adults in jails or prisons and those under community supervision on probation or parole, has increased to over 7.2 million, more than tripling since the early 1980s.

Table of Contents

Persistent Overcrowding of Correctional Facilities

Federal and state legislatures historically have had difficulty enacting expansion of prison capacity due to budgetary constraints and the disfavor that voters generally exhibit toward such expenditures. As a result, prison capacity in the U.S. often lags prison populations, leading to persistent prison overcrowding. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as of year-end 2009, 19 states were operating at or above 100% of their highest capacity and the Federal prison system was operating at 136% of its highest rated capacity. Lower costs associated with the construction and operation of private facilities, as well as the availability of private capital, are leading federal and state jurisdictions throughout the United States to increasingly explore working with private service providers as a viable and cost-effective alternative to capital intensive projects such as new prison construction.

Local, State and Federal Budgetary Constraints

As the total population of United States prisoners has grown, overall correctional costs have risen at an unsustainable rate. According to the Pew Center on the States, between 1988 and 2008 national state spending on corrections (i.e. jails, prisons, community supervision) rose more than 300%, increasing as a percentage of total state general fund spending from 5% to approximately 7%. For all levels of government (i.e. local, state, and federal), total corrections spending has increased to \$68.0 billion annually, which represents an increase of 336% since 1986. We believe these growing expenditures are causing concern among law and policy makers, who are facing increasing budgetary concerns related to a slower economy and lower tax receipts, which in turn presents opportunities for the privatized correctional facility industry because it offers governments a cost-effective solution to reduce their correctional service costs and avoid making large capital investments in new prisons. However, it is possible state and federal budget constraints could have adverse effects on our industry resulting in governments unexpectedly terminating contracts, seeking price reductions in connection with contract renewals or amending criminal laws and regulations to reduce prisoner headcount by reducing or eliminating mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines, especially those relating to non-violent drug possession or technical parole violations. These budget constraints could also similarly impact our mental health, residential treatment, electronic monitoring and supervision businesses and the other services provided by our GEO Care subsidiary.

Government Agencies Moving Toward Privatized Correctional Facilities

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the number of inmates housed in private facilities has grown from 87,369 at year-end 2000 to 129,336 at year-end 2009, representing a compound annual growth rate of 4.5%. Notably, the federal government increased its use of privately operated facilities at a compound annual growth rate of 9.1% over the same time period from 15,524 beds to 34,087 beds. The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that as of year-end 2009, approximately 8.0% of the total incarcerated population in the United States was housed in private facilities, potentially providing significant growth opportunities for privatized providers through increased market penetration.

Increased Federal Government Focus on Homeland Security and Illegal Immigration

On the federal level, the Department of Homeland Security's increased focus on securing the nation's borders has increased the number of illegal aliens apprehended, detained and deported. As such, the number of beds necessary to detain illegal aliens until they are deported has become a significant source of demand that is expected to continue in the medium term. The ongoing efforts to secure the nation's borders have caused the average daily population of ICE detainees to grow from less than 20,000 in ICE's fiscal year 2005 to more than 33,000 so far in ICE's fiscal year 2011. In addition to efforts related to securing the nation's borders, the United States Congress has increasingly appropriated funding for the Secure Communities Initiative which aims to identify, detain and deport criminal aliens who have been convicted of local, state and federal crimes. In ICE's fiscal year 2010, ICE removed more than 392,000 illegal

aliens, including over 195,000 criminal aliens.

Table of Contents

ICE continues to dedicate substantial resources to ensure the prompt processing of illegal aliens through the judicial system. The Intensive Supervision and Appearance Program, which we refer to as ISAP, involves the supervision of primarily non-criminal aliens who are required to comply with ICE's Executive Office of Immigration Review court process. ISAP was implemented by ICE with BI as a pilot program in 2004, and has grown to currently include approximately 13,650 participants. There are significant growth opportunities for BI to expand the number of participants within the ISAP program given that we believe there are currently an estimated 1.6 million non-detained aliens in ICE's system.

Growth in U.S. Correctional Population Driving Need for Alternative Solutions

The number of offenders under community correctional supervision, including those on parole or probation, has grown almost four-fold since 1980 to approximately 5 million offenders. According to the Pew Center on the States, electronic monitoring technology offers policy makers a spectrum of options to more intensely monitor offenders under community supervision at significant cost savings. The number of individuals being monitored by electronic technologies, including radio frequency, which we refer to as RF, and global positioning system, which we refer to as GPS, devices, has increased significantly over the last five years, and we estimate that currently approximately 150,000 offenders under community correctional supervision are tracked through electronic monitoring technologies. We believe the growth in electronic monitoring is being driven by technological advances and numerous legislative mandates supporting implementation of this technology. We believe that there will be increasing use of electronic monitoring for low security, low-risk offenders and for parolees as government agencies look to reduce recidivism and lower their overall lifecycle cost of an offender.

Recent Developments

Acquisition of BII Holding

On February 10, 2011, we completed our acquisition of BI, a Colorado corporation, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 21, 2010 (the Merger Agreement), with BII Holding, a Delaware corporation, which owns BI, GEO Acquisition IV, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of GEO (Merger Sub), BII Investors IF LP, in its capacity as the stockholders' representative, and AEA Investors 2006 Fund L.P. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into BII Holding (the Merger), with BII Holding emerging as the surviving corporation of the merger. As a result of the Merger, we paid merger consideration of \$409.6 million in cash excluding cash acquired, transaction related expenses and subject to certain adjustments. Under the Merger Agreement, \$12.5 million of the merger consideration was placed in an escrow account for a one-year period to satisfy any applicable indemnification claims pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement by GEO, the Merger Sub or its affiliates. At the time of the BI Acquisition, approximately \$78.4 million, including accrued interest was outstanding under BI's senior term loan and \$107.5 million, including accrued interest was outstanding under its senior subordinated note purchase agreement, excluding the unamortized debt discount. All indebtedness of BI under its senior term loan and senior subordinated note purchase agreement were repaid by BI with a portion of the \$409.6 million of merger consideration. BI has been integrated into our wholly-owned subsidiary, GEO Care.

Acquisition of Cornell

On August 12, 2010, we completed our acquisition of Cornell, a Houston-based provider of correctional, detention, educational, rehabilitation and treatment services outsourced by federal, state, county and local government agencies for adults and juveniles. The acquisition was completed pursuant to a definitive merger agreement entered into on April 18, 2010, and amended on July 22, 2010, between us, GEO Acquisition III, Inc., and Cornell. Under the terms of the merger agreement, we acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of Cornell for aggregate consideration of \$618.3 million, excluding cash acquired of \$12.9 million and including: (i) cash payments for Cornell's outstanding

common stock of \$84.9 million, (ii) payments made on behalf of Cornell related to Cornell's transaction costs accrued prior to the acquisition of \$6.4 million, (iii) cash payments for the settlement of certain of Cornell's debt plus accrued interest of \$181.9 million using proceeds from our Senior Credit Facility, (iv) common stock consideration of \$357.8 million, and (v) the fair

Table of Contents

value of stock option replacement awards of \$0.2 million. The value of the equity consideration was based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on August 12, 2010 of \$22.70.

Senior Credit Facility

On August 4, 2010, we entered into the Senior Credit Facility comprised of (i) a \$150.0 million Term Loan A, referred to as Term Loan A, initially bearing interest at LIBOR plus 2.5% and maturing August 4, 2015, (ii) a \$200.0 million Term Loan B referred to as Term Loan B, initially bearing interest at LIBOR plus 3.25% with a LIBOR floor of 1.50% and maturing August 4, 2016 and (iii) a Revolving Credit Facility, referred to as Revolving Credit Facility or Revolver, of \$400.0 million initially bearing interest at LIBOR plus 2.5% and maturing August 4, 2015. On August 4, 2010, we used proceeds from borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility primarily to repay existing borrowings and accrued interest under the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which we refer to as the Prior Senior Credit Agreement, of \$267.7 million and to pay \$6.7 million for financing fees related to the Senior Credit Facility. On August 4, 2010, the Prior Senior Credit Agreement was terminated. On August 12, 2010, in connection with the Cornell merger, we primarily used aggregate proceeds of \$290.0 million from the Term Loan A and from the Revolver under the Senior Credit Facility to repay Cornell's obligations plus accrued interest under its revolving line of credit due December 2011 of \$67.5 million, to repay its obligations plus accrued interest under the existing 10.75% Senior Notes due July 2012 of \$114.4 million, to pay \$14.0 million in transaction costs and to pay the cash component of the Cornell merger consideration of \$84.9 million.

Amendment of Senior Credit Facility

On February 8, 2011, we entered into Amendment No. 1, dated as of February 8, 2011, to the Credit Agreement dated as of August 4, 2010, by and among us, the Guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto and BNP Paribas, as administrative agent, which we refer to as Amendment No. 1. Amendment No. 1, among other things amended certain definitions and covenants relating to the total leverage ratios and the senior secured leverage ratios set forth in the Credit Agreement. Effective February 10, 2011, the revolving credit commitments under the Senior Credit Facility were increased by an aggregate principal amount equal to \$100.0 million, resulting in an aggregate of \$500.0 million of revolving credit commitments. Also effective February 10, 2011, GEO obtained an additional \$150.0 million of term loans under the Senior Credit Facility, specifically under a new \$150.0 million incremental Term Loan A-2, initially bearing interest at LIBOR plus 2.75%. Following the execution of Amendment No. 1, the Senior Credit Facility is now comprised of: a \$150.0 million Term Loan A due August 2015; a \$150.0 million Term Loan A-2 due August 2015; a \$200.0 million Term Loan B due August 2016; and a \$500.0 million Revolving Credit Facility due August 2015. Incremental borrowings of \$150.0 million under our amended Senior Credit Facility along with proceeds from our \$300.0 million 6.625% Senior Notes were used to finance the acquisition of BI. As of April 3, 2011, the Company had \$493.5 million in borrowings, net of discount, outstanding under the term loans, \$210.0 million in borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, approximately \$70.4 million in letters of credit and approximately \$219.6 million in additional borrowing capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility.

6.625% Senior Notes

On February 10, 2011, we completed the issuance of \$300.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 6.625% Senior Notes in a private offering under an Indenture dated as of February 10, 2011 among us, certain of our domestic subsidiaries, as guarantors, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. The 6.625% Senior Notes were offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and outside the United States in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. The 6.625% Senior Notes were issued at a coupon rate and yield to maturity of 6.625%. Interest on the 6.625% Senior Notes will accrue at the rate of 6.625% per annum and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15, commencing on August 15, 2011. The 6.625% Senior Notes mature on February 15, 2021. We used the

net proceeds from this offering along with \$150.0 million of borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility to finance the acquisition of BI and to pay related fees, costs, and expenses. We used the remaining net proceeds for general corporate purposes. Up to \$300.0 million of these notes will be offered in

Table of Contents

exchange for new notes with materially identical terms that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to this Registration Statement.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at One Park Place, Suite 700, 621 Northwest 53rd Street, Boca Raton, Florida 33487 and our telephone number is (866) 301-4GEO (4436). We also maintain a website at www.geogroup.com. The information on our website is not part of this prospectus.

Summary Description of the New Notes

The following summary is provided solely for your convenience. This summary is not intended to be complete. You should read the full text and more specific details contained elsewhere in this prospectus, including a more detailed summary of the terms of the notes under Description of Notes.

Issuer	The GEO Group, Inc.
Notes Offered	\$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.625% Senior Notes due 2021.
Maturity Date	February 15, 2021.
Interest Payment Dates	February 15 and August 15, commencing August 15, 2011.
Subsidiary Guarantees	On the issue date, each of our restricted subsidiaries that guarantees our Senior Credit Facility will guarantee the notes. The notes may be guaranteed by additional subsidiaries in the future under certain circumstances. See Description of Notes Certain Covenants Additional Note Guarantees. GEO and the initial guarantors generated approximately 85.8% and 82.2% of our consolidated revenues for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011, respectively, and held approximately 85.3% and 81.8% of our consolidated assets as of April 3, 2011 and January 2, 2011, respectively.
Ranking	The notes and the guarantees will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of GEO and the guarantors and will rank: pari passu with any unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness of GEO and the guarantors, including the 73/4% Senior Notes; senior to any future indebtedness of GEO and the guarantors that is expressly subordinated to the notes and the guarantees; effectively junior to any secured indebtedness of GEO and the guarantors, including indebtedness under our Senior Credit Facility, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and structurally junior to all obligations of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors.

Optional Redemption

On or after February 15, 2016, we may redeem some or all of the notes at any time at the redemption prices specified under Description of Notes Optional Redemption.

Before February 15, 2016, we may redeem some or all of the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of each note to be redeemed plus a make-whole premium described

Table of Contents

under Description of Notes Optional Redemption together with accrued and unpaid interest.

In addition, at any time prior to February 15, 2014, we may redeem up to 35% of the notes with the net cash proceeds from specified equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 106.625% of the principal amount of each note to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

Change of Control

Upon a change of control (as defined in Description of Notes Certain Definitions), we must offer to repurchase the notes at 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest to the purchase date.

Certain Covenants

The indenture governing the notes contains certain covenants, including limitations and restrictions on our and our restricted subsidiaries ability to:

incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;

make dividend payments or other restricted payments;

create liens;

sell assets;

enter into transactions with affiliates; and

enter into mergers, consolidations, or sales of all or substantially all of our assets.

As of the date of the indenture, all of our subsidiaries (other than CSC of Tacoma, LLC, GEO International Holdings, Inc., certain dormant domestic subsidiaries and all of our foreign subsidiaries in existence on the date of the indenture) will be restricted subsidiaries. Our unrestricted subsidiaries will not be subject to any of the restrictive covenants in the indenture. The restrictive covenants set forth in the indenture are subject to important exceptions and qualifications. In addition, most of the covenants will be suspended while the notes are rated investment grade by Moody's Investment Services, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Rating Services. See Description of Notes Certain Covenants.

Risk Factors

Potential investors in the notes should carefully consider the matters set forth under the caption Risk Factors prior to making an investment decision with respect to the notes.

The Exchange Offer

On February 10, 2011, we completed a private offering of the old notes (Original Notes). We entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers in the private offering in which we agreed to deliver to you this prospectus and to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the registration statement, of which this prospectus

forms a part, to become effective within 180 days of the issue date of the old notes and consummate the exchange offer within 30 days after the registration statement has become effective.

The Exchange Offer

We are offering to exchange new notes for old notes.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2011, unless extended.

Table of Contents

Condition to the Exchange Offer	The registration rights agreement does not require us to accept old notes for exchange if the exchange offer or the making of any exchange by a holder of the old notes would violate any applicable law or interpretation of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission. A minimum aggregate principal amount of old notes being tendered is not a condition to the exchange offer.
Procedures for Tendering Old Notes	<p>To participate in the exchange offer, you must complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal, and transmit it together with all other documents required in the letter of transmittal, including the old notes that you wish to exchange, to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as exchange agent, at the address indicated on the cover page of the letter of transmittal. In the alternative, you can tender your old notes by following the procedures for book-entry transfer described in this prospectus.</p> <p>If your old notes are held through The Depository Trust Company and you wish to participate in the exchange offer, you may do so through the automated tender offer program of The Depository Trust Company. If you tender under this program, you will agree to be bound by the letter of transmittal that we are providing with this prospectus as though you had signed the letter of transmittal.</p> <p>If a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee is the registered holder of your old notes, we urge you to contact that person promptly to tender your old notes in the exchange offer.</p> <p>For more information on tendering your old notes, please refer to the sections in this prospectus entitled Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer, Procedures for Tendering and Book-Entry Transfer.</p>
Guaranteed Delivery Procedures	If you wish to tender your old notes and you cannot get your required documents to the exchange agent on time, you may tender your old notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described in Exchange Offer Guaranteed Delivery Procedures.
Withdrawal of Tenders	You may withdraw your tender of old notes under the exchange offer at any time prior to the expiration date. To withdraw, you must have delivered a written or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent at its address indicated on the cover page of the letter of transmittal before 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date of the exchange offer.
Acceptance of Old Notes and Delivery of New Notes	If you fulfill all conditions required for proper acceptance of old notes, we will accept any and all old notes that you properly tender in the exchange offer on or before 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date. We will return any old notes that we do not accept for exchange to you without expense promptly after the expiration date. We will deliver the

new notes promptly after the expiration date and acceptance of the old notes for exchange. Please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer.

Table of Contents

Fees and Expenses	We will bear all expenses related to the exchange offer. Please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled Exchange Offer Fees and Expenses.
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the new notes. We are making this exchange offer solely to satisfy our obligations under our registration rights agreement.
Appraisal Rights	Holders of old notes will not have dissenters rights or appraisal rights in connection with the exchange offer.
Resale of New Notes	<p>Based on an interpretation by the Commission set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that you may resell or otherwise transfer new notes issued in the exchange offer in exchange for old notes without restrictions under the federal securities laws if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">you are not our affiliate ;you acquire the new notes in the ordinary course of your business; andyou do not intend to participate in a distribution of the new notes. <p>If you tender in the exchange offer with the intention of participating in any manner in a distribution of the new notes, you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">cannot rely on such interpretations by the staff of the Commission; andmust comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction. <p>Only broker-dealers that acquired the old notes as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities may participate in the exchange offer. Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for old notes, where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the new notes.</p>
Consequences of Failure to Exchange Old Notes	If you do not exchange your old notes in the exchange offer, you will no longer be able to require us to register the old notes under the Securities Act of 1933, except in the limited circumstances provided under our registration rights agreement. In addition, you will not be able to resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer the old notes unless we have registered the old notes under the Securities Act of 1933, or unless you resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer them under an exemption from the registration requirements of, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act of 1933.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The exchange of the new notes for the old notes in the exchange offer should not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please read Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Table of Contents

Exchange Agent

We have appointed Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as exchange agent for the exchange offer. You should direct questions and requests for assistance, requests for additional copies of this prospectus or the letter of transmittal and requests for the notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent as follows: by telephone at (800) 344-5128, Option 0. Eligible institutions may make requests by facsimile at (612) 667-6282, Attn: Bondholder Communications.

