GEO GROUP INC
Form S-3
December 08, 2003

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 8, 2003

Registration No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

THE GEO GROUP, INC.

(formerly known as Wackenhut Corrections Corporation)
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida	**65-0043078**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

621 NW 53rd Street, Suite 700

Boca Raton, Florida 33487
(561) 893-0101
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of each registrant s principal executive offices)

John J. Bulfin, Esq.

Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
621 NW 53rd Street, Suite 700
Boca Raton, Florida 33487
(561) 893-0101
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:

Stephen K. Roddenberry, Esq.
Akerman Senterfitt
One Southeast Third Avenue
Miami, Florida 33131
(305) 374-5600 (phone)
(305) 374-5095 (fax)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROPOSED SALE TO THE PUBLIC: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box. o

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. x

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

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) 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. o

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box. o

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered(1)	Amount to be registered(1)(2)(3)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(2)(3)	Amount of Registration Fee(4)
Common stock par value $0.01 per share			
Preferred stock, par value $0.01 per share			
Debt securities			
Warrants			
Depositary shares			
Total	$200,000,000	$200,000,000	$16,180

(1) An indeterminate principal amount or number of, shares of common stock, shares of preferred stock, debt securities, warrants to purchase shares of common stock, preferred stock and debt securities, and depositary shares (as may be issued in the event that The GEO Group, Inc., or GEO, elects to offer fractional interests in preferred stock), and such indeterminate principal amounts or number of shares of common stock, shares of preferred stock or debt securities as may be issued upon conversion of, or in exchange for, or upon exercise of, or pursuant to, warrants, convertible or exchangeable debt securities or preferred stock that provide for exercise or conversion into or purchase of such securities of GEO, with an aggregate offering price not to exceed $200,000,000.

(2) In United States dollars or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, composite currency or currency unit as shall result in an aggregate initial offering price for all securities of $200,000,000.

(3) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, which is calculated in accordance with Rule 457(o) of the rules and regulations under the Securities Act of 1933. Rule 457(o) permits the registration fee to be calculated on the basis of the maximum offering price of all of the securities listed and, therefore, the table does not specify by each class information as to the amount to be registered, the proposed maximum offering price per unit or the proposed maximum aggregate offering price.

(4) Preferred share purchase rights automatically attach to any shares of GEO common stock that are registered hereunder. See Description of Capital Stock Rights Agreement and Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock below. These rights will be issued for no additional consideration because the value attributable to the rights, if any, is reflected in the value of the common stock. Accordingly, no additional registration fee is payable.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the 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 Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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PROSPECTUS

$200,000,000

THE GEO GROUP, INC.

Common stock
Preferred stock
Debt securities
Warrants
Depositary shares

We may offer and sell the securities from time to time in one or more offerings. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer.

Each time we sell securities, we will provide a supplement to this prospectus that contains specific information about the offering and the terms of the securities. The supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should carefully read this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement before you invest in any of our securities.

We may offer and sell the following securities:

- common stock;
- preferred stock;
- debt securities;
- warrants to purchase common stock, preferred stock and debt securities; and/or
- depositary shares.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WHC.

See Risk Factors on page 8 for a discussion of factors you should consider before investing in these securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We will sell these securities directly to our shareholders or to purchasers or through agents on our behalf or through underwriters or dealers as designated from time to time. If any agents or underwriters are involved in the sale of any of these securities, the applicable prospectus supplement will provide the names of the agents or underwriters and any applicable fees, commissions or discounts.

The date of this prospectus is , 2003.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in any supplement to this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate as of the date on their respective covers. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

When used in this prospectus, the terms GEO, we, our and us refer to The GEO Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise specified.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, using a shelf registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may offer from time to time any combination of securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings in a total aggregate amount of up to $200.0 million. This prospectus only provides you with a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a supplement to this prospectus that contains specific information about the terms of the securities being offered. The supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Before purchasing any securities, you should carefully read both this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement, together with the additional information described under the heading, Where You Can Find More Information.

OUR COMPANY

We are a leading provider of government-outsourced services specializing in the management of correctional, detention and mental health facilities. As of September 29, 2003, we operated a total of 49 correctional, detention and mental health facilities and had over 36,000 beds either under management or for which we had been awarded contracts.

We are incorporated in Florida. Our principal executive offices are located at 621 NW 53rd Street, Suite 700, Boca Raton, Florida 33487. Our telephone number is (561) 893-0101. Our website is www.thegeogroupinc.com. Information on, or accessible through, our website is not a part of this prospectus.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Share Repurchase

On April 30, 2003, we entered into a share purchase agreement with Group 4 Falck A/S, our former majority shareholder which we refer to as Group 4 Falck, to repurchase all 12,000,000 shares of our common stock held by Group 4 Falck for $132.0 million in cash. Group 4 Falck obtained these shares when it acquired our former parent company, The Wackenhut Corporation, in 2002. We completed the share repurchase on July 9, 2003.

Recent Financings

In connection with the share repurchase, we completed two financing transactions on July 9, 2003. First, we amended our former senior credit facility. The amended $150.0 million senior credit facility, which we refer to as the amended senior credit facility, consists of a $50.0 million, five-year revolving credit facility, with a $40.0 million sublimit for letters of credit, and a $100.0 million, six-year term loan. Second, we offered and sold $150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8 1/4% senior notes due 2013, which we refer to as the Notes.

Sale of Our Joint Venture Interest in Premier Custodial Group Limited

On July 2, 2003, we sold our one-half interest in Premier Custodial Group Limited, our United Kingdom joint venture, which we refer to as PCG, to Serco Investments Limited, our joint venture partner, which we refer to as Serco, for approximately $80.0 million, on a pretax basis. For the twenty-six weeks ended June 29, 2003, PCG accounted for 3,573 of our beds under management and seven of our facilities under management and, for the twenty-six weeks ended June 29, 2003 and the fiscal year ended December 29, 2002, respectively, PCG accounted for $1.7 million and $6.5 million of our equity in earnings of affiliates. In addition, for the fiscal year ended December 29, 2002, we received $1.6 million of dividends from equity affiliates through our interest in PCG. Under the terms of the indenture governing the Notes, we have an obligation to use the proceeds from the sale of our interest in PCG to reinvest in certain permitted businesses or assets, to repay indebtedness outstanding under the amended senior credit facility or to make an offer to repurchase the Notes.

Name Change

On November 25, 2003, our corporate name was changed from Wackenhut Corrections Corporation to The GEO Group, Inc. The name change was required under the terms of the share purchase agreement between us and Group 4 Falck referred to above. Under the terms of the share purchase agreement, GEO is required to cease using the name, trademark and service mark Wackenhut by July 9, 2004. In addition to achieving compliance with the terms of the share purchase agreement, we believe that the change in our name to The GEO Group, Inc. will help reinforce the fact that we are no longer affiliated with the Wackenhut entities.

THE SECURITIES WE MAY OFFER

We may offer shares of our common stock and preferred stock, various series of debt securities, warrants to purchase any of such securities and/or depositary shares with a total value of up to $200.0 million from time to time under this prospectus at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions at the time of offering. Any preferred stock that we may offer may be offered either as shares of preferred stock or be represented by depositary shares. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we offer a type or series of securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will describe the specific amounts, prices and other important terms of the securities, including, to the extent applicable:

- designation or classification;
- aggregate principal amount or aggregate offering price;
- maturity;
- original issue discount, if any;
- rates and times of payment of interest or dividends, if any;
- redemption, conversion, exchange or sinking fund terms, if any;
- conversion or exchange prices or rates, if any, and, if applicable, any provisions for changes to or adjustments in the conversion or exchange prices or rates and in the securities or other property receivable upon conversion or exchange;
- ranking;
- restrictive covenants, if any;
- voting or other rights, if any; and
- important federal income tax considerations.

The prospectus supplement also may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus or in documents we have incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

THIS PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE USED TO OFFER OR SELL ANY SECURITIES UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT.

We may sell the securities directly to or through agents, underwriters or dealers. We, and our agents or underwriters, reserve the right to accept or reject all or part of any proposed purchase of securities. If

we do offer securities through agents or underwriters, we will include in the applicable prospectus supplement:

- the names of those agents or underwriters;
- applicable fees, discounts and commissions to be paid to them;
- details regarding over-allotment options, if any; and
- the net proceeds to us.

Common Stock

We may issue shares of our common stock from time to time. Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share for the election of directors and on all other matters that require shareholder approval. Subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding preferred stock, in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of our common stock are entitled to share ratably in the assets remaining after payment of liabilities and the liquidation preferences of any outstanding preferred stock. Our common stock does not carry any preemptive rights enabling a holder to subscribe for, or receive shares of, any class of our common stock or any other securities convertible into shares of any class of our common stock, or any redemption rights.