Table of Contents**Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial and Other Data**

The consolidated statement of income data and other financial data for the fiscal years ended December 28, 2008, January 3, 2010 and January 2, 2011 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of such dates were derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The consolidated statement of income data and other financial data for the thirteen weeks ended April 4, 2010 and April 3, 2011 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of such dates were derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements. The historical financial data below also takes into consideration reclassifications to certain periods for the noncontrolling interest in our consolidated South Africa subsidiary and our operating segments as discussed further below. The pro forma consolidated statement of income data and other financial data for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011 has been derived from our unaudited financial statements for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and our audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011 and includes the historical financial data of Cornell and BI as well as certain pro forma adjustments. See Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The information presented below should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of GEO, Cornell and BI, including the related notes, with GEO's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and with the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum. All amounts are presented in millions except certain operational data and ratios.

	Fiscal Year Ended			For Thirteen Weeks Ended		Pro Forma Thirteen Weeks Ended	Pro Forma Fiscal Year Ended
	December 28, 2008	January 3, 2010	January 2, 2011	April 4, 2010	April 3, 2011	April 3, 2011	January 2, 2011
Consolidated Statement of Income:							
Revenues	\$ 1,043.0	\$ 1,141.1	\$ 1,270.0	\$ 287.5	\$ 391.8	\$ 405.4	\$ 1,630.2
Operating costs and expenses							
Operating expenses	822.1	897.1	975.0	226.3	299.3	306.8	1,220.6
Depreciation and amortization	37.4	39.3	48.1	9.2	18.8	20.5	80.1
General and administrative expenses	69.1	69.2	106.4	17.5	32.8	29.1	110.2
Total operating costs and expenses	928.6	1,005.6	1,129.5	253.0	350.9	356.4	1,410.9
Operating income(1)	114.4	135.5	140.5	34.5	40.9	49.0	219.3
Interest income	7.0	4.9	6.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	6.6
Interest expense(2)	(30.2)	(28.5)	(40.7)	(7.8)	(17.0)	(19.9)	(78.9)
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(6.8)	(7.9)				(7.9)

Edgar Filing: CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS INC - Form S-4/A

Income before income taxes	91.2	105.1	98.1	27.9	25.5	30.7	139.1
Provision for income taxes(1)	34.0	42.1	39.5	10.8	9.8	11.9	53.7
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of income tax	4.6	3.5	4.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.2
Income from continuing operations	61.8	66.5	62.8	17.7	16.4	19.5	89.6
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest(1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	0.7		0.4	0.4	(0.3)
Net income from continuing operations attributable to GEO	\$ 61.4	\$ 66.3	\$ 63.5	\$ 17.7	\$ 16.8	\$ 19.9	\$ 89.3

Business Segment Data:

Revenues:

U.S. Detention & Corrections(3)	\$ 700.6	\$ 772.5	\$ 842.4	\$ 189.7	\$ 241.7	\$ 241.7	\$ 987.7
International Services	128.7	137.2	190.5	45.9	53.1	53.1	190.5
GEO Care(3)	127.8	133.4	213.8	37.5	96.9	110.5	428.7
Facility Construction & Design	85.9	98.0	23.3	14.4	0.1	0.1	23.3
Total revenues	\$ 1,043.0	\$ 1,141.1	\$ 1,270.0	\$ 287.5	\$ 391.8	\$ 405.4	\$ 1,630.2

Table of Contents

	Fiscal Year Ended			For Thirteen Weeks Ended		Pro Forma Thirteen Weeks Ended	Pro Forma Fiscal Year Ended
	December 28, 2008	January 3, 2010	January 2, 2011	April 4, 2010	April 3, 2011	April 3, 2011	January 2, 2011
Operating income (loss)							
U.S. Detention & Corrections(3)	\$ 156.3	\$ 178.3	\$ 204.4	\$ 44.9	\$ 55.7	\$ 55.7	\$ 239.8
International Services	10.7	8.0	12.3	1.9	4.0	4.0	12.3
GEO Care(3)	16.2	18.0	27.8	4.2	13.9	18.3	75.0
Facility Construction & Design	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.4
Unallocated G&A expenses	(69.1)	(69.2)	(106.4)	(17.5)	(32.8)	(29.1)	(110.2)
Total operating income	\$ 114.4	\$ 135.5	\$ 140.5	\$ 34.5	\$ 40.9	\$ 49.0	\$ 219.3
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):							
Cash and cash equivalents (unrestricted)	\$ 31.7	\$ 33.9	\$ 39.7	\$ 30.3	\$ 85.9	***	\$ 58.1
Restricted cash	32.7	34.1	90.6	36.6	87.6	***	90.7
Accounts receivable, net	199.7	200.8	275.5	179.8	278.7	***	294.9
Property, plant and equipment, net	878.6	998.6	1,511.3	1,003.9	1,568.5	***	1,532.7
Total assets	1,288.6	1,447.8	2,423.8	1,426.7	2,956.1	***	2,935.0
Total debt	512.1	584.7	1,045.0	588.5	1,485.0	***	1,497.0
Total shareholders equity	579.6	665.1	1,039.5	631.6	1,055.4	***	1,035.6
Other Financial Data:							
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 71.5	\$ 131.1	\$ 126.2	\$ 64.7	\$ 69.1	*	*
Net cash used in investing activities	(131.6)	(185.3)	(368.3)	(17.9)	(444.9)	*	*
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	53.6	51.9	243.7	(50.4)	427.2	*	*
Capital expenditures	131.0	149.8	97.1	15.7	38.7	*	*
Depreciation and amortization expense	37.4	39.3	48.1	9.2	18.8	20.5	80.1
Financial Ratio:							
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)	3.1x	3.1x	2.5x	3.3x	2.2x	2.2x	2.2x

Business Segment**Operational Data:**

Compensated Mandays

(in millions)(5)

U.S. Detention &

Corrections	13.2	14.4	15.1	3.5	4.3	**	**
International Services	2.1	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.6	**	**
GEO Care	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.5	**	**

Total Compensated

Mandays	15.9	17.3	18.9	4.3	5.4	**	**
---------	------	------	------	-----	-----	----	----

Revenue Producing

Beds (in thousands)

(end of period)(6)

U.S. Detention &

Corrections	41.8	40.7	53.8	40.7	51.2	**	**
International Services	5.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.2	**	**
GEO Care	1.8	2.2	6.1	2.1	6.2	**	**

Total Revenue

Producing Beds	49.4	49.7	67.1	49.7	64.6	**	**
----------------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----

Average Occupancy(7)

U.S. Detention &

Corrections	95.7%	93.6%	93.8%	93.4%	93.3%	**	**
International Services	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	**	**
GEO Care	100.0%	99.5%	92.4%	96.5%	86.6%	**	**

Total Average

Occupancy	96.4%	94.6%	94.5%	94.4%	93.4%	**	**
-----------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	----

Other Operational**Data (end of period):**

Facilities in

operation(8)	59	57	103	56	116	**	**
--------------	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----

Design capacity of

facilities (in thousands)(9)	53.4	52.8	70.2	52.7	79.8	**	**
------------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	----	----

* This information is not required for purposes of the pro forma financial data.

Table of Contents

** This information presents certain measures relative to GEO's Detention & Corrections facilities and GEO Care's residential facilities and is not expected to change as a result of the acquisition of BI.

*** Since the Cornell Acquisition and the BI Acquisition, including the related Financing Transactions, have been reflected in the most recent historical balance sheet as of April 3, 2011 filed in GEO's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated by reference to this registration statement, we have not presented a pro forma balance sheet.

(1) For the fiscal years ended December 28, 2008, January 3, 2010 and for the thirteen weeks ended April 4, 2010, the Company has reclassified its noncontrolling interest in South African Custodial Management Pty. Limited (SACM) to conform to current presentation.

(2) Interest expense excludes the following capitalized interest amounts for the periods presented (in millions):

Fiscal Year Ended			Thirteen Weeks Ended		Pro Forma	Pro Forma
December 28, 2008	January 3, 2010	January 2, 2011	April 4, 2010	April 3, 2011	Thirteen Weeks Ended April 3, 2011	Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011
\$4.3	\$4.9	\$4.1	\$1.7	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$4.1

(3) For the fiscal years ended December 28, 2008, January 3, 2010 and for the thirteen weeks ended April 4, 2010, we have reclassified Business Segment Data and Business Segment Operational Data for two of our community based facilities which were previously part of our U.S. Detention & Corrections segment and are now part of our GEO Care segment. The combined revenue and operating income for these two facilities during the periods reclassified were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		Thirteen Weeks Ended
	December 28, 2008	January 3, 2010	April 4, 2010
Revenue	\$ 10.5	\$ 11.6	\$ 2.8
Operating Income	\$ 3.7	\$ 4.5	\$ 0.9

(4) For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consists of income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliates plus fixed charges, which consist of interest expense (including the interest element of rental expense), whether expensed or capitalized, and amortization of capitalized interest and deferred financing fees.

(5) Compensated mandays are calculated as follows: (a) for per diem rate facilities the number of beds occupied by residents on a daily basis during the period; and (b) for fixed rate facilities the design capacity of the facility multiplied by the number of days the facility was in operation during the period.

(6)

Revenue producing beds are available beds under contract, excluding facilities under development, idle facilities and discontinued operations.

- (7) The average occupancy is calculated by taking compensated mandays as a percentage of capacity, excluding mandays and capacity of our idle facilities, facilities under development and discontinued operations.
- (8) Facilities in operation exclude facilities under development, idle facilities and discontinued operations.
- (9) Design capacity of facilities is defined as the total available beds, excluding facilities under development, idle facilities and discontinued operations.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below, as well as the other information contained in this prospectus, before deciding whether to tender your old notes in the exchange offer. Any of these risks could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. These risks could also 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 not currently known to us or those we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business operations.

Risks Related to the Exchange Offer

If you fail to follow the exchange offer procedures, your original notes will not be accepted for exchange.

We will not accept your old notes for exchange if you do not follow the exchange offer procedures. We will issue new notes as part of this exchange offer only after timely receipt of your old notes, properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and all other required documents. Therefore, if you want to tender your old notes, please allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. If we do not receive your old notes, letter of transmittal, and all other required documents by the expiration date of the exchange offer, or you do not otherwise comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures for tendering your old notes, we will not accept your old notes for exchange. We are under no duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of old notes for exchange. If there are defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of old notes, we will not accept your old notes for exchange unless we decide in our sole discretion to waive such defects or irregularities.

If you fail to exchange your original notes for exchange notes, they will continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions and you may not be able to sell them.

We did not register the old notes, nor do we intend to do so following the exchange offer. Old notes that are not tendered will therefore continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions and may be transferred only in limited circumstances under the securities laws. As a result, if you hold old notes after the exchange offer, you may not be able to sell them. To the extent any old notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market, if any, for the old notes that remain outstanding after the exchange offer may be adversely affected due to a reduction in market liquidity.

Risks Related to the Notes

The notes and the related guarantees are effectively subordinated to our and our subsidiary guarantors' senior secured indebtedness and structurally subordinated to the indebtedness of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes.

The notes and the related guarantees are unsecured and therefore will be effectively subordinated to our secured indebtedness, including borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. As of April 3, 2011, we had \$146.3 million outstanding under the Term Loan A, \$150.0 million outstanding under the Term Loan A-2, \$199.0 million outstanding under the Term Loan B, and our \$500.0 million Revolving Credit Facility had \$210.0 million outstanding in loans, \$70.4 million outstanding in letters of credit and \$219.6 million available for borrowings. In addition, the indenture governing the 73/4% Senior Notes and the indenture governing the notes will allow us and our subsidiary guarantors to incur a significant amount of additional indebtedness and to secure indebtedness, including any indebtedness incurred under credit facilities. In the event we

or the guarantors become the subject of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding, our assets and the assets of the guarantors securing indebtedness could not be used to pay you until after all secured claims against us and the guarantors have been fully paid.

In addition, the notes and the related guarantees will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes, including the trade payables. For the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011, our non-guarantor subsidiaries

Table of Contents

accounted for 14.2% and 17.8% of our consolidated revenues, respectively, and as of April 3, 2011 and January 2, 2011, our non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for 14.7% and 18.2% of our total consolidated assets, respectively.

There is no public market for the notes.

The notes are a new issue of securities for which there is no established trading market and we do not intend to list the notes on any securities exchange or seek their admission to be quoted on any automated dealer quotation system. However, the notes are eligible for trading in the PORTAL Market. Although the initial purchasers have advised us that they intend to make a market in the notes, they have no obligation to do so and may discontinue such activity at any time without notice. We cannot be sure that an active trading market will develop for the notes. Moreover, if a market were to develop, the notes could trade at prices that may be lower than their initial offering price because of many factors, including, but not limited to:

- prevailing interest rates for similar securities;
- general economic conditions;
- our financial condition, performance or prospects; and
- the prospects for other companies in the same industry.

We may not be able to satisfy our repurchase obligations in the event of a change of control because the terms of our indebtedness or lack of funds may prevent us from doing so.

Upon a change of control, each holder of the notes and each holder of the 73/4% Senior Notes will have the right to require us to repurchase their notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and, liquidated damages, if any, to the date of repurchase. The terms of the Senior Credit Facility limit our ability to repurchase the notes in the event of a change of control. Any future agreement governing any of our indebtedness may contain similar restrictions and provisions. Accordingly, it is possible that restrictions in the Senior Credit Facility or other indebtedness that may be incurred in the future will not allow the required repurchase of the notes and the 73/4% Senior Notes upon a change of control. Even if such repurchase is permitted by the terms of our then existing indebtedness, we may not have sufficient funds available to satisfy our repurchase obligations.

Fraudulent conveyance laws may permit courts to void the subsidiary guarantees of the notes in specific circumstances, which would interfere with the payment of the subsidiary guarantees.

Under the federal bankruptcy laws and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, any guarantee made by any of our subsidiaries could be voided, or claims under the guarantee made by any of our subsidiaries could be subordinated to all other obligations of any such subsidiary, if the subsidiary, at the time it incurred the obligations under any guarantee:

- incurred the obligations with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors; or
- received less than reasonably equivalent value, or did not receive fair consideration, in exchange for incurring those obligations; and

(1) was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of that incurrence;

(2) was engaged in a business or transaction for which the subsidiary's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

(3) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay those debts as they mature.

In addition, any payment by that guarantor pursuant to its guarantee could be voided and required to be returned to the guarantor, or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the guarantor. In any such case, your right to receive payments in respect of the notes from any such guarantor would be structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities of that guarantor.

Table of Contents

A legal challenge to the obligations under any guarantee on fraudulent conveyance grounds could focus on any benefits received in exchange for the incurrence of those obligations. We believe that each of our subsidiaries making a guarantee received reasonably equivalent value for incurring the guarantee, but a court may disagree with our conclusion or elect to apply a different standard in making its determination.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of the fraudulent transfer laws vary depending on the law applied in the proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, an entity would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, is greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets is less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liabilities on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it cannot pay its debts as they become due.

We cannot assure you, however, as to what standard a court would apply in making these determinations. For example, in a Florida bankruptcy case, the bankruptcy court determined that express limitations upon the obligations of each guarantor under its note guarantee, intended to prevent the note guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer, were not enforceable, and further determined, for various reasons, that the subsidiary guarantees at issue constituted fraudulent conveyances. If a guarantee of the notes is voided as a fraudulent conveyance or is found to be unenforceable for any other reason, you will not have a claim against the guarantor.

Risks Related to Our High Level of Indebtedness

Our significant level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our debt service obligations.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. Our total consolidated indebtedness as of April 3, 2011 was \$1,252.6 million, excluding non-recourse debt of \$216.6 million and capital lease obligations of \$15.8 million. As of April 3, 2011, we had \$70.4 million outstanding in letters of credit and \$210.0 million in borrowings outstanding under the Revolver. Consequently, as of April 3, 2011, we had the ability to borrow \$219.6 million under our Revolver.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences. For example, it could:

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, 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;

increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions;

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that may be less leveraged; and

limit our ability to borrow additional funds or refinance existing indebtedness on favorable terms.

If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations, we may need to reduce capital expenditures, 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. In addition, our ability to incur additional indebtedness will be restricted by the terms of our Senior Credit Facility, the indenture governing the 73/4% Senior Notes and the indenture governing the 6.625% Senior Notes.

Table of Contents

We are incurring significant indebtedness in connection with substantial ongoing capital expenditures. Capital expenditures for existing and future projects may materially strain our liquidity.