Preferred Stock

We may issue shares of our preferred stock from time to time, in one or more series. Under our articles of incorporation, our board of directors has the authority, without further action by stockholders, to designate up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges, qualifications and restrictions granted to or imposed upon the preferred stock, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights, liquidation preferences and sinking fund terms, any or all of which may be greater than the rights of the common stock. As of the date of this prospectus, there are no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

We will fix the rights, preferences, privileges, qualifications and restrictions of the preferred stock of each series that we sell under this prospectus and applicable prospectus supplements in the certificate of designation relating to that series. We will incorporate by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part the form of any certificate of designation that describes the terms of the series of preferred stock we are offering before the issuance of the related series of preferred stock. We urge you to read the prospectus supplements related to the series of preferred stock being offered, as well as the complete certificate of designation that contains the terms of the applicable series of preferred stock.

Debt Securities

We may issue debt securities from time to time, in one or more series, as either senior or subordinated debt or as senior or subordinated convertible debt. The senior debt securities will rank equally with any other unsubordinated debt that we may have and may be secured or unsecured. The subordinated debt securities will be subordinate and junior in right of payment, to the extent and in the manner described in the instrument governing the debt, to all or some portion of our indebtedness. Any convertible debt securities that we issue will be convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock or other securities of ours. Conversion may be mandatory or at your option and would be at prescribed conversion rates.

The debt securities will be issued under one or more documents called indentures, which are contracts between us and a trustee for the holders of the debt securities. In this prospectus, we have summarized certain general features of the debt securities. We urge you, however, to read the prospectus supplements related to the series of debt securities being offered, as well as the complete indentures that contain the terms of the debt securities. Indentures and forms of debt securities containing the terms of debt securities

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being offered will be incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part from reports we file with the SEC.

Warrants

We may issue warrants for the purchase of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and/or depositary shares in one or more series, from time to time. We may issue warrants independently or together with common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and/or depositary shares, and the warrants may be attached to or separate from those securities.

The warrants will be evidenced by warrant certificates issued under one or more warrant agreements, which are contracts between us and an agent for the holders of the warrants. In this prospectus, we have summarized certain general features of the warrants. We urge you, however, to read the prospectus supplements related to the series of warrants being offered, as well as the complete warrant agreements and warrant certificates that contain the terms of the warrants. Forms of warrant agreements and warrant certificates containing the terms of the warrants being offered will be incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part from reports we file with the SEC.

Depositary Shares

We may elect to offer fractional shares of preferred stock rather than full shares of preferred stock and, in that event, we will issue receipts for depositary shares. Each of these depositary shares will represent a fraction, which will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, of a share of the applicable series of preferred stock.

Any depositary shares that we sell under this prospectus will be evidenced by depositary receipts issued under a deposit agreement between us and a depositary with whom we deposit the shares of the applicable series of preferred stock that underlie the depositary shares that are sold. In this prospectus, we have summarized certain general features of the depositary shares. We urge you, however, to read the prospectus supplements related to any depositary shares being sold, as well as the complete deposit agreement and depositary receipt. A form of deposit agreement containing the terms of any depositary shares that we sell under this prospectus will be incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part from reports we file with the SEC.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated is as follows:

	Fiscal year ended,					Thirty-nine weeks ended	
	January 3, 1999	January 2, 2000	December 31, 2000	December 30, 2001	December 29, 2002	September 29, 2002	September 28, 2003
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	4.67x	2.77x	1.85x	2.11x	2.36x	2.39x	4.43x

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges was calculated by dividing income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliates plus fixed charges by fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense (including the interest element of rental expense) and amortization of deferred financing fees.

For the periods indicated above, we had no outstanding shares of preferred stock with required dividend payments. Therefore, the ratios of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends are identical to the ratios presented in the table above.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities under this prospectus for general corporate purposes. General corporate purposes may include any of the following:

- repaying debt;
- funding capital expenditures;
- paying for possible acquisitions or the expansion of our businesses;
- investing in or lending money to subsidiaries of GEO; or
- providing working capital.

When a particular series of securities is offered, the prospectus supplement relating thereto will set forth our intended use for the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the securities. Pending the application of the net proceeds, we may invest the proceeds in short-term, interest-bearing instruments or other investment-grade securities.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below before investing in our securities.

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 long-term indebtedness as of November 23, 2003 was $259.5 million, excluding non recourse debt of $42.9 million. In addition, as of November 23, 2003, we had $29.4 million outstanding in letters of credit under the revolving loan portion of our former senior credit facility. As a result, as of that date, we would have had the ability to borrow an additional approximately $10.6 million under the revolving loan portion of our amended senior credit facility, subject to our satisfying the relevant borrowing conditions under those facilities with respect to the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

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 amended senior credit facility and the indenture governing our outstanding Notes.

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

The terms of the indenture governing the Notes and our amended senior credit facility restrict our ability to incur but do not prohibit us from incurring significant additional indebtedness in the future. In addition, we may refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including borrowings under our amended senior credit facility, and incur more indebtedness as a result. If new indebtedness is added to our and our subsidiaries current debt levels, the related risks that we and they now face could intensify. As of November 23, 2003, we would have had the ability to borrow an additional approximately $10.6 million under the revolving loan portion of our amended senior credit facility.

The covenants in the indenture governing the Notes and our amended senior credit facility impose significant operating and financial restrictions which may adversely affect our ability to operate our business.

The indenture governing the Notes and our amended 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;
- pay dividends and or distributions on our capital stock or repurchase our capital stock, purchase, redeem or retire our capital stock, prepay subordinated indebtedness and make investments;
- issue preferred stock of subsidiaries;
- make certain types of investments;
- guarantee other indebtedness;
- create liens on our assets;
- transfer and sell assets;
- 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 amended senior credit facility requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial covenants, including maintaining maximum senior and total leverage ratios, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, a minimum net worth and a limit on the amount of our annual capital expenditures. Some of these financial ratios become more restrictive over the life of the amended 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. Our failure to comply with any of the covenants under our amended senior credit facility and the indenture governing the Notes could 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 amended senior credit facility or otherwise in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness or new debt securities, or to fund our other liquidity needs. 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.

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

Our amended senior credit facility bears interest at a variable rate. To the extent our exposure to increases in interest rates is not eliminated through interest rate protection agreements, such increases will adversely affect our cash flows. We do not currently have any interest rate protection agreements in place to protect against interest rate fluctuations related to the amended senior credit facility. Our estimated total annual interest expense based on borrowings outstanding as of September 29, 2003 is approximately $22.1 million, $5.0 million of which is interest expense attributable to borrowings of $120.0 million currently outstanding under the amended senior credit facility. As a result, for every one percent increase in the interest rate applicable to the amended senior credit facility, our total annual interest expense will increase by $1.2 million.

In addition, effective September 18, 2003, we entered into interest rate swap agreements in the aggregate notional amount of $50.0 million. The agreements, which have payment and expiration dates that coincide with the payment and expiration terms of the Notes, effectively convert $50.0 million of the Notes into variable rate obligations. Under the agreements, we receive a fixed interest rate payment from the financial counterparties to the agreements equal to 8.25% per year calculated on the notional $50.0 million amount, while we make a variable interest rate payment to the same counterparties equal to the six-month London Interbank Offered Rate plus a fixed margin of 3.45%, also calculated on the notional $50.0 million amount. As a result, for every one percent increase in the interest rate applicable to the swap agreements, our total annual interest expense will increase by $0.5 million.

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

We generate a substantial portion of our revenues from distributions on the equity interests we hold in our subsidiaries. Therefore, our ability to meet our payment obligations on our indebtedness is substantially dependent on the earnings 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 are not obligated to make funds available for payment of our other 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 restrictions. If our subsidiaries do not make such payments to us, our ability to repay our indebtedness will be materially adversely affected. For the fiscal year ended December 29, 2002 and the thirty-nine weeks ended September 28, 2003, our subsidiaries accounted for 26.9% and 27.6% of our consolidated revenues, respectively, and, as of December 29, 2002 and September 28, 2003, our subsidiaries accounted for 21.4% and 21.1% of our consolidated total assets, respectively.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

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

We are subject to the termination or non-renewal of our government contracts, which could adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity, including our ability to secure new facility management contracts from other government customers.
Governmental agencies typically may terminate a facility contract at any time without cause or use the possibility of termination to negotiate a lower fee for per diem rates. They also generally have the right to renew facility contracts at their option. Notwithstanding any contractual renewal option, as of December 1, 2003, 14 of our facility management contracts were scheduled to expire on or before January 5, 2005. These contracts represented 28.8% and 30.4%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues for the thirty-nine weeks ended June 29, 2003 and for the fiscal year ended December 29, 2002. We have been notified that four of these contracts, which represented 13.5% and 14.9%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues for the thirty-nine weeks ended