As of April 3, 2011, we were developing a number of projects that we estimate will cost approximately \$281.0 million, of which \$87.6 million was spent through April 3, 2011. We estimate our remaining capital requirements to be approximately \$193.4 million, which we anticipate will be spent in fiscal years 2011 and 2012. Capital expenditures related to facility maintenance costs are expected to range between \$20.0 million and \$25.0 million for fiscal year 2011. We intend to finance these and future projects using our own funds, including cash on hand, cash flow from operations and borrowings under the revolver portion of our Senior Credit Facility. In addition to these current estimated capital requirements for 2011 and 2012, we are currently in the process of bidding on, or evaluating potential bids for the design, construction and management of a number of new projects. In the event that we win bids for these projects and decide to self-finance their construction, our capital requirements in 2011 and/or 2012 could materially increase. As of April 3, 2011, we had the ability to borrow \$219.6 million under the revolver portion of our Senior Credit Facility subject to our satisfying the relevant borrowing conditions thereunder. In addition, we have the ability to borrow \$250.0 million under the accordion feature of our Senior Credit Facility subject to lender demand and prevailing market conditions and satisfying the relevant borrowing conditions thereunder. While we believe we currently have adequate borrowing capacity under our Senior Credit Facility to fund our operations and all of our committed capital expenditure projects, we may need additional borrowings or financing from other sources in order to complete potential capital expenditures related to new projects in the future. We cannot assure you that such borrowings or financing will be made available to us on satisfactory terms, or at all. In addition, the large capital commitments that these projects will require over the next 12-18 month period may materially strain our liquidity and our borrowing capacity for other purposes. Capital constraints caused by these projects may also cause us to have to entirely refinance our existing indebtedness or incur more indebtedness. Such financing may have terms less favorable than those we currently have in place, or not be available to us at all. In addition, the concurrent development of these and other large capital projects exposes us to material risks. For example, we may not complete some or all of the projects on time or on budget, which could cause us to absorb any losses associated with any delays.

Despite current indebtedness levels, we may still incur more indebtedness, which could further exacerbate the risks described above.

The terms of the indenture governing the 73/4% Senior Notes, the indenture governing the 6.625% Senior Notes and our Senior Credit Facility restrict our ability to incur but do not prohibit us from incurring significant additional indebtedness in the future. As of April 3, 2011, we had the ability to borrow \$219.6 million under the revolver portion of our Senior Credit Facility subject to our satisfying the relevant borrowing conditions thereunder. We also have the ability to borrow an additional \$250.0 million under the accordion feature of our Senior Credit Facility subject to lender demand, prevailing market conditions and satisfying relevant borrowing conditions. Also, we may refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility, the 73/4% Senior Notes and/or the 6.625% Senior Notes. The terms of such refinancing may be less restrictive and permit us to incur more indebtedness than we can now. If new indebtedness is added to our and our subsidiaries' current debt levels, the related risks that we and they now face related to our significant level of indebtedness could intensify.

The covenants in the indenture governing the 73/4% Senior Notes, the indenture governing the 6.625% Senior Notes and our Senior Credit Facility impose significant operating and financial restrictions which may adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

The indenture governing the 73/4% Senior Notes, the indenture governing the 6.625% Senior Notes and our Senior Credit Facility impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and certain of our subsidiaries, which we refer to as restricted subsidiaries. These restrictions limit our ability to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness;

Table of Contents

pay dividends and or distributions on our capital stock, repurchase, redeem or retire our capital stock, prepay subordinated indebtedness, make investments;

issue preferred stock of subsidiaries;

guarantee other indebtedness;

create liens on our assets;

transfer and sell assets;

make capital expenditures above certain limits;

create or permit restrictions on the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to make dividends or make other distributions to us;

enter into sale/leaseback transactions;

enter into transactions with affiliates; and

merge or consolidate with another company or sell all or substantially all of our assets.

These restrictions could limit our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs, make acquisitions or pursue available business opportunities. In addition, our Senior Credit Facility requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial covenants, including maintaining maximum senior secured leverage ratio and total leverage ratios, and a minimum interest coverage ratio. Some of these financial ratios become more restrictive over the life of the Senior Credit Facility. We may be required to take action to reduce our indebtedness or to act in a manner contrary to our business objectives to meet these ratios and satisfy these covenants. We could also incur additional indebtedness having even more restrictive covenants. Our failure to comply with any of the covenants under our Senior Credit Facility, the indenture governing the 73/4% Senior Notes and the indenture governing the 6.625% Senior Notes or any other indebtedness could prevent us from being able to draw on the revolver portion of our Senior Credit Facility, cause an event of default under such documents and result in an acceleration of all of our outstanding indebtedness. If all of our outstanding indebtedness were to be accelerated, we likely would not be able to simultaneously satisfy all of our obligations under such indebtedness, which would materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Servicing our indebtedness will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make payments on 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.

Our business may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or future borrowings may not be available to us under our Senior Credit Facility or otherwise in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness or debt securities, including the 73/4% Senior Notes and the 6.625% Senior Notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs. As a result, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. However, we may not be able to complete such refinancing on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Because portions of our senior indebtedness have floating interest rates, a general increase in interest rates will adversely affect cash flows.

Borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility bear interest at a variable rate. As a result, to the extent our exposure to increases in interest rates is not eliminated through interest rate protection agreements, such increases will result in higher debt service costs which will adversely affect our cash flows. We currently do not have interest rate protection agreements in place to protect against interest rate fluctuations on borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility. As of April 3, 2011 we had \$703.5 million of aggregate indebtedness outstanding

Table of Contents

under our Senior Credit Facility (net of discount of \$1.8 million), and a one percent increase in the average interest rate applicable to the Senior Credit Facility would increase our annual interest expense by \$7.0 million.

We depend on distributions from our subsidiaries to make payments on our indebtedness. These distributions may not be made.

A substantial portion of our business is conducted by our subsidiaries. Therefore, our ability to meet our payment obligations on our indebtedness is substantially dependent on the earnings of certain of our subsidiaries and the payment of funds to us by our subsidiaries as dividends, loans, advances or other payments. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and, unless they expressly guarantee any indebtedness of ours, they are not obligated to make funds available for payment of our indebtedness in the form of loans, distributions or otherwise. Our subsidiaries' ability to make any such loans, distributions or other payments to us will depend on their earnings, business results, the terms of their existing and any future indebtedness, tax considerations and legal or contractual restrictions to which they may be subject. If our subsidiaries do not make such payments to us, our ability to repay our indebtedness may be materially adversely affected. For the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the year ended January 2, 2011, our subsidiaries accounted for 68.1% and 58.9% of our consolidated revenues, respectively, and as of April 3, 2011 and January 2, 2011, our subsidiaries accounted for 79.4% and 77.2% of our total assets, respectively.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

From time to time, we may not have a management contract with a client to operate existing beds at a facility or new beds at a facility that we are expanding and we cannot assure you that such a contract will be obtained. Failure to obtain a management contract for these beds will subject us to carrying costs with no corresponding management revenue.

From time to time, we may not have a management contract with a client to operate existing beds or new beds at facilities that we are currently in the process of renovating and expanding. While we will always strive to work diligently with a number of different customers for the use of these beds, we cannot assure you that a contract for the beds will be secured on a timely basis, or at all. While a facility or new beds at a facility are vacant, we incur carrying costs. Failure to secure a management contract for a facility or expansion project could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows. In addition, in order to secure a management contract for these beds, we may need to incur significant capital expenditures to renovate or further expand the facility to meet potential clients' needs.

Negative conditions in the capital markets could prevent us from obtaining financing, which could materially harm our business.

Our ability to obtain additional financing is highly dependent on the conditions of the capital markets, among other things. The capital and credit markets have been experiencing significant volatility and disruption since 2008. The downturn in the equity and debt markets, the tightening of the credit markets, the general economic slowdown and other macroeconomic conditions, such as the current global economic environment could prevent us from raising additional capital or obtaining additional financing on satisfactory terms, or at all. If we need, but cannot obtain, adequate capital as a result of negative conditions in the capital markets or otherwise, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Additionally, such inability to obtain capital could prevent us from pursuing attractive business development opportunities, including new facility constructions or expansions of existing facilities, and business or asset acquisitions.

We are subject to the loss of our facility management contracts, due to terminations, non-renewals or competitive re-bids, which could adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity, including our ability to secure new

facility management contracts from other government customers.

We are exposed to the risk that we may lose our facility management contracts primarily due to one of three reasons: the termination by a government customer with or without cause at any time; the failure by a

Table of Contents

customer to exercise its unilateral option to renew a contract with us upon the expiration of the then current term; or our failure to win the right to continue to operate under a contract that has been competitively re-bid in a procurement process upon its termination or expiration. BI's business is also subject to the risk that it may lose contracts as a result of termination by a government customer, non-renewal by a government customer or the failure to win a competitive re-bid of a contract. Our facility management contracts typically allow a contracting governmental agency to terminate a contract with or without cause at any time by giving us written notice ranging from 30 to 180 days. If government agencies were to use these provisions to terminate, or renegotiate the terms of their agreements with us, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Aside from our customers' unilateral right to terminate our facility management contracts with them at any time for any reason, there are two points during the typical lifecycle of a contract which may result in the loss by us of a facility management contract with our customers. We refer to these points as contract renewals and contract re-bids. Many of our facility management contracts with our government customers have an initial fixed term and subsequent renewal rights for one or more additional periods at the unilateral option of the customer. Because most of our contracts for youth services do not guarantee placement or revenue, we have not considered youth services in the re-bid and renewal rates. We count each government customer's right to renew a particular facility management contract for an additional period as a separate renewal. For example, a five-year initial fixed term contract with customer options to renew for five separate additional one-year periods would, if fully exercised, be counted as five separate renewals, with one renewal coming in each of the five years following the initial term. As of January 2, 2011, 32 of our facility management contracts representing 19,450 beds are scheduled to expire on or before January 1, 2012, unless renewed by the customer at its sole option in certain cases, or unless renewed by mutual agreement in other cases. These contracts represented 21.5% of our consolidated revenues for the year ended January 2, 2011. We undertake substantial efforts to renew our facility management contracts. Our historical facility management contract renewal rate exceeds 90%. However, given their unilateral nature, we cannot assure you that our customers will in fact exercise their renewal options under existing contracts. In addition, in connection with contract renewals, either we or the contracting government agency have typically requested changes or adjustments to contractual terms. As a result, contract renewals may be made on terms that are more or less favorable to us than those in existence prior to the renewals.

We define competitive re-bids as contracts currently under our management which we believe, based on our experience with the customer and the facility involved, will be re-bid to us and other potential service providers in a competitive procurement process upon the expiration or termination of our contract, assuming all renewal options are exercised. Our determination of which contracts we believe will be competitively re-bid may in some cases be subjective and judgmental, based largely on our knowledge of the dynamics involving a particular contract, the customer and the facility involved. Competitive re-bids may result from the expiration of the term of a contract, including the initial fixed term plus any renewal periods, or the early termination of a contract by a customer. 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 customer. Potential bidders in competitive re-bid situations include us, other private operators and other government entities.

As of January 2, 2011, 15 of our facility management contracts representing \$96.3 million (or 7.6%) of our consolidated revenues for the year ended January 2, 2011 are subject to competitive re-bid in 2011. While we are pleased with our historical win rate on competitive re-bids and are committed to continuing to bid competitively on appropriate future competitive re-bid opportunities, we cannot in fact assure you that we will prevail in future re-bid situations. Also, we cannot assure you that any competitive re-bids we win will be on terms more favorable to us than those in existence with respect to the expiring contract.

The loss by us of facility management contracts due to terminations, non-renewals or competitive re-bids could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity, including our ability to secure

new facility management contracts from other government customers. The loss by BI of contracts with government customers due to terminations, non-renewals or competitive re-bids could

Table of Contents

materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity, including our ability to secure new contracts from other government customers.

We may not fully realize the anticipated synergies and related benefits of acquisitions or we may not fully realize the anticipated synergies within the anticipated timing.

We may not be able to achieve the anticipated operating and cost synergies or long-term strategic benefits of our acquisitions within the anticipated timing or at all. For example, elimination of duplicative costs may not be fully achieved or may take longer than anticipated. For at least the first year after a substantial acquisition, and possibly longer, the benefits from the acquisition will be offset by the costs incurred in integrating the businesses and operations. We anticipate annual synergies of approximately \$12-\$15 million as a result of the Cornell Acquisition and annual synergies of approximately \$3-\$5 million as a result of the BI Acquisition. An inability to realize the full extent of, or any of, the anticipated synergies or other benefits of the Cornell Acquisition, the BI Acquisition, or any other 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.

We will incur significant transaction- and integration-related costs in connection with the Cornell Acquisition and the BI Acquisition.

We expect to incur non-recurring costs associated with combining the operations of Cornell and BI with our operations, including charges and payments to be made to some of their employees pursuant to change in control contractual obligations. Although a substantial majority of non-recurring expenses are comprised of transaction costs related to the two acquisitions, there will be other costs related to facilities and systems consolidation costs, fees and costs related to formulating integration plans and costs to perform these activities. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the integration of Cornell's and BI's businesses. The elimination of duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of Cornell's and BI's businesses discussed above, may not offset incremental transaction- and other integration-related costs in the near term.

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

We have a substantial amount of goodwill and other intangible assets resulting from business acquisitions. As of April 3, 2011 we had \$737.7 million of goodwill and other intangible assets. Our acquisition of BI on February 10, 2011 will also generate a substantial amount 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 GAAP, we will evaluate this goodwill for impairment based on the fair value of each reporting unit. Estimated fair values could change if there are changes in the company's 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.

Our growth depends on our ability to secure contracts to develop and manage new correctional, detention and mental health facilities, the demand for which is outside our control.

Our growth is generally dependent upon our ability to obtain new contracts to develop and manage new correctional, detention and mental health facilities, because contracts to manage existing public facilities have not to date typically been offered to private operators. BI's growth is generally dependent upon its ability to obtain new contracts to offer electronic monitoring services, provide community-based re-entry services and provide monitoring and supervision services. Public sector demand for new privatized facilities in our areas of operation may decrease and our potential

for growth will depend on a number of factors we cannot control, including overall economic conditions, governmental and public acceptance of the concept of privatization, government budgetary constraints, and the number of facilities available for privatization.

Table of Contents

In particular, the demand for our correctional and detention facilities and services and BI's services could be adversely affected by changes in existing criminal or immigration laws, crime rates in jurisdictions in which we operate, the relaxation of criminal or immigration enforcement efforts, leniency in conviction, sentencing or deportation practices, and the decriminalization of certain activities that are currently proscribed by criminal laws or the loosening of immigration laws. For example, any changes with respect to the decriminalization of drugs and controlled substances could affect the number of persons arrested, convicted, sentenced and incarcerated, thereby potentially reducing demand for correctional facilities to house them. Similarly, reductions in crime rates could lead to reductions in arrests, convictions and sentences requiring incarceration at correctional facilities. Immigration reform laws which are currently a focus for legislators and politicians at the federal, state and local level also could materially adversely impact us. Various factors outside our control could adversely impact the growth of our GEO Care business, including government customer resistance to the privatization of mental health or residential treatment facilities, and changes to Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement programs.

We may not be able to meet state requirements for capital investment or locate land for the development of new facilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations and future growth.

Certain jurisdictions, including California, where we have a significant amount of operations, have in the past required successful bidders to make a significant capital investment in connection with the financing of a particular project. If this trend were to continue in the future, we may not be able to obtain sufficient capital resources when needed to compete effectively for facility management contracts. Additionally, our success in obtaining new awards and contracts may depend, in part, upon our ability to locate land that can be leased or acquired under favorable terms. Otherwise desirable locations may be in or near populated areas and, therefore, may generate legal action or other forms of opposition from residents in areas surrounding a proposed site. Our inability to secure financing and desirable locations for new facilities could adversely affect our results of operations and future growth.

We depend on a limited number of governmental customers for a significant portion of our revenues. The loss of, or a significant decrease in business from, these customers could seriously harm our financial condition and results of operations.

We currently derive, and expect to continue to derive, a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of governmental agencies. Of our governmental clients, three customers accounted for over 50% of our consolidated revenues for the year ended January 2, 2011. In addition, three federal governmental agencies with correctional and detention responsibilities, the Bureau of Prisons, ICE, and the U.S. Marshals Service, accounted for 35.2% of our total consolidated revenues for the year ended January 2, 2011, with the Bureau of Prisons accounting for 9.5% of our total consolidated revenues for such period, ICE accounting for 13.0% of our total consolidated revenues for such period, and the U.S. Marshals Service accounting for 12.8% of our total consolidated revenues for such period. Government agencies from the State of Florida accounted for 13.7% of our total consolidated revenues for the year ended January 2, 2011. The loss of, or a significant decrease in, business from the Bureau of Prisons, ICE, U.S. Marshals Service, the State of Florida or any other significant customers could seriously harm our financial condition and results of operations. We expect to continue to depend upon these federal and state agencies and a relatively small group of other governmental customers for a significant percentage of our revenues.

A decrease in occupancy levels could cause a decrease in revenues and profitability.