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September 28, 2003 and for the fiscal year ended December 29, 2002, will not be renewed and will therefore terminate on their scheduled expiration dates, all of which occur prior to March 1, 2004. Also, some of our other contracts scheduled to expire before January 5, 2005 or thereafter may not be renewed. In addition, government agencies with whom we contract may determine not to exercise renewal options with respect to any of our contracts in the future. In the event any of our management contracts are terminated or are not renewed on favorable terms or otherwise, we may not be able to obtain additional replacement contracts. The non-renewal or termination of any of our contracts with governmental agencies could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity, including our ability to secure new facility management contracts from other government customers.

In Australia, the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, which we refer to as DIMIA, recently entered into a contract with a division of Group 4 Falck for the management and operation of Australia s immigration centers, services which we have provided since 1997 through our Australian subsidiary. We are currently in the process of transitioning the management and operation of the DIMIA centers to the division of Group 4 Falck and expect that the transition will be fully completed by February 29, 2004, when our contract with DIMIA is scheduled to expire. Once the division of Group 4 Falck begins to fully operate the DIMIA centers, we will no longer recognize any further revenue from the DIMIA contract. For the thirty-nine weeks ended September 28, 2003, the contract with DIMIA represented approximately 9.8% of our consolidated revenues. We do not have any lease obligations related to our contract with DIMIA. During the thirteen weeks ended September 29, 2003, we incurred increased costs of approximately $3.0 million related to the transitioning of the DIMIA contract to the division of Group 4 Falck, primarily related to liability insurance expenses. We may incur additional costs related to the transition in the future.

We will continue to be responsible for certain real property payments even if our underlying facility management contracts terminate, which could adversely affect our profitability. Eleven of our facilities are leased from Correctional Properties Trust, an independent, publicly-traded REIT which we refer to as CPV. These leases have an initial ten-year term with varying renewal periods at our option, and a total average remaining initial term of 5.7 years. The facility management contracts underlying these leases generally have a term ranging from one to five years, however, they are terminable by the governmental entity at will. In the event that a facility management contract is terminated or expires and is not renewed prior to the expiration of the corresponding lease term for the facility, we will continue to be liable to CPV for the related lease payments. Our average annual obligations and aggregate total remaining obligations for lease payments under the eleven CPV leases are approximately $23.5 million and $124.3 million, respectively. Because these lease payments would not be offset by revenue from an active facility management contract, they could represent a material ongoing loss. If we are unable to find a replacement management contract or an alternative use for the facility, the loss could continue until the expiration of the lease term then in effect, which could adversely affect our profitability.

For example, during 2000, our management contract at the 276-bed Jena Juvenile Justice Center in Jena, Louisiana was discontinued by the mutual agreement of the parties. Despite the discontinuation of the management contract, we remain responsible for payments on our underlying lease of the inactive facility. We incurred an operating charge of $1.1 million during the year ended December 29, 2002 related to our lease of the inactive facility that represented the expected costs to be incurred under the lease until a sublease or alternative use could be initiated. We are continuing our efforts to find a sublease or alternative correctional use for the facility. However, parties that we previously believed might sublease the facility prior to early 2004 have recently either indicated that they do not have an immediate need for the facility or did not enter into a binding commitment for a sublease of the facility. As a result, our management has determined that it is unlikely that we will sublease the facility or find an alternative correctional use for the facility prior to the expiration of the current provision for anticipated loss in early 2004 and we incurred an additional provision for operating loss of approximately $5.0 million during the thirteen weeks ended September 29, 2003. This additional operating charge both covers our anticipated losses under the lease for the facility until a sublease is in place and provides an estimated discount to sublease the facility to prospective sublessees. If we are unable to sublease or find an alternative correctional use for the facility prior to January 2006, an additional operating charge will be required. As of September 28, 2003, the remaining obligation on the Jena lease through the contractual term of 2009, exclusive of the reserve for losses through early 2006, is approximately $7.0 million.