While a substantial portion of our cost structure is generally fixed, most of our revenues are generated under facility management contracts which provide for per diem payments based upon daily occupancy. Several of these contracts provide minimum revenue guarantees for us, regardless of occupancy levels, up to a specified maximum occupancy percentage. However, many of our contracts have no minimum revenue guarantees and simply provide for a fixed per diem payment for each inmate/detainee/patient actually housed. As a result, with respect to our contracts that have no

minimum revenue guarantees and those that guarantee revenues only up to a certain specified occupancy percentage, we are highly dependent upon the governmental

Table of Contents

agencies with which we have contracts to provide inmates, detainees and patients for our managed facilities. Under a per diem rate structure, a decrease in our occupancy rates could cause a decrease in revenues and profitability. Recently, in California and Michigan for example, there have been recommendations for the early release of inmates to relieve overcrowding conditions. When combined with relatively fixed costs for operating each facility, regardless of the occupancy level, a material decrease in occupancy levels at one or more of our facilities could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability, and consequently, on our financial condition and results of operations.

State budgetary constraints may have a material adverse impact on us.

While improving economic conditions have helped lower the number of states reporting new fiscal year 2011 budget gaps and have increased the number of states reporting stable revenue outlooks for the remainder of fiscal year 2011, several states still face ongoing budget shortfalls. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, fifteen states reported new gaps since fiscal year 2011 began with the sum of these budget imbalances totaling \$26.7 billion as of November 2010. Additionally, 35 states currently project budget gaps in fiscal year 2012. At January 2, 2011, we had twelve state correctional clients: Florida, Georgia, Alaska, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, Indiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Recently, we have experienced a delay in cash receipts from California and other states may follow suit. If state budgetary constraints persist or intensify, our twelve state customers' ability to pay us may be impaired and/or we may be forced to renegotiate our management contracts with those customers on less favorable terms and our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially adversely impacted. In addition, budgetary constraints at states that are not our current customers could prevent those states from outsourcing correctional, detention or mental health service opportunities that we otherwise could have pursued.

Competition for inmates may adversely affect the profitability of our business.

We compete with government entities and other private operators on the basis of cost, quality and range of services offered, experience in managing facilities, and reputation of management and personnel. Barriers to entering the market for the management of correctional and detention facilities may not be sufficient to limit additional competition in our industry. In addition, some of our government customers may assume the management of a facility currently managed by us upon the termination of the corresponding management contract or, if such customers have capacity at the facilities which they operate, they may take inmates currently housed in our facilities and transfer them to government operated facilities. Since we are paid on a per diem basis with no minimum guaranteed occupancy under some of our contracts, the loss of such inmates and resulting decrease in occupancy could cause a decrease in both our revenues and our profitability.

We are dependent on government appropriations, which may not be made on a timely basis or at all and may be adversely impacted by budgetary constraints at the federal, state and local levels.

Our cash flow is subject to the receipt of sufficient funding of and timely payment by contracting governmental entities. If the contracting governmental agency does not receive sufficient appropriations to cover its contractual obligations, it may terminate our contract or delay or reduce payment to us. Any delays in payment, or the termination of a contract, could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow and financial condition, which may make it difficult to satisfy our payment obligations on our indebtedness, including the 6.625% Senior Notes, the 73/4% Senior Notes and the Senior Credit Facility, in a timely manner. In addition, as a result of, among other things, recent economic developments, federal, state and local governments have encountered, and may continue to encounter, unusual budgetary constraints. As a result, a number of state and local governments are under pressure to control additional spending or reduce current levels of spending which could limit or eliminate appropriations for the facilities that we operate. Additionally, as a result of these factors, we may be requested in the future to reduce our existing per

diem contract rates or forego prospective increases to those rates. Budgetary limitations may also make it more difficult for us to renew our existing contracts on favorable terms or at all. Further, a number of states in which we operate are experiencing significant budget deficits for fiscal year 2011. We cannot assure that these deficits will not

Table of Contents

result in reductions in per diems, delays in payment for services rendered or unilateral termination of contracts.

Public resistance to privatization of correctional, detention, mental health and residential facilities could result in our inability to obtain new contracts or the loss of existing contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The management and operation of correctional, detention, mental health and residential facilities by private entities has not achieved complete acceptance by either government agencies or the public. Some governmental agencies have limitations on their ability to delegate their traditional management responsibilities for such facilities to private companies and additional legislative changes or prohibitions could occur that further increase these limitations. In addition, the movement toward privatization of such facilities has encountered resistance from groups, such as labor unions, that believe that correctional, detention, mental health and residential facilities should only be operated by governmental agencies. Changes in governing political parties could also result in significant changes to previously established views of privatization. Increased public resistance to the privatization of correctional, detention, mental health and residential facilities in any of the markets in which we operate, as a result of these or other factors, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our GEO Care business, which has become a material part of our consolidated revenues, poses unique risks not associated with our other businesses.

Our GEO Care segment, operated through our wholly-owned subsidiary GEO Care, Inc., comprises our privatized mental health, residential and non-residential treatment services, educational and community based programs, pre-release and halfway house programs, compliance technologies, monitoring services, and evidence-based supervision and treatment programs for community-based parolees, probationers and pretrial defendants. GEO Care's business has increased substantially over the last few years, both in general and as a percentage of our overall business. For the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the year ended January 2, 2011, GEO Care generated \$96.9 million and \$213.8 million in revenues, respectively, representing 24.7% and 16.8%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues from continuing operations. GEO Care's business poses several material risks unique to its operation that do not exist in our core business of correctional and detention facilities management, including, but not limited to, the following:

the concept of the privatization of the mental health and residential treatment services provided by GEO Care has not yet achieved general acceptance by either government agencies or the public, which could materially limit GEO Care's growth prospects;

GEO Care's business is highly dependent on the continuous recruitment, hiring and retention of a substantial pool of qualified psychiatrists, physicians, nurses and other medically trained personnel as well as counselors and social workers which may not be available in the quantities or locations sought, or on the employment terms offered;

GEO Care's business model often involves taking over outdated or obsolete facilities and operating them while it supervises the construction and development of new, more updated facilities; during this transition period, GEO Care may be particularly vulnerable to operational difficulties primarily relating to or resulting from the deteriorating nature of the older existing facilities; and

the facilities operated by GEO Care are substantially dependent on government funding, including in some cases the receipt of Medicare and Medicaid funding; the loss of such government funding for any reason with respect to any facilities operated by GEO Care could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Table of Contents

The Cornell Acquisition resulted in our re-entry into the market of operating juvenile correctional facilities which may pose certain unique or increased risks and difficulties compared to other facilities.

As a result of the Cornell Acquisition, we have re-entered the market of operating juvenile correctional facilities. We intentionally exited this market a number of years ago. Operating juvenile correctional facilities may pose increased operational risks and difficulties that may result in increased litigation, higher personnel costs, higher levels of turnover of personnel and reduced profitability. Additionally, juvenile services contracts related to educational services may provide for annual collection several months after a school year is completed. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in operating juvenile correctional facilities or that we will be able to minimize the risks and difficulties involved while yielding an attractive profit margin.

Adverse publicity may negatively impact our ability to retain existing contracts and obtain new contracts.

Any negative publicity about an escape, riot or other disturbance or perceived poor conditions at a privately managed facility may result in publicity adverse to us and the private corrections industry in general. Any of these occurrences or continued trends may make it more difficult for us to renew existing contracts or to obtain new contracts or could result in the termination of an existing contract or the closure of one or more of our facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Such negative events may also result in a significant increase in our liability insurance costs.

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 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, including our payment obligations on the 6.625% Senior Notes, the 73/4% Senior Notes and the Senior Credit Facility. 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.

Failure to comply with extensive government regulation and applicable contractual requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The industry in which we operate is subject to extensive federal, state and local regulation, including educational, environmental, health care and safety laws, rules and regulations, which are administered by many regulatory authorities. Some of the regulations are unique to the corrections industry, and the combination of regulations affects all areas of our operations. Corrections officers and juvenile care workers are customarily required to meet certain training standards and, in some instances, facility personnel are required to be licensed and are subject to background investigations. Certain jurisdictions also require us to award subcontracts on a competitive basis or to subcontract with businesses owned by members of minority groups. We may not always successfully comply with these and other regulations to which we are subject and failure to comply can result in material penalties or the non-renewal or termination of facility management contracts.

In addition, changes in existing regulations could require us to substantially modify the manner in which we conduct our business and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, private prison managers are increasingly 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 House of Representatives, containing such restrictions. Although we do not believe that existing legislation will have a material adverse effect on us, future legislation may have such an effect on us.

Governmental agencies may investigate and audit our contracts and, if any improprieties are found, we may be required to refund amounts we have received, to forego anticipated revenues and we may be subject to

Table of Contents

penalties and sanctions, including prohibitions on our bidding in response to Requests for Proposals, or RFPs, from governmental agencies to manage correctional facilities. Governmental agencies we contract with have the authority to audit and investigate our contracts with them. As part of that process, governmental agencies may review our performance of the contract, our pricing practices, our cost structure and our compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. 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 costs, and we could be required to refund the amount of any such costs that have been reimbursed. If we are found to have engaged in improper or illegal activities, including under the United States False Claims Act, 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 governmental entities. For example, on December 2, 2010, a complaint against BI was unsealed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey, alleging that BI submitted false claims to the New Jersey State Parole Board with respect to services rendered at certain day reporting centers in the amount of \$2.4 million through June 30, 2006, and seeking damages under the United States False Claims Act, which could subject us to the penalties and other risks discussed above. Although there can be no assurance, we do not believe this claim has merit or standing under the False Claims Act, nor do we believe that this matter will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. An adverse determination in an action alleging improper or illegal activities by us could also adversely impact our ability to bid in response to RFPs in one or more jurisdictions.

In addition to compliance with applicable laws and regulations, our facility management contracts typically have numerous requirements addressing all aspects of our operations which we may not be able to satisfy. For example, our contracts require us to maintain certain levels of coverage for general liability, workers compensation, vehicle liability, and property loss or damage. If we do not maintain the required categories and levels of coverage, the contracting governmental agency may be permitted to terminate the contract. In addition, we are required under our contracts to indemnify the contracting governmental agency for all claims and costs arising out of our management of facilities and, in some instances, we are required to maintain performance bonds relating to the construction, development and operation of facilities. Facility management contracts also typically include reporting requirements, supervision and on-site monitoring by representatives of the contracting governmental agencies. Failure to properly adhere to the various terms of our customer contracts could expose us to liability for damages relating to any breaches as well as the loss of such contracts, which could materially adversely impact us.

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 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 we select the intended project site, we attempt to conduct business in communities where local leaders and residents generally support the establishment of a privatized correctional or detention facility. Future efforts to find suitable host communities may not be successful. 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.

Our business operations expose us to various liabilities for which we may not have adequate insurance.

The nature of our business exposes us to various types of third-party legal claims, including, but not limited to, civil rights claims relating to conditions of confinement and/or mistreatment, sexual misconduct claims brought by prisoners or detainees, medical malpractice claims, product liability claims, intellectual property infringement claims,

claims relating to employment matters (including, but not limited to,

Table of Contents

employment discrimination claims, union grievances and wage and hour claims), property loss claims, environmental claims, automobile liability claims, contractual claims and claims for personal injury or other damages resulting from contact with our facilities, programs, electronic monitoring products, personnel or prisoners, including damages arising from a prisoner's escape or from a disturbance or riot at a facility. In addition, our management contracts generally require us to indemnify the governmental agency against any damages to which the governmental agency may be subject in connection with such claims or litigation. We maintain insurance coverage for these general types of claims, except for claims relating to employment matters, for which we carry no insurance. However, we generally have high deductible payment requirements on our primary insurance policies, including our general liability insurance, and there are also varying limits on the maximum amount of our overall coverage. As a result, the insurance we maintain to cover the various liabilities to which we are exposed may not be adequate. Any losses relating to matters for which we are either uninsured or for which we do not have adequate insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, any losses relating to employment matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We may not be able to obtain or maintain the insurance levels required by our government contracts.

Our government contracts require us to obtain and maintain specified insurance levels. The occurrence of any events specific to our company or to our industry, or a general rise in insurance rates, could substantially increase our costs of obtaining or maintaining the levels of insurance required under our government contracts, or prevent us from obtaining or maintaining such insurance altogether. If we are unable to obtain or maintain the required insurance levels, our ability to win new government contracts, renew government contracts that have expired and retain existing government contracts could be significantly impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our international operations expose us to risks which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

For the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the year ended January 2, 2011, our international operations accounted for 13.6% and 15.0%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues from continuing operations. We face risks associated with our operations outside the United States. These risks include, among others, political and economic instability, exchange rate fluctuations, taxes, duties and the laws or regulations in those foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. In the event that we experience any difficulties arising from our operations in foreign markets, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

We conduct certain of our operations through joint ventures, which may lead to disagreements with our joint venture partners and adversely affect our interest in the joint ventures.

We conduct our operations in South Africa through our consolidated joint venture, South African Custodial Management Pty. Limited, which we refer to as SACM, and through our 50% owned joint venture South African Custodial Services Pty. Limited, referred to as SACS. We may enter into additional joint ventures in the future. Although we have the majority vote in our consolidated joint venture, SACM, through our ownership of 62.5% of the voting shares, we share equal voting control on all significant matters to come before SACS. These joint venture partners, as well as any future partners, may have interests that are different from ours which may result in conflicting views as to the conduct of the business of the joint venture. In the event that we have a disagreement with a joint venture partner as to the resolution of a particular issue to come before the joint venture, or as to the management or conduct of the business of the joint venture in general, we may not be able to resolve such disagreement in our favor and such disagreement could have a material adverse effect on our interest in the joint venture or the business of the joint venture in general.

Table of Contents

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

We are dependent upon the continued service of each member of our senior management team, including George C. Zoley, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Brian R. Evans, our Chief Financial Officer, and our six officers at the Senior Vice President level and above. The unexpected loss of Mr. Zoley, Mr. Evans or any other key member of our senior management team could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

In addition, the services we provide are labor-intensive. When we are awarded a facility management contract or open a new facility, depending on the service we have been contracted to provide, we may need to hire operating management, correctional officers, security staff, physicians, nurses and other qualified personnel. The success of our business requires that we attract, develop and retain these personnel. Our inability to hire sufficient qualified personnel on a timely basis or the loss of significant numbers of personnel at existing facilities could have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our profitability may be materially adversely affected by inflation.

Many of our facility management contracts provide for fixed management fees or fees that increase by only small amounts during their terms. While a substantial portion of our cost structure is generally fixed, if, due to inflation or other causes, our operating expenses, such as costs relating to personnel, utilities, insurance, medical and food, increase at rates faster than increases, if any, in our facility management fees, then our profitability could be materially adversely affected.

Various risks associated with the ownership of real estate may increase costs, expose us to uninsured losses and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ownership of correctional and detention facilities subjects us to risks typically associated with investments in real estate. Investments in real estate, and in particular, correctional and detention facilities, are relatively illiquid and, therefore, our ability to divest ourselves of one or more of our facilities promptly in response to changed conditions is limited. Investments in correctional and detention facilities, in particular, 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, riots 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 facilities we own. Further, even if we have insurance for a particular loss, we may experience losses that may exceed the limits of our coverage.

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 who 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 typically require general contractors to post construction bonds and insurance. Under such contracts, we are ultimately liable for all late delivery penalties and cost overruns.

Table of Contents

The rising cost and increasing difficulty of obtaining adequate levels of surety credit on favorable terms could adversely affect our operating results.

We are often required to post performance bonds issued by a surety company as a condition to bidding on or being awarded a facility development contract. Availability and pricing of these surety commitments is subject to general market and industry conditions, among other factors. Recent events in the economy have caused the surety market to become unsettled, causing many reinsurers and sureties to reevaluate their commitment levels and required returns. As a result, surety bond premiums generally are increasing. If we are unable to effectively pass along the higher surety costs to our customers, any increase in surety costs could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, we may not continue to have access to surety credit or 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 Senior Credit Facility, which would entail higher costs even if such borrowing capacity was available when desired, and our ability to bid for or obtain new contracts could be impaired.

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. 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 and profitability. 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 of acquisition opportunities, whether or not we consummate such acquisitions.

Additionally, even if we are able to acquire suitable targets on agreeable terms, we may not be able to successfully integrate their operations with ours. We have substantially integrated Cornell's business with our business and expect to fully integrate Cornell by the end of 2011. We have begun to integrate BI's business with our business in 2011. Achieving the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, including the Cornell Acquisition and the BI Acquisition, will depend in significant part upon whether we integrate Cornell's and BI's businesses in an efficient and effective manner. The actual integration of any acquisition, including Cornell and BI, may result in additional and unforeseen expenses, and the anticipated benefits of the integration plan may not be realized. We may not be able to accomplish the integration process smoothly, successfully or on a timely basis. Any inability of management to successfully and timely integrate the operations of acquisition, including Cornell and BI, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We may also assume liabilities in connection with acquisitions that we would otherwise not be exposed to.

Adverse developments in our relationship with our employees could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

At January 2, 2011, approximately 17% of our workforce was covered by collective bargaining agreements and, as of such date, collective bargaining agreements with approximately 7% of our employees were set to expire in less than one year. While only approximately 17% of our workforce schedule is covered by collective bargaining agreements, increases in organizational activity or any future work stoppages could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Acquisition of BI and BI's Business

Technological change could cause BI's electronic monitoring products and technology to become obsolete or require the redesign of BI's electronic monitoring products, which could have a material adverse effect on BI's business.

Technological changes within the electronic monitoring business in which BI conducts business may require BI to expend substantial resources in an effort to develop and/or utilize new electronic monitoring products and technology. BI may not be able to anticipate or respond to technological changes in a timely

Table of Contents

manner, and BI's response may not result in successful electronic monitoring product development and timely product introductions. If BI is unable to anticipate or timely respond to technological changes, BI's business could be adversely affected and could compromise BI's competitive position, particularly if BI's competitors announce or introduce new electronic monitoring products and services in advance of BI. Additionally, new electronic monitoring products and technology face the uncertainty of customer acceptance and reaction from competitors.

Any negative changes in the level of acceptance of or resistance to the use of electronic monitoring products and services by governmental customers could have a material adverse effect on BI's business, financial condition and results of operations.

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. 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, this could have a material adverse effect on BI's business, financial condition and results of operations.

BI depends on a limited number of third parties to manufacture and supply quality infrastructure components for its electronic monitoring products. If BI's suppliers cannot provide the components or services BI requires and with such quality as BI expects, BI's ability to market and sell its electronic monitoring products and services could be harmed.

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

As a result of our acquisition of BI, we may face new risks as we enter a new line of business.

As a result of our acquisition of BI, a company that provides electronic monitoring services, we have entered into a new line of business. We do not have prior experience in the electronic monitoring services industry and the success of BI will be subject to all of the uncertainties regarding the development of a new business. Although we intend to integrate BI's products and services, there can be no assurance regarding the successful integration and market acceptance of the electronic monitoring services by our clients.

The interruption, delay or failure of the provision of BI's services or information systems could adversely affect BI's business.

Certain segments of BI's business depend significantly on effective information systems and third-party telecommunications and cellular providers. As with all companies that utilize information technology, BI is vulnerable to negative impacts if information is inadvertently interrupted, delayed, compromised or lost. BI routinely processes, stores and transmits large amounts of data for its clients. The interruption, delay or failure of BI's services, information systems or client data could cost BI both monetarily and in terms of client good will and lost business. Such interruptions, delays or failures could damage BI's brand and reputation. BI experienced such an issue in October 2010 with one of its offender monitoring servers that caused the server's automatic notification system to be temporarily disabled resulting in delayed notifications to customers when a database exceeded its data storage capacity. The issue was resolved within approximately 12 hours. BI continually works to update and maintain effective information

systems and while BI believes the issue encountered in October 2010 was an isolated issue that has been fully resolved, there can be no assurance that BI will not experience an interruption, delay or failure of its services, information systems or client data that would adversely impact its business.

Table of Contents

An inability to acquire, protect or maintain BI's intellectual property and patents could harm BI's ability to compete or grow.

BI has numerous United States and foreign patents issued as well as a number of United States patents pending. There can be no assurance that the protection afforded by these patents will provide BI with a competitive advantage, prevent BI's competitors from duplicating BI's products, or that BI will be able to assert its intellectual property rights in infringement actions.

In addition, any of BI's patents may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or rendered unenforceable. There can be no assurance that BI will be successful should one or more of BI's patents be challenged for any reason. If BI's patent claims are rendered invalid or unenforceable, or narrowed in scope, the patent coverage afforded to BI's products could be impaired, which could significantly impede BI's ability to market its products, negatively affect its competitive position and harm its business and operating results.

There can be no assurance that any pending or future patent applications held by BI will result in an issued patent, or that if patents are issued to BI, that such patents will provide meaningful protection against competitors or against competitive technologies. The issuance of a patent is not conclusive as to its validity or its enforceability. The United States federal courts or equivalent national courts or patent offices elsewhere may invalidate BI's patents or find them unenforceable. Competitors may also be able to design around BI's patents. BI's patents and patent applications cover particular aspects of its products. Other parties may develop and obtain patent protection for more effective technologies, designs or methods. If these developments were to occur, it could have an adverse effect on BI's sales. BI may not be able to prevent the unauthorized disclosure or use of its technical knowledge or trade secrets by consultants, vendors, former employees and current employees, despite the existence of nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements and other contractual restrictions. Furthermore, the laws of foreign countries may not protect BI's intellectual property rights effectively or to the same extent as the laws of the United States. If BI's intellectual property rights are not adequately protected, BI may not be able to commercialize its technologies, products or services and BI's competitors could commercialize BI's technologies, which could result in a decrease in BI's sales and market share that would harm its business and operating results.

Additionally, the expiration of any of BI's patents may reduce the barriers to entry into BI's electronic monitoring line of business and may result in loss of market share and a decrease in BI's competitive abilities, thus having a potential adverse effect on BI's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

BI's products could infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, which may lead to litigation that could itself be costly, could result in the payment of substantial damages or royalties, and/or prevent BI from using technology that is essential to its products.

There can be no assurance that BI's current products or products under development will not infringe any patent or other intellectual property rights of third parties. If infringement claims are brought against BI, whether successfully or not, these assertions could distract management from other tasks important to the success of BI's business, necessitate BI expending potentially significant funds and resources to defend or settle such claims and harm BI's reputation. BI cannot be certain that it will have the financial resources to defend itself against any patent or other intellectual property litigation.

In addition, intellectual property litigation or claims could force BI to do one or more of the following:

cease selling or using any products that incorporate the asserted intellectual property, which would adversely affect BI's revenue;

pay substantial damages for past use of the asserted intellectual property;

obtain a license from the holder of the asserted intellectual property, which license may not be available on reasonable terms, if at all; or

redesign or rename, in the case of trademark claims, BI's products to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties, which may not be possible and could be costly and time-consuming if it is possible to do.

Table of Contents

In the event of an adverse determination in an intellectual property suit or proceeding, or BI's failure to license essential technology, BI's sales could be harmed and/or its costs could be increased, which would harm BI's financial condition.

BI licenses intellectual property rights, including patents, from third party owners. If such owners do not properly maintain or enforce the intellectual property underlying such licenses, BI's competitive position and business prospects could be harmed. BI's licensors may also seek to terminate its license.

BI is a party to a number of licenses that give BI rights to third-party intellectual property that is necessary or useful to its business. BI's success will depend in part on the ability of its licensors to obtain, maintain and enforce its licensed intellectual property. BI's licensors may not successfully prosecute any applications for or maintain intellectual property to which BI has licenses, may determine not to pursue litigation against other companies that are infringing such intellectual property, or may pursue such litigation less aggressively than BI would. Without protection for the intellectual property BI licenses, other companies might be able to offer similar products for sale, which could adversely affect BI's competitive business position and harm its business prospects.

If BI loses any of its right to use third-party intellectual property, it could adversely affect its ability to commercialize its technologies, products or services, as well as harm its competitive business position and its business prospects.

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

Manufacturing, marketing, selling, testing and the operation of BI's electronic monitoring products and services entail a risk of product liability. BI could be subject to product liability claims to the extent its electronic monitoring products fail to perform as intended. Even unsuccessful claims against BI could result in the expenditure of funds in litigation, the diversion of management time and resources, damage to BI's reputation and impairment in the marketability of BI's electronic monitoring products and services. While BI maintains liability insurance, it is possible that a successful claim could be made against BI, that the amount of BI's insurance coverage would not be adequate to cover the costs of defending against or paying such a claim, or that damages payable by BI would harm its business.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer

We entered into a registration rights agreement with respect to the old notes. Under the registration rights agreement, we agreed, for the benefit of the holders of the old notes that we will, (a) not later than 75 days after the date of original issuance of the notes, file a registration statement for the old notes with the Commission with respect to a registered offer to exchange the old notes for new notes of the Company having terms substantially identical in all material respects to such old notes (except that the new notes will generally not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions), (b) use our best efforts to cause the registration statement provided for under the registration rights agreement to be declared effective under the Securities Act not later than 180 days after the date of original issuance of the old notes and (c) use our best efforts to cause the exchange offer to be consummated on the earliest practicable date after the registration statement has become effective, but in no event later than 30 days after the registration statement has become effective. We will keep the exchange offer for the old notes open for not less than 20 business days (or longer if required by applicable law) after the date notice of the exchange offer is mailed to the holders of the old notes eligible to participate in the exchange offer.

For each old note surrendered to us pursuant to the exchange offer, the holder of the old note will receive a new note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered old note. Interest on each new note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the old note surrendered in exchange thereof or, if no interest has been paid on such outstanding note, from the date of its original issue.

Table of Contents

Under existing Commission interpretations, new notes acquired in a registered exchange offer by holders of old notes are freely transferable without further registration under the Securities Act if the holder of the new notes represents that it is acquiring the new notes in the ordinary course of its business, that it has no arrangement or understanding to participate in the distribution of the new notes and that it is not an affiliate of the Company, as such terms are interpreted by the Commission, provided that broker-dealers (participating broker-dealers) receiving new notes in a registered exchange offer will have a prospectus delivery requirement with respect to resales of such new notes. The Commission has taken the position that participating broker-dealers may fulfill their prospectus delivery requirements with respect to new notes (other than a resale of an unsold allotment from the original sale of the old notes) with the prospectus contained in the exchange offer registration statement relating to such new notes.

Under the registration rights agreement, we are required to allow participating broker-dealers and other Persons, if any, with similar prospectus delivery requirements to use the prospectus contained in the exchange offer registration statement in connection with the resale of such new notes for 180 days following the effective date of such exchange offer registration statement (or such shorter period during which participating broker-dealers are required by law to deliver such prospectus).

A holder of old notes who wishes to exchange its old notes for new notes in the exchange offer will be required to represent in the letter of transmittal that any new notes to be received by it will be acquired in the ordinary course of its business and that at the time of the commencement of the exchange offer it has no arrangement or understanding with any Person to participate in the distribution (within the meaning of the Securities Act) of the new notes and that it is not an affiliate of the Company, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, or if it is an affiliate, that it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable.

Resale of New Notes

Based on no action letters of the Commission staff issued to third parties, we believe that new notes received in the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by you without further compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act if:

you are not our affiliate within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act;

the new notes are acquired in the ordinary course of your business; and

you do not intend to participate in a distribution of the new notes.

The Commission, however, has not considered the exchange offer for the new notes in the context of a specific no action letter, and the Commission may not make a similar determination as in the no action letters issued to these third parties.

If you tender in the exchange offer with the intention of participating in any manner in a distribution of the related new notes, you

cannot rely on such interpretations by the Commission staff; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction.

This prospectus may be used for an offer to resell, resale or other retransfer of new notes only as specifically described in this prospectus. Only broker-dealers that acquired the old notes as a result of market-making activities or other

trading activities may participate in the exchange offer. Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account in exchange for old notes, where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge in the letter of transmittal that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the new notes. Please read the section captioned [Plan of Distribution](#) for more details regarding the transfer of new notes.

Table of Contents

Terms of the Exchange Offer

Subject to the terms and conditions described in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange any old notes properly tendered and not withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date. We will issue new notes in principal amount equal to the principal amount of old notes surrendered under the exchange offer. Old notes may be tendered only for new notes and only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of old notes being tendered for exchange.

As of the date of this prospectus, \$300,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of the old notes are outstanding. This prospectus and the letter of transmittal are being sent to all registered holders of old notes. There will be no fixed record date for determining registered holders of old notes entitled to participate in the exchange offer.

We intend to conduct the exchange offer in accordance with the provisions of the registration rights agreement, the applicable requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations of the Commission. Old notes that the holders thereof do not tender for exchange in the exchange offer will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest. These old notes will be entitled to the rights and benefits such holders have under the indenture relating to the notes and the registration rights agreement.

We will be deemed to have accepted for exchange properly tendered old notes when we have given oral or written notice of the acceptance to the exchange agent and complied with the provisions of the registration rights agreement. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purposes of receiving the new notes from us.

If you tender old notes in an exchange offer, you will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees or, subject to the letter of transmittal, transfer taxes with respect to the exchange of old notes. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than certain applicable taxes described below, in connection with the exchange offer. It is important that you read the section labeled **Fees and Expenses** for more details regarding fees and expenses incurred in the exchange offer.

We will return any old notes that we do not accept for exchange for any reason without expense to their tendering holder promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2011 unless, in our sole discretion, we extend it.

Extensions, Delays in Acceptance, Termination or Amendment

We expressly reserve the right, at any time or various times, to extend the period of time during which the exchange offer is open. We may delay acceptance of any old notes by giving oral or written notice of such extension to their holders. During any such extensions, all old notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer, and we may accept them for exchange.

In order to extend the exchange offer, we will notify the exchange agent orally or in writing of any extension. We will notify the registered holders of old notes that are subject to the exchange offer of the extension no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day after the previously scheduled expiration date.

If any of the conditions described below under Conditions to the Exchange Offer have not been satisfied in relation to the exchange offer, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion

to delay accepting for exchange any old notes,

Table of Contents

to extend the exchange offer, or

to terminate the exchange offer,

by giving oral or written notice of such delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent. Subject to the terms of the registration rights agreement, we also reserve the right to amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner.

Any such delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment will be followed as promptly as practicable by oral or written notice thereof to the registered holders of old notes that are subject to the exchange offer. If we amend the exchange offer in a manner that we determine to constitute a material change, we will promptly disclose such amendment by means of a prospectus supplement. The supplement will be distributed to the registered holders of the old notes that are subject to the exchange offer. Depending upon the significance of the amendment and the manner of disclosure to the registered holders, we will extend the exchange offer if it would otherwise expire during such period. We are generally required to extend the exchange offer for any material amendment so that at least five business days remain in the exchange offer after the amendment.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

We will not be required to accept for exchange, or exchange any new notes for, any old notes if the exchange offer, or the making of any exchange by a holder of old notes, would violate applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the Commission. Similarly, we may terminate the exchange offer as provided in this prospectus before the expiration date in the event of such a potential violation.

In addition, we will not be obligated to accept for exchange the old notes of any holder that has not made to us the representations described under Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer, Procedures for Tendering and Plan of Distribution and such other representations as may be reasonably necessary under applicable Commission rules, regulations or interpretations to allow us to use an appropriate form to register the new notes under the Securities Act.

We expressly reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer, and to reject for exchange any old notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions to the exchange offer specified above. We will give oral or written notice of any extension, amendment, non-acceptance or termination to the holders of the old notes as promptly as practicable.

These conditions are for our sole benefit, and we may assert them or waive them in whole or in part at any time or at various times in our sole discretion before the expiration of the exchange offer. If we fail at any time to exercise any of these rights, this failure will not mean that we have waived our rights. Each such right will be deemed an ongoing right that we may assert at any time or at various times, provided that all conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied or waived before the expiration of the exchange offer.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any old notes tendered, and will not issue new notes in exchange for any such old notes, if at such time any stop order has been threatened or is in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture relating to the Notes under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939.

Procedures for Tendering

How to Tender Generally

Only a holder of old notes may tender such old notes in the exchange offer. To tender in the exchange offer, a holder must:

complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal;

have the signature on the letter of transmittal guaranteed if the letter of transmittal so requires; and

Table of Contents

mail or deliver such letter of transmittal or facsimile to the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date; or

comply with the automated tender offer program procedures of The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, described below.

In addition, either:

the exchange agent must receive old notes along with the letter of transmittal; or

the exchange agent must receive, prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date, a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of such old notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC according to the procedure for book-entry transfer described below or a properly transmitted agent's message; or

the holder must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

To be tendered effectively, the exchange agent must receive any physical delivery of the letter of transmittal and other required documents at its address indicated on the cover page of the letter of transmittal. The exchange agent must receive such documents prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date.

The tender by a holder that is not withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date will constitute an agreement between the holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions described in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal.

The method of delivery of old notes, the letters of transmittal and all other required documents to the exchange agent is at your election and risk. Rather than mail these items, we recommend that you use an overnight or hand delivery service. In all cases, you should allow sufficient time to assure delivery to the exchange agent before 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date. You should not send the letters of transmittal or old notes to us. You may request your brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies or other nominees to effect the above transactions for you.

How to Tender if You Are a Beneficial Owner

If you beneficially own old notes that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and you wish to tender those notes, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct it to tender on your behalf. If you are a beneficial owner and wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your old notes, either:

make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the old notes in your name; or

obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder of the old notes.

The transfer of registered ownership, if permitted under the indenture for the Notes, may take considerable time and may not be completed prior to the expiration date.

Signatures and Signature Guarantees

You must have signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal (as described below) guaranteed by a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States, or an eligible guarantor institution within the meaning of Rule 17Ad-15 under the Securities Exchange Act. In addition, such entity must be a member of one of the recognized signature guarantee programs identified in the letter of transmittal. Signature guarantees are not required, however, if the notes are tendered:

by a registered holder who has not completed the box entitled Special Issuance Instructions or Special Delivery Instructions on the letter of transmittal;

Table of Contents

for the account of a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondence in the United States, or an eligible guarantor institution.

When You Need Endorsements or Bond Powers

If a letter of transmittal is signed by a person other than the registered holder of any old notes, the old notes must be endorsed or accompanied by a properly completed bond power. The bond power must be signed by the registered holder as the registered holder's name appears on the old notes. A member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States, or an eligible guarantor institution must guarantee the signature on the bond power.

If a letter of transmittal or any old notes or bond powers are signed by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, those persons should so indicate when signing. Unless waived by us, they should also submit evidence satisfactory to us of their authority to deliver the letter of transmittal.

Tendering Through DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program

The exchange agent and DTC have confirmed that any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's system may use DTC's automated tender offer program to tender. Participants in the program may, instead of physically completing and signing a letter of transmittal and delivering it to the exchange agent, transmit their acceptance of the exchange offer electronically. They may do so by causing DTC to transfer the old notes to the exchange agent in accordance with its procedures for transfer. DTC will then send an agent's message to the exchange agent.