Also, our contract with the California Department of Corrections for the management of the 224-bed McFarland Community Corrections Center is set to expire on December 31, 2003. Although we are actively seeking a contract extension, there has been no indication that the California Department of Corrections will be willing or able to extend the contract beyond December 31, 2003. As a result, we are currently in the process of phasing out operations at the facility. During the thirty-nine weeks ended September 28, 2003, the contract for the McFarland facility represented less than 1% of our consolidated revenues. Regardless of whether or not we extend the McFarland facility management contract, we will continue to be responsible for payments on our underlying lease of the facility with CPV through 2008, when the lease is scheduled to expire. In the event that we do not extend the McFarland facility management contract, we will actively pursue various alternatives for the facility, including finding an alternative correctional use for the facility or subleasing the facility to agencies of the federal and/or state governments. If we are unable to find an appropriate correctional use for the facility or sublease the facility, we may be required to record an operating charge related to a portion of the future lease costs with CPV in accordance with SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. The remaining lease obligation is approximately $5.0 million through April 28, 2008.

In addition, we own four properties on which we operate correctional and detention facilities. Our purchase of these properties was financed through borrowings under our former senior credit facility which have now been incorporated into our amended senior credit facility. In the event that an underlying facility management contract for one or more of these properties terminates, we would still be responsible for servicing the indebtedness incurred to purchase those properties.

Our growth depends on our ability to secure contracts to develop and manage new correctional and detention 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 and detention facilities, because contracts to manage existing public facilities have not to date typically been offered to private operators. Public sector demand for new facilities may decrease and our potential for growth will depend on a number of factors we cannot control, including overall economic conditions, crime rates and sentencing patterns in jurisdictions in which we operate, governmental and public acceptance of the concept of privatization and the number of facilities available for privatization. For example, in the first six months of 2002, the number of prisoners in privately operated facilities decreased by 6.1%. A continuation of this trend could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

The demand for our facilities and services could be adversely affected by the relaxation of criminal enforcement efforts, leniency in conviction and sentencing practices, or through the decriminalization of certain activities that are currently proscribed by criminal laws. For instance, any changes with respect to the criminalization of drugs and controlled substances or a loosening of immigration laws 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.

We may not be able to secure financing and desirable locations for new facilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations and future growth. In certain cases, the development and construction of facilities by us is subject to obtaining construction financing. Such financing may be obtained through a variety of means, including without limitation, the sale of tax-exempt or taxable bonds or other obligations or direct governmental appropriations. The sale of tax-exempt or taxable bonds or other obligations may be adversely affected by changes in applicable tax laws or adverse changes in the market for tax-exempt or taxable bonds or other obligations.

Moreover, certain jurisdictions, including California where we have a significant amount of operations, often require successful bidders to make a significant capital investment in connection with the financing of a particular project, which requires us to have sufficient capital resources to compete effectively for facility management contacts. We may not be able to obtain these capital resources when needed. 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. The loss of, or a significant decrease in, business from the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service now known as the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which we refer to as the INS, or the U.S. Marshals Service or various state agencies could seriously harm our financial condition and results of operations. The three federal governmental agencies with correctional and detention responsibilities, the Bureau of Prisons, the INS and the Marshals Service, accounted for approximately 18.7% of our total consolidated revenues for the thirty-nine weeks ended September 28, 2003, with the Bureau of Prisons accounting for approximately 10.4% of our total consolidated revenues for such period, the Marshals Service accounting for approximately 4.7% of our total consolidated revenues for such period and the INS accounting for approximately 3.6% of our total consolidated revenues for such period. We expect to continue to depend upon these federal agencies and a relatively small group of other governmental customers for a significant percentage of our revenues.

A decrease in occupancy levels could cause a decrease in revenue and profitability. While a substantial portion of our cost structure is generally fixed, a significant portion of our revenues are generated under facility management contracts which provide for per diem payments based upon daily occupancy. We are dependent upon the government agencies with which we have contracts to provide inmates for our managed facilities. As a result, we cannot control occupancy levels at our managed facilities. Under a per diem rate structure, a decrease in our occupancy rates could cause a decrease in revenue and profitability. When combined with relatively fixed costs for operating each facility regardless of the occupancy level, a decrease in occupancy levels could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

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, 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 most of our contracts, the loss of such inmates and resulting decrease in occupancy would 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. 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. 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. Accordingly, we may be requested in the future to reduce our existing per diem contract rates or forego prospective increases to those rates. In addition, it may become more difficult to renew our existing contracts on favorable terms or at all.

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Public resistance to privatization of correctional and detention 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 and detention facilities by private entities has not achieved complete acceptance by either governments or the public. Some governmental agencies have limitations on their ability to delegate their traditional management responsibilities for correctional and detention facilities to private companies and additional legislative changes or prohibitions could occur that further increase these limitations. In addition, the movement toward privatization of correctional and detention facilities has encountered resistance from groups, such as labor unions, that believe that correctional and detention facilities should only be operated by governmental agencies. Changes in dominant political parties could also result in significant changes to previously established views of privatization. Increased public resistance to the privatization of correctional and detention 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.