The term "agent's message" means a message transmitted by DTC, received by the exchange agent and forming part of the book-entry confirmation, to the effect that:

DTC has received an express acknowledgment from a participant in its automated tender offer program that is tendering old notes that are the subject of such book-entry confirmation;

such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal or, in the case of an agent's message relating to guaranteed delivery, that such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the notice of guaranteed delivery; and

the agreement may be enforced against such participant.

Determinations Under the Exchange Offer

We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, time of receipt, acceptance of tendered old notes and withdrawal of tendered old notes in the exchange offer. Our determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any old notes not properly tendered or any old notes our acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any defect, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular old notes, provided that we will apply any such waiver equally to all holders of old notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, all defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of old notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Although we intend to notify holders of

defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of old notes, neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will incur any liability for failure to give such notification. Tenders of old notes will not be deemed made until such defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. Any old notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned to the tendering holder, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, as soon as practicable following the expiration date.

Table of Contents

When We Will Issue New Notes

In all cases, we will issue new notes for old notes that we have accepted for exchange under an exchange offer only after the exchange agent timely receives:

old notes or a timely book-entry confirmation of such old notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC; and
a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and all other required documents or a properly transmitted agent's message.

Return of Old Notes Not Accepted or Exchanged

If we do not accept any tendered old notes for exchange or if old notes are submitted for a greater principal amount than the holder desires to exchange, the unaccepted or non-exchanged old notes will be returned without expense to their tendering holder. In the case of old notes tendered by book-entry transfer in the exchange agent's account at DTC according to the procedures described below, such non-exchanged old notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC. These actions will occur promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Your Representations to Us

By signing or agreeing to be bound by the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

any new notes that you receive will be acquired in the ordinary course of your business;

you have no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in the distribution of the new notes;

you are not engaged in and do not intend to engage in the distribution of the new notes;

if you are a broker-dealer that will receive new notes for your own account in exchange for old notes, you acquired those notes as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and you will deliver a prospectus, as required by law, in connection with any resale of such new notes; and

you are not our affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Book-Entry Transfer

The exchange agent will establish an account with respect to the old notes at DTC for purposes of the exchange offer promptly after the date of this prospectus. Any financial institution participating in DTC's system may make book-entry delivery of old notes by causing DTC to transfer such old notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC in accordance with DTC's procedures for transfer. Holders of old notes who are unable to deliver confirmation of the book-entry tender of their old notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC or all other documents required by the letter of transmittal to the exchange agent on or prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date must tender their old notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender your old notes but your old notes are not immediately available or you cannot deliver your old notes, the letter of transmittal or any other required documents to the exchange agent or comply with the applicable

procedures under DTC's automated tender offer program prior to the expiration date, you may tender if:

the tender is made through a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States, or an eligible guarantor institution,

Table of Contents

prior to the expiration date, the exchange agent receives from such member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., commercial bank or trust company having a office or correspondent in the United States, or eligible guarantor institution either a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery by facsimile transmission, mail or hand delivery or a properly transmitted agent's message and notice of guaranteed delivery:

setting forth your name and address, the registered number(s) of your old notes and the principal amount of old notes tendered,

stating that the tender is being made thereby, and

guaranteeing that, within three (3) New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) trading days after the applicable expiration date, the letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof, together with the old notes or a book-entry confirmation, and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal will be deposited by the eligible guarantor institution with the exchange agent, and

the exchange agent receives such properly completed and executed letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof, as well as all tendered old notes in proper form for transfer or a book-entry confirmation, and all other documents required by the letter of transmittal, within three (3) NYSE trading days after the expiration date.

Upon request to the exchange agent, a notice of guaranteed delivery will be sent you if you wish to tender your old notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described above.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, you may withdraw your tender under the exchange offer at any time prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective:

the exchange agent must receive a written notice of withdrawal at the address indicated on the cover page of the letter of transmittal; or

you must comply with the appropriate procedures of DTC's automated tender offer program system.

Any notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person who tendered the old notes to be withdrawn; and

identify the old notes to be withdrawn, including the principal amount of such old notes.

If old notes have been tendered under the procedure for book-entry transfer described above, any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with withdrawn old notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of DTC.

We will determine all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility and time of receipt of notices of withdrawal. Our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. We will deem any old notes so withdrawn not to have been validly tendered for exchange for purposes of the exchange offer.

Any old notes that have been tendered for exchange but that are not exchanged for any reason will be returned to their holder without cost to the holder. In the case of old notes tendered by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC according to the procedures described above, such old notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC for the old notes. This return or crediting will take place as soon as practicable after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer. You may retender properly withdrawn old notes by following one of the procedures described under Procedures for Tendering above at any time on or prior to the expiration date.

Table of Contents

Fees and Expenses

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders with respect to the exchange offer. The principal solicitation is being made by mail; however, we may make additional solicitation by telegraph, telephone or in person by our officers and regular employees and those of our affiliates.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to broker-dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and reimburse it for its related reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

We will pay the cash expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer. They include:

- Commission registration fees;
- fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee;
- accounting and legal fees and printing costs; and
- related fees and expenses.

Transfer Taxes

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of old notes under the exchange offer. The tendering holder, however, will be required to pay any transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other person, if:

- certificates representing old notes for principal amounts not tendered or accepted for exchange are to be delivered to, or are to be issued in the name of, any person other than the registered holder of old notes tendered;
- tendered old notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal; or
- a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of old notes under the exchange offer.

If satisfactory evidence of payment of any transfer taxes payable by a note holder is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of such transfer taxes will be billed directly to that tendering holder.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

If you do not exchange your old notes for new notes under the exchange offer, you will remain subject to the existing restrictions on transfer of the old notes. In general, you may not offer or sell the old notes unless they are registered under the Securities Act, or if the offer or sale is exempt from the registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except as required by the registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the old notes under the Securities Act.

Accounting Treatment

We will record the new notes in our accounting records at the same carrying values as the old notes. For each issue of the old notes, this carrying value is the aggregate principal amount of the old notes less any applicable original issue discount, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes in connection with the exchange offer.

Other

Participation in the exchange offer is voluntary, and you should carefully consider whether to accept. You are urged to consult your financial and tax advisors in making your own decision on what action to take.

We may in the future seek to acquire untendered old notes in open market or privately negotiated transactions, through subsequent exchange offers or otherwise. We have no present plans to acquire any old notes that are not tendered in the exchange offer or to file a registration statement to permit resales of any untendered old notes.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

This exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the Registration Rights Agreement. We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer. You will receive, in exchange for old notes tendered by you and accepted by us in the exchange offer, new notes in the same principal amount. The old notes surrendered in exchange for the new notes will be retired and cancelled and cannot be reissued. Accordingly, the issuance of the new notes will not result in any increase of our indebtedness.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The consolidated statement of income data and other financial data for the fiscal years presented below and the consolidated balance sheet data as of such dates were derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The consolidated statement of income data and other financial data for the thirteen weeks ended April 4, 2010 and April 3, 2011 presented below and the consolidated balance sheet data as of such dates were derived from our unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements. The consolidated statement of income data and other financial data takes into consideration certain reclassifications to the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, December 30, 2007, December 28, 2008, January 3, 2010, and the thirteen weeks ended April 4, 2010 for the noncontrolling interest in our consolidated South Africa subsidiary and for our operating segments as further discussed in the notes below.

The information presented below should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, with GEO's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and with the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. All amounts are presented in millions except certain operational data.

	Fiscal Year Ended					For Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	December 31, 2006	December 30, 2007	December 28, 2008	January 3, 2010	January 2, 2011	April 4, 2010	April 3, 2011
Consolidated Statement of Income:							
Revenues	\$ 818.4	\$ 976.3	\$ 1,043.0	\$ 1,141.1	\$ 1,270.0	\$ 287.5	\$ 391.8
Operating costs and expenses							
Operating expenses	679.9	787.9	822.1	897.1	975.0	226.3	299.3
Depreciation and amortization	21.7	33.2	37.4	39.3	48.1	9.2	18.8
General and administrative expenses	56.2	64.5	69.1	69.2	106.4	17.5	32.8
Total operating costs and expenses	757.8	885.6	928.6	1,005.6	1,129.5	253.0	350.9
Operating income(1)	60.6	90.7	114.4	135.5	140.5	34.5	40.9
Interest income	10.7	8.7	7.0	4.9	6.2	1.2	1.6
Interest expense(2)	(28.2)	(36.1)	(30.2)	(28.5)	(40.7)	(7.8)	(17.0)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1.3)	(4.8)		(6.8)	(7.9)		
Income before income taxes	41.8	58.5	91.2	105.1	98.1	27.9	25.5
Provision for income taxes(1)	15.3	22.3	34.0	42.1	39.5	10.8	9.8
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net of income	1.6	2.2	4.6	3.5	4.2	0.6	0.7

tax

Income from continuing operations	28.1	38.4	61.8	66.5	62.8	17.7	16.4
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	2.0	3.8	(2.5)	(0.3)			
Net income	\$ 30.1	\$ 42.2	\$ 59.3	\$ 66.2	\$ 62.8	17.7	16.4
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest(1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	0.7		0.4
Net income attributable to GEO	\$ 30.0	\$ 41.8	\$ 58.9	\$ 66.0	\$ 63.5	\$ 17.7	\$ 16.8

Business Segment Data:

Revenues:

U.S. Detention & Corrections(3)	\$ 564.4	\$ 619.5	\$ 700.6	\$ 772.5	\$ 842.4	\$ 189.7	\$ 241.7
International Services	103.1	128.0	128.7	137.2	190.5	45.9	53.1
GEO Care(3)	76.7	120.0	127.8	133.4	213.8	37.5	96.9
Facility Construction & Design	74.2	108.8	85.9	98.0	23.3	14.4	0.1
Total revenues	\$ 818.4	\$ 976.3	\$ 1,043.0	\$ 1,141.1	\$ 1,270.0	\$ 287.5	\$ 391.8
Operating income (loss)							
U.S. Detention & Corrections(3)	\$ 100.1	\$ 131.2	\$ 156.3	\$ 178.3	\$ 204.4	\$ 44.9	\$ 55.7
International Services	8.6	11.0	10.7	8.0	12.3	1.9	4.0
GEO Care(3)	8.7	13.3	16.2	18.0	27.8	4.2	13.9
Facility Construction & Design	(0.5)	(0.3)	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.1
Unallocated G&A expenses	(56.3)	(64.5)	(69.1)	(69.2)	(106.4)	(17.5)	(32.8)
Total operating income	\$ 60.6	\$ 90.7	\$ 114.4	\$ 135.5	\$ 140.5	\$ 34.5	\$ 40.9

Table of Contents

	Fiscal Year Ended					For Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	December 31, 2006	December 30, 2007	December 28, 2008	January 3, 2010	January 2, 2011	April 4, 2010	April 3, 2011
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):							
Cash and cash equivalents (unrestricted)	\$ 111.5	\$ 44.4	\$ 31.7	\$ 33.9	\$ 39.7	\$ 30.3	\$ 85.9
Restricted cash	33.7	34.1	32.7	34.1	90.6	36.6	87.6
Accounts receivable, net	152.0	164.8	199.7	200.8	275.5	179.8	278.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	285.4	783.4	878.6	998.6	1,511.3	1,003.9	1,568.5
Total assets	743.5	1,192.6	1,288.6	1,447.8	2,423.8	1,426.7	2,956.1
Total debt	306.0	463.9	512.1	584.7	1,045.0	588.5	1,485.0
Total shareholders equity	249.9	529.3	579.6	665.1	1,039.5	631.6	1,055.4
Other Financial Data:							
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 46.0	\$ 78.9	\$ 71.5	\$ 131.1	\$ 126.2	\$ 64.7	\$ 69.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(16.9)	(518.9)	(131.6)	(185.3)	(368.3)	(17.9)	(444.9)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	21.7	372.3	53.6	51.9	243.7	(50.4)	427.2
Capital expenditures	43.2	115.2	131.0	149.8	97.1	15.7	38.7
Depreciation and amortization expense	21.7	33.2	37.4	39.3	48.1	9.2	18.8
Financial Ratio:							
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)	1.9x	2.1x	3.1x	3.1x	2.5x	3.3x	2.2x
Business Segment Operational Data:							
Compensated Mandays (in millions)(5)							
U.S. Detention & Corrections	11.4	12.4	13.2	14.4	15.1	3.5	4.3
International Services	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.6
GEO Care	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.5
Total Compensated Mandays	13.8	15.0	15.9	17.3	18.9	4.3	5.4
Revenue Producing Beds (in thousands) (end of period)(6)							

U.S. Detention & Corrections	35.6	36.0	41.8	40.7	53.8	40.7	51.2
International Services	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.2
GEO Care	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.2	6.1	2.1	6.2
Total Revenue Producing Beds	42.7	43.6	49.4	49.7	67.1	49.7	64.6
Average Occupancy(7)							
U.S. Detention & Corrections	97.0%	96.1%	95.7%	93.6%	93.8%	93.4%	93.3%
International Services	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
GEO Care	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%	92.4%	96.5%	86.6%
Total Average Occupancy	97.5%	96.7%	96.4%	94.6%	94.5%	94.4%	93.4%
Other Operational Data (end of period):							
Facilities in operation(8)	56	57	59	57	103	56	116
Design capacity of facilities (in thousands)(9)	46.5	47.9	53.4	52.8	70.2	52.7	79.8

(1) For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, December 30, 2007, December 28, 2008, January 3, 2010 and for the thirteen weeks ended April 4, 2010, the Company has reclassified its noncontrolling interest in South African Custodial Management Pty. Limited (SACM) to conform to current presentation.

(2) Interest expense excludes the following capitalized interest amounts for the periods presented (in millions):

December 31, 2006	Fiscal Year Ended			January 3, 2010	January 2, 2011	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	December 30, 2007	December 28, 2008	April 4, 2010			April 3, 2011	
\$0.2	\$2.9	\$4.3	\$4.9	\$4.1	\$1.7	\$0.5	

(3) For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, December 30, 2007, December 28, 2008, January 3, 2010 and for the thirteen weeks ended April 4, 2010, we have reclassified Business Segment Data and Business Segment Operational Data for two of our community based facilities which were previously part of our

Table of Contents

U.S. Detention & Corrections segment and are now part of our GEO Care segment. The combined revenue and operating income for these two facilities during the periods reclassified were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended				Thirteen Weeks
	December 31,	December 30,	December 28,	January 3,	Ended
	2006	2007	2008	2010	April 4,
					2010
Revenue	\$ 9.7	\$ 9.8	\$ 10.5	\$ 11.6	\$ 2.8
Operating Income	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.7	\$ 4.5	\$ 0.9

- (4) For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consists of income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliates plus fixed charges, which consist of interest expense (including the interest element of rental expense), whether expensed or capitalized, and amortization of capitalized interest and deferred financing fees.
- (5) Compensated mandays are calculated as follows: (a) for per diem rate facilities the number of beds occupied by residents on a daily basis during the period; and (b) for fixed rate facilities the design capacity of the facility multiplied by the number of days the facility was in operation during the period.
- (6) Revenue producing beds are available beds under contract, excluding facilities under development, idle facilities and discontinued operations.
- (7) The average occupancy is calculated by taking compensated mandays as a percentage of capacity, excluding mandays and capacity of our idle facilities, facilities under development and discontinued operations.
- (8) Facilities in operation exclude facilities under development, idle facilities and discontinued operations.
- (9) Design capacity of facilities is defined as the total available beds, excluding facilities under development, idle facilities and discontinued operations.

Table of Contents

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information takes into consideration adjustments that are directly attributable to the Cornell Acquisition and the BI Acquisition, including the related Financing Transactions, and are expected to have a continuing impact and are factually supportable. All pro forma adjustments have been explained in the related notes set forth below. The following Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information is based on the historical financial statements of GEO and Cornell, and the historical financial statements and accounting records of BII Holding after giving effect to the assumptions, reclassifications and adjustments described in the accompanying notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information. Since the Cornell Acquisition and the BI Acquisition, including the related Financing Transactions, have been reflected in the most recent historical balance sheet as of April 3, 2011 filed in GEO's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated by reference to this registration statement, we have not presented a pro forma balance sheet. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income (Loss) for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011 give effect to the acquisitions of Cornell and BII Holding as if they had occurred on January 4, 2010.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information should be read in conjunction with (i) GEO's historical consolidated financial statements; (ii) Cornell's historical consolidated financial statements; and (iii) BII Holding's historical consolidated financial statements included or incorporated by reference into this registration statement.

GEO has accounted for the BI Acquisition as a business combination in accordance with GAAP. Upon completion of the acquisition, GEO owns 100% of the equity interests in BII Holding. In order to determine the acquirer for accounting purposes, GEO considered relative voting rights, the composition of the governing body of the combined entity and the composition of senior management of the combined entity after the acquisition. Based on the weighting of these factors, GEO has concluded that it is the accounting acquirer. Under the business combination method of accounting, as of the effective time of the acquisition, the assets acquired, including the identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities assumed from BII Holding were recorded at their respective fair values and added to those of GEO. Any excess of the purchase price for the acquisition over the net fair value of BII Holding's identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill and any transaction costs and restructuring expenses associated with the acquisition have been expensed as incurred. The results of operations of BII Holding have been combined with the results of operations of GEO beginning February 10, 2011, the effective time of the acquisition.