Adverse publicity may negatively impact our ability to retain existing contracts and obtain new contracts. Our business is subject to public scrutiny. 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 of our facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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 Notes. 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 unique 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 regulations, including educational, environmental, health care and safety 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. Facility management contracts typically include reporting requirements, supervision and on-site monitoring by representatives of the contracting governmental agencies. 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 of this nature may have such an effect on us.

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Government agencies may investigate and audit our contracts and, if any improprieties are found, we may be required to refund revenues we have received, to forego anticipated revenues and we may be subject to 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, government agencies may review our performance under 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 a government audit asserts improper or illegal activities by us, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeitures of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or disqualification from doing business with certain governmental entities. Any adverse determination could adversely impact our ability to bid in response to RFPs in one or more jurisdictions.

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, claims relating to employment matters (including, but not limited to, 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, 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 types of claims, except for claims relating to employment matters, for which we carry no insurance. However, 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.

Claims for which we are insured that have an occurrence date of October 1, 2002 or earlier are handled by The Wackenhut Corporation, our former parent company which we refer to as TWC, and are fully insured up to an aggregate limit of between $25.0 million and $50.0 million, depending on the nature of the claim. With respect to claims for which we are insured that have an occurrence date of October 2, 2002 or later, our coverage varies depending on the nature of the claim. For claims relating to general liability and automobile liability, we have a deductible of $1.0 million per claim, primary coverage of $5.0 million per claim (up to a limit of $20.0 million for all claims in the aggregate), and excess/umbrella coverage of up to $50.0 million per claim and for all claims in the aggregate. For claims relating to medical malpractice at our correctional facilities, we have a deductible of $1.0 million per claim and primary coverage of $5.0 million per claim (up to a limit of $20.0 million for all claims in the aggregate). For claims relating to medical malpractice at our mental health facilities, we have a deductible of $2.0 million per claim and primary coverage of up to $5.0 million per claim and for all claims in the aggregate. For claims relating to workers compensation, we maintain statutory coverage as determined by state and/or local law and, as a result, our coverage varies among the various jurisdictions in which we operate.

In addition, since the events of September 11, 2001, and due to concerns over corporate governance and recent corporate accounting scandals, liability and other types of insurance have become more difficult and costly to obtain. Unanticipated additional insurance costs could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows, and the failure to obtain or maintain any necessary insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are defending a wage and hour lawsuit filed in California state court by ten current and former employees. The employees are seeking certification of a class which would encompass all of our current and former California employees in certain positions. Discovery is underway and the court has yet to hear the plaintiffs certification motion. We are unable to estimate the potential loss exposure due to the current procedural posture of the lawsuit. While the plaintiffs in this case have not quantified their claim of damages and the outcome of the matters discussed above cannot be predicted with certainty, based on information known to date, our management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters, if settled unfavorably to us, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, operating results and cash flows. We are uninsured for any damages or costs we may incur as a result of this lawsuit, including the expenses of defending the lawsuit. We are vigorously defending our rights in this action.

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. 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 affect 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. We face risks associated with our operations outside the U.S. 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. For the thirty-nine weeks ended September 28, 2003 and the fiscal year ended December 29, 2002, respectively, our international operations accounted for approximately 21.4% and 20.6% of our consolidated revenues.

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 substantially all of our operations in South Africa through joint ventures with third parties and may enter into additional joint ventures in the future. Joint venture agreements generally provide that the joint venture partners will equally share voting control on all significant matters to come before the joint venture. Our joint venture 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.

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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, Wayne H. Calabrese, our Vice Chairman and President, and John G. O Rourke, our Chief Financial Officer. The unexpected loss of any of these individuals could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. We do not maintain key-man life insurance to protect against the loss of any of these individuals.

In addition, the services we provide are labor-intensive. When we are awarded a facility management contract or open a new facility, we must hire operating management, correctional officers and other 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, also 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, in the event of such types of losses, we could lose both our capital invested in, and anticipated profits from, one or more of the facilities we own. Further, it is possible to experience losses that may exceed the limits of insurance 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 require general contractors to post construction bonds and insurance. Under such contracts, we are ultimately liable for all late delivery penalties and cost overruns.