The unaudited pro forma financial data included in this registration statement is based on the historical financial statements of GEO, Cornell, BII Holding, and on publicly available information and certain assumptions that GEO believes are reasonable, which are described in the notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information included in this registration statement. GEO is in the process of determining the fair market values of BII Holding's assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The preliminary allocation of the purchase price is based on the best information available and is provisional pending additional information regarding, among other things, asset valuations, liabilities assumed and revisions of previous estimates.

The preliminary purchase price allocation for Cornell, which has been disclosed in GEO's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as of and for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011, which is incorporated by reference in this registration statement, is presented in Note 3 to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information. This preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired and of the excess purchase price to goodwill represents GEO's most current estimate of the allocation.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information is provided for informational purposes only. The pro forma information provided is not necessarily indicative of what the combined company's results of operations would have actually been had the acquisitions and the Financing Transactions been completed on January 4, 2010, the date used to prepare the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income (Loss). The adjustments to fair value and the other estimates reflected in the accompanying Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information may be materially different

Table of Contents

from those reflected in the combined company's consolidated financial statements in periods subsequent to the acquisitions and the Financing Transactions. In addition, the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information does not purport to project the future financial position or results of operations of GEO, after giving effect to the Cornell Acquisition, the BI Acquisition and the Financing Transactions. Reclassifications and adjustments may be required if changes to GEO's consolidated financial presentation are needed to conform Cornell's and BII Holding's accounting policies to those of GEO.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information has been prepared in a manner consistent with the accounting policies adopted by GEO. The accounting policies followed for financial reporting on a pro forma basis are the same as those disclosed in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Information included in GEO's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2011 for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information does not assume any differences in accounting policies between GEO, Cornell and BII Holding. In connection with the purchase accounting and integration of BII Holding, GEO will review the accounting policies of BII Holding to ensure conformity of such accounting policies to those of GEO and, as a result of that review, GEO may identify differences between the accounting policies of the two companies, that when conformed, could have a material impact on GEO's combined financial information. At this time, GEO is not aware of any differences in accounting policies that would have a material impact on the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information does not give effect to any anticipated synergies, operating efficiencies or costs savings that may be associated with these transactions. This information also does not include any integration costs the companies may incur related to the acquisitions as part of combining the operations of the companies. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information includes adjustments for non-recurring transaction related expenses. Additional costs, not included in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information, will likely be incurred for items such as systems integration and conversion, change in control and other employee benefits, lease termination and/or modification costs, and training costs. A substantial portion of these costs will be incurred over the year following the acquisitions. In general, these costs will be recorded as expenses when incurred and, therefore, are not reflected in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information.

Table of Contents**THE GEO GROUP INC.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
Thirteen Weeks Ended April 3, 2011**

	GEO Thirteen Weeks Ended April 3, 2011	Historical BII Holding January 1, 2011 - February 9, 2011 (a)	Reclassifications of BII Holding (A)	Pro Forma Adjustments	Note	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)					
<i>Revenues</i>	\$ 391,766	\$ 13,591				\$ 405,357
<i>Operating Expenses</i>	299,286	7,503	(12)			306,777
<i>Provision for Doubtful Accounts</i>		97	(97)			
<i>Depreciation and Amortization</i>	18,802		2,489	(833)	(DD)	20,458
<i>Research and Development Expenses</i>		298	(298)			
<i>General and Administrative Expenses</i>	32,788		15,821	(19,490)	(EE)	29,119
<i>Selling, General and Administrative Expenses</i>		18,059	(17,903)	(156)	(FF)	
<i>Operating Income</i>	40,890	(12,366)		20,479		49,003
<i>Interest Income</i>	1,569		1			1,570
<i>Interest Expense</i>	(16,961)	(2,282)	(1)	(647)	(GG)	(19,891)
<i>Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings of Affiliates,</i>	25,498	(14,648)		19,832		30,682
<i>Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes</i>	9,780	(5,859)		7,933	(H)	11,854
<i>Equity in Earnings of Affiliates, net of income tax provision</i>	662					662
<i>Net Income (Loss)</i>	16,380	(8,789)		11,899		19,490
Less: Earnings Attributable to Non-controlling Interest	410					410

Net Income (Loss) Before Estimated Nonrecurring Charges Related to the Transaction Attributable to the Combined Company	\$	16,790	\$	(8,789)	\$	11,899	\$	19,900
---	----	--------	----	---------	----	--------	----	--------

Weighted Average**Common****Shares Outstanding:**

Basic	64,291	64,291
Diluted	64,731	64,731

Earnings per Common**Share****Basic:**

Net Income Before Estimated Nonrecurring Charges Related to the Transaction Attributable to the Combined Company	\$	0.26	\$	0.31
--	----	------	----	------

Diluted:

Net Income Before Estimated Nonrecurring Charges Related to the Transaction Attributable to the Combined Company	\$	0.26	\$	0.31
--	----	------	----	------

- (a) GEO acquired BII Holding on February 10, 2011. In order to present BII Holding's financial results for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011, the stub period January 1, 2011 through February 9, 2011 has been included.

Table of Contents**THE GEO GROUP INC.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME (LOSS)****Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011**

	GEO	Historical Cornell Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	Cornell July 1- August 11, 2010(b)	Pro Forma Adjustments of Cornell (In thousands except per share data)	Note	Historical BII Holding Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010	Reclassification of BII Holding(A)	Pro Forma Adjustments of BII Holding	Note	Pro I Com
	\$ 1,269,968	\$ 203,877	\$ 44,854	\$ (1,078)	(B)	\$ 112,534	\$	\$		\$ 1,6
<i>Expenses</i>	975,020	151,476	35,774	(6,072)	(C)	65,888	(1,536)			1,2
<i>g and penses</i>										
<i>For Accounts</i>						693	(693)			
<i>on and on</i>	48,111	9,254	2,105	4,290	(D)		23,553	(7,261)	(DD)	
<i>nd ent</i>						2,073	(2,073)			
<i>ad utive</i>	106,364	13,760	23,661	(38,679)	(E)		12,852	(7,736)	(EE)	1
<i>eneral and utive</i>						33,351	(32,103)	(1,248)	(FF)	
<i>Income</i>	140,473	29,387	(16,686)	39,383		10,529		16,245		2

<i>Income</i>	6,271	255	67				2		
<i>Expense</i>	(40,707)	(12,601)	(2,859)	3,693	(G)	(20,062)	(2)	(6,369)	(GG)
<i>Expense, net</i>						(28)			
<i>Payment of</i>	(7,933)								
<i>Gross Income</i>	98,104	17,041	(19,478)	43,076		(9,561)		9,876	
<i>Benefit Taxes</i>	39,532	7,477	(7,030)	12,784	(H)	(2,500)		3,425	(H)
<i>Earnings, net of provision</i>	4,218								
<i>Loss</i>	62,790	9,564	(12,448)	30,292		(7,061)		6,451	
<i>Losses due to selling</i>	678	(1,155)	(318)	459	(I)				
<i>Loss (Loss) estimated arising related to action available to the Company</i>	\$ 63,468	\$ 8,409	\$ (12,766)	\$ 30,751		\$ (7,061)		\$ 6,451	\$
<i>Average outstanding:</i>									
	55,379	14,903		861	(J)				
	55,989	15,050		714	(J)				

er
Share

e Before

ng
related to
ction
e to the
Company

\$	1.15	\$	0.56		\$
----	------	----	------	--	----

e Before

ng
related to
ction
e to the
Company

\$	1.13	\$	0.56		\$
----	------	----	------	--	----

(b) GEO acquired Cornell on August 12, 2010. In order to present Cornell's financial results for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011, the stub period July 1, 2010 through August 11, 2010 has been included.

Table of Contents

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA

CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Basis of Presentation

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information has been prepared by GEO based on the historical financial statements of GEO and Cornell, and the historical financial statements and accounting records of BII Holding to reflect the effects of the Cornell Acquisition, the BI Acquisition and the Financing Transactions. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information takes into consideration adjustments that are directly attributable to the Cornell Acquisition and the BI Acquisition, including the related Financing Transactions, and are expected to have a continuing impact and are factually supportable. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of GEO, Cornell and BI, including the related notes, with GEO's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and with the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information appearing elsewhere in this registration statement or incorporated by reference into this registration statement. Since GEO's most recent historical balance sheet as of April 3, 2011 filed in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes the Cornell Acquisition, the BI Acquisition and the related Financing Transactions, we have not presented a pro forma balance sheet. The effective date of the Cornell Acquisition, the BI Acquisition and the related Financing Transactions is assumed to be January 4, 2010 for purposes of preparing the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income (Loss). The unaudited pro forma financial data included in this registration statement is based on the historical financial statements of GEO and Cornell, and the historical financial statements and accounting records of BII Holding, on publicly available information where available and certain assumptions that GEO believes are reasonable, which are described in the notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information.

2. Acquisition of BII Holding

On February 10, 2011, GEO completed its acquisition of BI, a Colorado corporation, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of December 21, 2010 (the Merger Agreement) with BII Holding, GEO Acquisition IV, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of GEO (Merger Sub), BII Investors IF LP, in its capacity as the stockholders' representative, and AEA Investors 2006 Fund L.P. (AEA). The Merger Agreement provided that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into BII Holding (the Merger), with BII Holding continuing as the surviving corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of GEO. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, GEO paid merger consideration of \$409.6 million, net of cash acquired and subject to certain adjustments, including an adjustment for working capital. All indebtedness of BI under its senior term loan and senior subordinated note purchase agreement were repaid by BII Holding with a portion of the \$409.6 million of net merger consideration. As of February 10, 2011, approximately \$78.4 million, including accrued interest, was outstanding under the senior term loan and \$107.5 million, including accrued interest, was outstanding under the senior subordinated note purchase agreement, excluding the unamortized debt discount.

The preliminary allocation of the purchase price is based on the best information available and is provisional pending, among other things: (i) final agreement of the adjustment to the purchase price based upon the level of net working capital, and the fair value of certain components thereof, transferred at closing; (ii) the valuation of the fair values and useful lives of property and equipment acquired; (iii) finalization of the valuations and useful lives for intangible assets for customer relationships, non-compete agreements, technology and patents; (iv) income taxes; and (v) certain contingent liabilities. During the measurement period (which is not to exceed one year from the acquisition date), additional assets or liabilities may be recognized if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets or liabilities as

of that date. The Company does not believe that any of the goodwill recorded as a result of the BI Acquisition will be deductible for federal income tax purposes. The preliminary purchase price consideration of \$409.6 million,

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA****CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)**

net of cash acquired of \$9.7 million, excluding transaction related expenses and subject to certain adjustments, was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on management's estimates at the time of this registration statement, as follows (in 000's):

	Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation
Accounts receivable	\$ 18,321
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,783
Deferred income tax assets	15,970
Property and equipment	22,359
Intangible assets	126,900
Other non-current assets	8,884
Total assets acquired	196,217
Accounts payable	(3,977)
Accrued expenses	(8,461)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(43,824)
Other non-current liabilities	(11,431)
Long-term debt	(2,014)
Total liabilities assumed	(69,707)
Total identifiable net assets	126,510
Goodwill	283,097
Total cash consideration	\$ 409,607

The identifiable intangible assets acquired in connection with the BI Acquisition related to management contracts, existing technology, non-compete agreements for certain former BI executives and for the trade name associated with BI's business. The weighted average amortization period in total for these acquired intangible assets is 10.9 years and for the acquired management contracts is 12.4 years. As of April 3, 2011, the weighted average period before the next contract renewal or extension for the intangible assets acquired from BI was approximately 1.2 years. The intangible assets acquired by major category are as follows (in 000's):

	Pro Forma Adjustments	Useful life
Fair value of finite lived identifiable intangible assets acquired:		
Management contracts	61,600	11 to 14 years

Technology	21,800	7 years
Non-compete agreements	1,400	2 years
Fair value of indefinite lived identifiable intangible assets acquired:		
Trade names	42,100	Indefinite
Identifiable intangible assets acquired	\$ 126,900	

3. Acquisition of Cornell

On August 12, 2010, GEO completed its acquisition of Cornell pursuant to a definitive merger agreement entered into on April 18, 2010, and amended on July 22, 2010, between GEO, GEO Acquisition III, Inc., and Cornell. Under the terms of the merger agreement, GEO acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of Cornell for aggregate consideration of \$618.3 million, excluding cash acquired of \$12.9 million and including: (i) cash payments for Cornell's outstanding common stock of \$84.9 million, (ii) payments made on behalf of

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA****CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)**

Cornell related to Cornell's transaction costs accrued prior to the acquisition of \$6.4 million, (iii) cash payments for the settlement of certain of Cornell's debt plus accrued interest of \$181.9 million using proceeds from GEO's Senior Credit Facility, (iv) common stock consideration of \$357.8 million, and (v) the fair value of stock option replacement awards of \$0.2 million. The value of the equity consideration was based on the closing price of GEO common stock on August 12, 2010 of \$22.70. The current allocation of the purchase price is subject to change within the measurement period (up to one year from the acquisition date) if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets or liabilities as of that date. The primary areas that are not yet finalized relate to the calculation of certain tax assets and liabilities. Measurement period adjustments that the Company determines to be material will be applied retrospectively to the period of acquisition. For purposes of the accompanying Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income (Loss), certain adjustments have been made to present the combined companies' operations as if the acquisitions had occurred on January 4, 2010.

GEO is identified as the acquiring company for US GAAP accounting purposes. Under the purchase method of accounting, the aggregate purchase price was allocated to Cornell's net tangible and intangible assets based on their estimated fair values as of August 12, 2010, the date of closing and the date that GEO obtained control over Cornell. In order to determine the fair values of a significant portion of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, GEO engaged third party independent valuation specialists. For any assets acquired and liabilities assumed for which GEO did not consider the work of third party independent valuation specialists, the fair value determined represents the estimated price to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The preliminary purchase price allocation for Cornell, which was disclosed in GEO's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as of and for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and is incorporated by reference in this registration statement, is presented below. This preliminary allocation of the purchase price to identifiable net assets acquired and of the excess purchase price to goodwill represents GEO's most current estimate of the allocation.

Accounts receivable	\$ 55,436
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12,981
Deferred income tax assets	21,273
Restricted assets	44,096
Property and equipment	462,771
Intangible assets	75,800
Out of market lease assets	472
Other long-term assets	7,510
 Total assets acquired	 \$ 680,339
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(55,941)
Fair value of non-recourse debt	(120,943)
Out of market lease liabilities	(24,071)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(42,771)
Other long-term liabilities	(1,368)
 Total liabilities assumed	 \$ (245,094)
Total identifiable net assets	435,245

Goodwill	203,786
Fair value of Cornell's net assets	\$ 639,031
Non-controlling interest	(20,700)
Total consideration for Cornell, net of cash acquired	\$ 618,331

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA****CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)****4. Preliminary Pro Forma and Acquisition Accounting Adjustments**

(A) For the purposes of the accompanying Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income (Loss), the reclassifications described in the tables below have been made to BII Holding's historical statements of income to be consistent with GEO's historical presentation. For the purposes of the table below (in '000's):

(a) Selling, General and Administrative Expenses have been reclassified into GEO's Operating Expenses and GEO's General and Administrative Expenses.

(b) Research and Development Expenses have been reclassified into GEO's General and Administrative Expenses.

(c) Provision for Doubtful Accounts has been reclassified into GEO's General and Administrative Expenses.

(d) Amortization and depreciation included within Costs of service, monitoring and direct sales, Selling, general and administrative expenses and Research and development expenses have been reclassified into GEO's consolidated line item.

(e) Interest Income included in Interest Expense, net has been reclassified into GEO's Interest Income line item.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Reclassifications January 1 - February 9, 2011
Operating expenses	\$ 1,161	\$	\$	\$ (1,173)	\$	\$ (12)
Provision for doubtful accounts			(97)			(97)
Depreciation and Amortization				2,489		2,489
Research and Development Expenses		(292)		(6)		(298)
General and Administrative expenses	15,432	292	97			15,821
Selling, General and Administrative expenses	(16,593)			(1,310)		(17,903)
Interest income					1	1
Interest expense	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ (1)	\$ (1)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Reclassifications Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010

Edgar Filing: CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS INC - Form S-4/A

Operating expenses	\$ 10,236	\$	\$	\$ (11,772)	\$	\$ (1,536)
Provision for doubtful accounts				(693)		(693)
Depreciation and Amortization				23,553		23,553
Research and Development Expenses		(1,797)		(276)		(2,073)
General and Administrative expenses	10,362	1,797	693			12,852
Selling, General and Administrative expenses	(20,598)			(11,505)		(32,103)
Interest income					2	2
Interest expense	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ (2)	\$ (2)

(B) Pro forma Revenues and Operating Expenses for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011 reflects the elimination of rental income and rental expense related to a facility that is owned by GEO and was leased to Cornell prior to the acquisition of Cornell in August 2010.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA****CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)**

(C) The pro forma adjustments to Operating Expenses for the pro forma periods presented in the table below represent adjustments for the rental expense discussed in (B) above and also adjustments to rental expense for the amortization of the out-of-market leases acquired from Cornell in August 2010 as follows (in 000 s):

	Pro Forma Adjustments Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011
Pro forma adjustments to operating expenses:	
Intercompany rent expense elimination	\$ (1,078)
Elimination of non-recurring operating costs	(3,147)
Amortization of liability for unfavorable market lease positions	(1,847)
	\$ (6,072)

(D) Pro forma Depreciation and Amortization for the periods presented in the table below reflects the following adjustments for Cornell (in 000 s):

	Pro Forma Adjustments Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011
Elimination of Cornell's Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$ (11,359)
Amortization of identifiable amortizable intangible assets:	
Facility management contracts acquired	3,445
Non-compete agreements	2,052
Depreciation of fair value of acquired Property and Equipment	10,152
Pro forma adjustment to Depreciation and Amortization expense	\$ 4,290

(DD) Pro forma Depreciation and Amortization for the periods presented in the table below reflects the following adjustments for BII Holding (in 000 s):

Pro Forma Adjustments Thirteen Months Ended	Twelve Months Ended
--	--------------------------------

	Weeks Ended April 3, 2011	December 31, 2010
Elimination of BII Holding s amortization expense	\$ (1,196)	\$ (11,815)
Elimination of BII Holding s depreciation expense	(1,293)	(11,738)
Estimated pro forma amortization of identifiable amortizable intangible assets(a):		
Management contracts	511	5,025
Non-compete agreements	71	700
Developed technology	317	3,114
Estimated pro forma depreciation expense(b)	757	7,453
Pro forma adjustment to Depreciation and Amortization expense	\$ (833)	\$ (7,261)

- (a) GEO has not completed its fair value assessment with regards to the fair values of the identifiable intangible assets acquired from BII Holding. In addition, GEO has not yet finalized the useful lives of these assets which are further discussed above in Note 2. In order to develop an estimate of the pro forma amortization expense, management considered the work performed by a third party valuation specialist

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA****CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)**

based on preliminary information acquired during the due diligence process. The finalization of fair value assessments relative to intangible and tangible assets and their related useful lives may have a material impact on GEO's financial position and results of operations in the periods following the acquisition.

- (b) GEO has not completed its fair value assessment with regards to the fair value of the property and equipment acquired from BII Holding. Upon preliminary review of the nature of these assets, management concluded that the current book value may approximate fair value based on the observations that BII Holding has made recent fair value assessments. Additionally, management has not reported any significant impairments of its fixed assets as of their most recent financial statements. In order to estimate pro forma depreciation expense, management assumed an average useful life of three years, depreciated on a straight-line basis using BII's carrying value of the assets as of February 10, 2011. The finalization of fair value assessments relative to property and equipment may have a material impact on GEO's financial position and results of operations in the periods following the acquisition.

The following table presents the impact of a 10% increase or decrease to GEO's preliminary estimated annual Depreciation and Amortization expense and to the fair value of BII Holding's identifiable intangible assets, based on the useful lives discussed in Note 2, and fixed assets, assuming a 3-year remaining useful life (in '000s):

	Selected from Pro Forma Financial Information	Sensitivity Analysis	
		-10%	10%
Property and Equipment, Net	\$ 22,359	\$ 20,123	\$ 24,595
Intangible Assets	\$ 126,900	\$ 114,210	\$ 139,590
Pro forma Depreciation and Amortization:			
Depreciation	\$ 7,453	\$ 6,708	\$ 8,198
Amortization	8,839	7,955	9,723
Total pro forma Depreciation and Amortization	\$ 16,292	\$ 14,663	\$ 17,921

(E) The table below reflects the elimination of non-recurring transaction costs incurred by Cornell and GEO during the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011 which are reflected in the historical results (in '000's):

	Pro Forma Adjustments
GEO transaction costs:	
Legal and consulting fees	\$ (11,202)
Administrative and printing costs	(5,138)
Stock based compensation and other non-recurring charges	(1,358)

Cornell transaction costs:	
Legal and consulting fees	(8,917)
Stock-based compensation expense	(5,232)
Change of control payments	(5,183)
Other non-recurring compensation costs	(1,649)
Total non-recurring transaction costs	\$ (38,679)

(EE) The table below reflects the elimination of non-recurring transaction costs incurred by GEO and BI which are reflected in the historical results (in 000 s):

Table of Contents

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA
CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)

	Pro Forma Adjustments	
	Thirteen Weeks Ended April 3, 2011	Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011
GEO transaction costs:		
Legal and consulting	\$ (1,108)	\$ (1,787)
Bank commitment and bridge financing fees	(3,487)	(5,850)
Other non-recurring charges	(1,062)	(47)
BI transaction costs:		
Legal and consulting	(7,516)	
Acceleration of stock-based awards	(3,745)	
Other stock-based payments	(2,150)	
Other non-recurring charges	(422)	(52)
Total non-recurring transaction costs	\$ (19,490)	\$ (7,736)

(FF) The pro forma adjustment reflects the elimination of \$0.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, in annual management fees paid to AEA Investors by BII Holding that were discontinued upon completion of the BI Acquisition.

(G) Pro forma adjustments to Interest Expense relating to the Cornell Acquisition are as follows (in 000 s):

	Pro Forma Adjustments Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011
Elimination of the interest expense incurred by Cornell for indebtedness repaid in connection with the acquisition by GEO	\$ (9,092)
Pro forma interest expense incurred by GEO:	
Interest expense related to incremental debt, including amortization of deferred financing fees(a)	4,976
Amortization of debt discount related to variable interest entity acquired in the Cornell Acquisition	423
Pro forma adjustment Decrease to interest expense	\$ (3,693)

- (a) Assume a weighted average interest rate of 3.29% for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011. Based on these incremental borrowings, every one percent change in the weighted average interest rate would cause our annual interest rate expense to change by \$2.7 million.

(GG) Pro forma adjustments to interest expense relating to the BI Acquisition are as follows (in 000 s):

	Pro Forma Adjustments	
	Thirteen Weeks Ended April 3, 2011	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010
Elimination of the interest expense incurred by BII Holding for indebtedness repaid in connection with the acquisition by GEO	\$ (2,022)	\$ (19,888)
Pro forma interest expense incurred by GEO as a result of the BI Acquisition(a)	2,669	26,257
Pro forma adjustment Increase to interest expense	\$ 647	\$ 6,369

- (a) Pro forma Interest expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 assumes a weighted average interest rate of 5.79%, based on (i) our existing Term Loan A, the incremental term loan, borrowings

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA****CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Continued)**

under the revolving credit facility and the 6.625% Senior Notes, during this period, and (ii) the interest expense incurred as a result of the fact that our increased leverage pro forma for the BI Acquisition will cause a 0.25% increase in the interest rate on our existing Term Loan A and borrowings under the revolving credit facility. Interest expense for the period January 1, 2011 – February 9, 2011 is based on the annual pro forma expense calculated on a pro rata basis. Based on these borrowings for this periods, excluding the 6.625% Senior Notes, every one percent change in the weighted average interest rate applicable to the existing Term Loan A, the incremental term loan and borrowings under the revolving credit facility would cause our interest expense to change by \$3.4 million.

(H) The provision for income taxes has been adjusted for the impact of the tax deductible non-recurring pro forma adjustments using GEO's domestic estimated statutory tax rate of 40%.

(I) Pro forma adjustments to noncontrolling interests are as follows (in 000's):

	Pro Forma Adjustments Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011
Pro forma change in the fair value of debt, after tax	\$ (254)
Pro forma change in depreciation expense, after tax	(205)
Total pro forma adjustments to noncontrolling interest	\$ (459)

(J) GEO's basic and diluted EPS assumes shares of GEO common stock are exchanged for shares of Cornell common stock at a ratio of 1.3 shares of GEO common stock for each share of Cornell common stock for 80% of the total purchase price. The pro forma shares are calculated as follows (in 000's):

	Historical GEO	Cornell	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined Fiscal Year Ended January 2, 2011
Weighted average common shares outstanding	55,379	14,903	(14,903) 15,764	71,143
Effect of dilutive securities: Employee and director stock options and restricted stock	610	147	(147)	610
Weighted average diluted shares	55,989	15,050	714	71,753

Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS****Senior Credit Facility**

The following is a description of our Senior Credit Facility. The summary is not complete and is subject and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the terms of the Senior Credit Facility.

On August 4, 2010, we terminated our Prior Senior Credit Agreement and executed our Senior Credit Facility by and among GEO, as Borrower, BNP Paribas, as Administrative Agent, and the lenders who are, or may from time to time become, a party thereto. On February 8, 2011, we entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Senior Credit Facility. Indebtedness under the Revolver, the Term Loan A and the Term Loan A-2 bears interest based on the Total Leverage Ratio as of the most recent determination date, as defined, in each of the instances below at the stated rate:

	Interest Rate Under the Revolver and Term Loan A
LIBOR borrowings	LIBOR plus 2.00% to 3.00%
Base rate borrowings	Prime Rate plus 1.00% to 2.00%
Letters of credit	2.00% to 3.00%
Unused Term Loan A and Revolver	0.375% to 0.50%

The weighted average interest rate on outstanding borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility was 3.3% as of April 3, 2011.

On February 10, 2011, we used \$150.0 million in aggregate proceeds from the Term Loan A-2 along with \$293.3 million of net proceeds from the offering of the 6.625% Senior Notes to finance the cash consideration for the closing of the BI Acquisition. As of April 3, 2011, we had \$146.3 million outstanding under the Term Loan A, \$150.0 million outstanding under the Term Loan A-2, \$199.0 million outstanding under the Term Loan B, and our \$500.0 million Revolving Credit Facility had \$210.0 million outstanding in loans, \$70.4 million outstanding in letters of credit and \$219.6 million available for borrowings. We intend to use future borrowings for the purposes permitted under the Senior Credit Facility, including for general corporate purposes. We will also continue to have the ability to increase our Senior Credit Facility by an additional \$250.0 million, subject to lender demand and satisfying the borrowing conditions thereunder.

All of the obligations under our Senior Credit Facility are unconditionally guaranteed by each of our domestic subsidiaries that are restricted subsidiaries under the Senior Credit Facility. GEO and these restricted subsidiaries generated approximately 85.5% and 82.2% of our consolidated revenues for the thirteen weeks ended April 3, 2011 and the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011, respectively and held approximately 85.3% and 81.8% of our consolidated assets as of April 3, 2011 and January 2, 2011, respectively. The Senior Credit Facility and the related guarantees are secured by substantially all of our present and future tangible and intangible assets and all present and future tangible and intangible assets of each guarantor, including but not limited to (i) a first-priority pledge of substantially all of the outstanding capital stock owned by us and each guarantor, and (ii) perfected first-priority security interests in substantially all of our present and future tangible and intangible assets and the present and future tangible and intangible assets of each guarantor.

Our Senior Credit Facility contains certain customary representations and warranties, and certain customary covenants that restrict the Company's ability to, among other things as permitted (i) create, incur or assume indebtedness, (ii) create, incur, assume or permit liens, (iii) make loans and investments, (iv) engage in mergers, acquisitions and asset sales, (v) make restricted payments, (vi) issue, sell or otherwise dispose of capital stock, (vii) engage in transactions with affiliates, (viii) allow the total leverage ratio or senior secured leverage ratio to exceed certain maximum ratios, which are expected to be amended as set forth below, or allow the interest coverage ratio to be less than 3.00 to 1.00, (ix) cancel, forgive, make any voluntary or optional payment or prepayment on, or redeem or acquire for value any senior notes, (x) alter the business the Company conducts and (xi) materially impair the Company's lenders' security interests in the collateral for its loans.

Table of Contents

In addition, following the amendment of our Senior Credit Facility, we may not exceed the following total leverage ratios, as computed at the end of each fiscal quarter for the immediately preceding four quarter-period:

<u>Period</u>	Total Leverage Ratio- Maximum Ratio
Through and including the last day of fiscal year 2011	5.25 to 1.00
First day of fiscal year 2012 through and including the last day of fiscal year 2012	5.00 to 1.00
First day of fiscal year 2013 through and including the last day of fiscal year 2013	4.75 to 1.00
Thereafter	4.25 to 1.00

Following the amendment of our Senior Credit Facility, we also may not exceed the following senior secured leverage ratios, as computed at the end of each fiscal quarter for the immediately preceding four quarter-period:

<u>Period</u>	Senior Secured Leverage Ratio- Maximum Ratio
Through and including the last day of the second quarter of fiscal year 2012	3.25 to 1.00
First day of the third quarter of fiscal year 2012 through and including the last day of the second quarter of fiscal year 2013	3.00 to 1.00
Thereafter	2.75 to 1.00

Additionally, there is an interest coverage ratio under which the lender will not permit a ratio of less than 3.00 to 1.00 relative to (a) adjusted EBITDA for any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters to (b) interest expense, less that attributable to non-recourse debt of unrestricted subsidiaries.

Events of default under the Senior Credit Facility include, but are not limited to, (i) our failure to pay principal or interest when due, (ii) our material breach of any representations or warranty, (iii) covenant defaults, (iv) liquidation, reorganization or other relief relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, (v) cross default under certain other material indebtedness, (vi) unsatisfied final judgments over a specified threshold, (vii) material environmental liability claims which have been asserted against the Company, and (viii) a change in control.

Voluntary prepayments and commitment reductions of our loans are permitted in whole or in part, subject to minimum prepayment or reduction requirements. Such voluntary prepayments and commitment reductions may be made without premium or penalty.

73/4% Senior Notes due 2017

The following is a description of the 73/4% Senior Notes. This summary is not complete and is subject and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the terms of the indenture governing the 73/4% senior notes.

On October 20, 2009, we completed a private placement of \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 73/4% Senior Notes. Interest on the 73/4% Senior Notes accrues at a rate of 73/4% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 73/4% senior notes will mature on October 15, 2017.

The 73/4% Senior Notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of GEO and the guarantors and rank:

pari passu with any unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness of GEO and the guarantors, including the notes;

senior to any future indebtedness of GEO and the guarantors that is expressly subordinated to the 73/4% Senior Notes and their related guarantees;

Table of Contents

effectively junior to any secured indebtedness of GEO and the guarantors, including indebtedness under our Senior Credit Facility, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and

effectively junior to all obligations of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors.

The 73/4% Senior Notes may be redeemed at our option, in whole or in part, from time to time, prior to October 15, 2013 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 73/4% Senior Notes plus a make-whole premium, together with accrued and unpaid interest. On or after October 15, 2013, the 73/4% Senior Notes may be redeemed at our option, in whole or in part, at any time, at a premium which is at a fixed percentage that declines to par on or after October 15, 2015, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, thereon to the redemption date. At any time on or prior to October 15, 2012, we may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 73/4% Senior Notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 107.750% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, thereon to the redemption date.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, each holder of the 73/4% Senior Notes has the right to require us to purchase all or a portion of the holder's 73/4% Senior Notes at a price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the purchase date.

The indenture governing the 73/4% Senior Notes contains certain covenants that limit or restrict our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;

make dividend payments or other restricted payments;

create liens;

sell assets;

enter into transactions with affiliates; and

enter into mergers, consolidations, or sales of all or substantially all of our assets.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

General

You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the subheading **Certain Definitions**. In this description, references to **we**, **us**, **our**, and the **Company** refer to The GEO Group, Inc. and not to any of its Subsidiaries and references to the **Notes** refer to the 6.625% Senior Notes due 2021 and any additional notes issued under the Indenture in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

The old notes were issued and the new notes will be issued under an indenture dated as of February 10, 2011 (the **Indenture**) between us, the Initial Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. The terms of the Notes include those stated in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, which we refer to as the Trust Indenture Act.

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the Indenture. It does not restate the Indenture in its entirety. We urge you to read the Indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of the Notes. A copy of the Indenture is available from us at The GEO Group, Inc., One Park Place, 621 NW 53rd Street, Suite 700, Boca Raton, Florida, 33487, Attn: Chief Financial Officer. Certain defined terms used in this description but not defined below under **Certain Definitions** have the meanings assigned to them in the Indenture or the registration rights agreement.

The registered Holder of a Note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only registered Holders will have rights under the Indenture.

The Notes

The Notes will be:

our general, unsecured obligations;

equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness, including the 73/4% Senior Notes due 2017;

effectively junior to our secured indebtedness, to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness, including indebtedness under the Credit Agreement;

senior in right of payment to any of our future subordinated indebtedness;

unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantors as described under **The Note Guarantees**;

structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of our Subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Notes.

As of the date of the Indenture, all of our Subsidiaries (other than CSC of Tacoma, LLC, GEO International Holdings, Inc., certain dormant Domestic Subsidiaries and all of our Foreign Subsidiaries in existence as of the date of the Indenture) will be Restricted Subsidiaries, and each of our Subsidiaries that has guaranteed our obligations under the Credit Agreement will guarantee the Notes. However, under the circumstances described below under the subheading

Certain Covenants *Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries*, we will be permitted to designate other Subsidiaries, as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to the restrictive covenants in the Indenture and will not guarantee the Notes. The Unrestricted Subsidiaries generated approximately 17.8% of our consolidated revenues for the fiscal year ended January 2, 2011 and held approximately 18.2% of our consolidated assets as of January 2, 2011.

The Note Guarantees

The Notes will initially be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by each of our Restricted Subsidiaries that has guaranteed our obligations under the Credit Agreement (collectively, the Initial Guarantors) and

Table of Contents

may be guaranteed by additional Subsidiaries of ours as described below under Certain Covenants Additional Note Guarantees.

Each Note Guarantee of a Guarantor will be:

a general unsecured obligation of such Guarantor;