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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 bid or performance bonds issued by a surety company as a condition to bidding on or being awarded a facility management 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 amended 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 transition key services previously provided by our former parent company, which may adversely affect our financial results.

We have historically been reliant upon TWC for various services including payroll, tax, data processing, internal auditing, treasury, cash management, insurance, information technology and human resource services. During 2002, we transitioned all of these services in-house with the exception of information technology support services, which TWC has agreed to provide through the end of 2003 for an annual fee of $1.75 million. Beginning in 2004, we will handle our information technology support services internally. If we are unable to capably handle any of these services previously handled by TWC, or if we handle them less efficiently or on a more costly basis than what TWC charged us to handle them, our financial results could be adversely affected.

Our former independent public accountant, Arthur Andersen LLP, has been found guilty of federal obstruction of justice charges and you are unlikely to be able to exercise effective remedies against such firm in any legal action.

Although we have dismissed Arthur Andersen as our independent public accountants and engaged Ernst & Young, LLP, our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2000 and December 30, 2001, and for the fiscal years then ended were audited by Arthur Andersen LLP. On March 14, 2002, Arthur Andersen was indicted on federal obstruction of justice charges arising from the federal government s investigation of Enron Corporation. On June 15, 2002, a jury returned with a guilty verdict against Arthur Andersen following a trial. In light of the jury verdict and the underlying events, on August 31, 2002, Arthur Andersen ceased practicing before the SEC. However, certain of the information included herein is derived in part from our consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2000 and December 30, 2001, which were audited by Arthur Andersen.

Arthur Andersen has not performed any procedures in connection with this prospectus. In addition, Arthur Andersen has not consented to the inclusion of their report in this prospectus, and we have dispensed with the requirement to file their consent in reliance on Rule 437a under the Securities Act. Because Arthur Andersen has not consented to the inclusion of their report in this prospectus, you may not be able to recover against Arthur Andersen under Section 11 of the Securities Act for any untrue statement of a material fact contained in the financial statements audited by Arthur Andersen or any omissions to state a material fact required to be stated in those financial statements.

Moreover, as a public company, we are required to file with the SEC periodic financial statements audited or reviewed by an independent public accountant. The SEC has said that it will continue accepting financial statements audited by Arthur Andersen on an interim basis so long as a reasonable effort is made to have Arthur Andersen reissue its reports and to obtain a manually signed accountant s report from Arthur Andersen. Arthur Andersen has informed us that it is no longer able to reissue its audit reports because both the partner and the audit manager who were assigned to our account have left the firm. In addition, Arthur Andersen is unable to perform procedures to assure the continued accuracy of its report on our audited financial statements included in this prospectus. Arthur Andersen will also be unable to perform such procedures or to provide other information or documents that would customarily be received by us in connection with financings or other transactions, including consents and comfort letters. As a result, we may encounter delays, additional expense and other difficulties in future financings. Any resulting delay in accessing or inability to access the public capital markets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

In addition, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS No. 144) addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets and the accounting and reporting provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual, and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions, for the disposal of a segment of a business. SFAS 144 broadens the scope of defining discontinued operations. Under the provisions of SFAS 144, the identification and classification of a facility as held for sale or the termination of any of our material facility management contracts, by expiration or otherwise, would result in the classification of the operating results of such facility as a discontinued operation, so long as the financial results can be clearly identified, and so long as we do not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component after the disposal or termination transaction. In the event that we have a discontinued operation in the future that requires us to present discontinued operations for fiscal years audited by Arthur Andersen, we would be required to have such fiscal years audited by another accounting firm as Arthur Andersen is unable to reissue their audit opinion for those fiscal years. As a result, we may encounter delays, additional expense and other difficulties in filing registration statements for future financings. Any resulting delay in accessing or inability to access public markets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, any such required reaudit may result in changes to our financial statements for such fiscal years.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this prospectus, including, without limitation, statements regarding our future financial position, 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, seek, estimate or continue or the negative of such words or variations of such word 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:

- our ability to timely build and/or open facilities as planned, profitably manage such facilities and successfully integrate such facilities into our operations without substantial additional costs;
- the instability of foreign exchange rates, exposing us to currency risks in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, or other countries in which we may choose to conduct our business;
- an increase in labor rates beyond that which was budgeted;
- our ability to expand our correctional and mental health services;
- our ability to win management contracts for which we have submitted proposals and to retain existing management contracts;

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- our ability to raise new project development capital given the often short-term nature of the customers commitment to use newly developed facilities;

- our ability to fi