CoreCivic

Investor Presentation

Third Quarter 2020

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains statements as to our beliefs and expectations of the outcome of future events that are "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the statements made. These include, but are not limited to, the risks and uncertainties associated with: (i) changes in government policy, legislation and regulations that affect utilization of the private sector for corrections, detention, and residential reentry services, in general, or our business, in particular, including, but not limited to, the continued utilization of the South Texas Family Residential Center (STFRC) by ICE under terms of the current contract, and the impact of any changes to immigration reform and sentencing laws (our company does not, under longstanding policy, lobby for or against policies or legislation that would determine the basis for, or duration of, an individual's incarceration or detention); (ii) our ability to obtain and maintain correctional, detention, and residential reentry facility management contracts because of reasons including, but not limited to, sufficient governmental appropriations, contract compliance, negative publicity and effects of inmate disturbances; (iii) changes in the privatization of the corrections and detention industry, the acceptance of our services, the timing of the opening of new facilities and the commencement of new management contracts (including the extent and pace at which new contracts are utilized), as well as our ability to utilize available beds; (iv) general economic and market conditions, including, but not limited to, the impact governmental budgets can have on our contract renewals and renegotiations, per diem rates, and occupancy; (v) fluctuations in our operating results because of, among other things, changes in occupancy levels, competition, contract renegotiations or terminations, increases in costs of operations, fluctuations in interest rates and risks of operations; (vi) the duration of the federal government's denial of entry at the United States southern border to asylum-seekers and anyone crossing the southern border without proper documentation or authority in an effort to contain the spread of COVID-19; (vii) government and staff responses to staff or residents testing positive for COVID-19 within public and private correctional, detention and reentry facilities, including the facilities we operate; (viii) the location and duration of shelter in place orders and other restrictions associated with COVID-19 that disrupt the criminal justice system, along with government policies on prosecutions and newly ordered legal restrictions that affect the number of people placed in correctional, detention, and reentry facilities; (ix) whether revoking our REIT election and our revised capital allocation strategy can be implemented in a cost effective manner that provides the expected benefits, including facilitating our planned debt reduction initiative and planned return of capital to shareholders; (x) our ability to identify and consummate the sale of certain non-core assets at attractive prices; (xi) our ability to successfully identify and consummate future development and acquisition opportunities and our ability to successfully integrate the operations of our completed acquisitions and realize projected returns resulting therefrom; (xii) our ability, following the revocation of our REIT election, to identify and initiate service opportunities that were unavailable under the REIT structure; (xiii) our ability to meet and maintain qualification for taxation as a REIT for the years the Company elected REIT status; and (xiv) the availability of debt and equity financing on terms that are favorable to us, or at all. Other factors that could cause operating and financial results to differ are described in the filings we make from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company takes no responsibility for updating the information contained in this presentation following the date hereof to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date hereof or the occurrence of unanticipated events or for any changes or modifications made to this presentation or the information contained herein by any third-parties, including, but not limited to, any wire or internet services.

CoreCivic Operates at the Intersection of Government and Real Estate

Company Overview

- Diversified government-solutions company with the scale and differentiated expertise to solve the tough challenges that governments face in flexible, cost-effective ways
- LTM September 30, 2020 Revenues and Adj. EBITDA of $1.93 billion and $400 million (20.7% margin), respectively
- Owns and manages nearly 19 million square feet of real estate used by government
- Approximately 60% of privately-owned correctional facilities in the U.S.
- Unprecedented commitment to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting within the corrections industry
- Founded in 1983 and headquartered in Brentwood, Tennessee
- Converting from a REIT to a C-Corp effective as of January 1, 2021, to provide financial flexibility

Provides a broad range of solutions to government partners through three segments

Safety	Properties	Community
CoreCivic's historical core business, addresses the need for correctional facilities, including programming, recreational, courts, and administrative spaces	Leases mission-critical real estate to government tenants to address serious challenges in their criminal justice infrastructure	Completes spectrum of correctional services by providing needed residential reentry facilities and non-residential services primarily to states and localities
EST. 1983	***EST. 2012***	***EST. 2013***

Compelling Investment Opportunity…

Market Leader with Critical Infrastructure in Market with High Entry Barriers	• Largest private owner of real-estate utilized by government agencies • Public overcrowding or lack of facilities drive private market need • Significant cost and time to build new facility
Longstanding Government Relationships with High Renewal Rates	• 35+ year history of government service and relationships • Average retention rate of 94% since 2015[1]
Conservative Balance Sheet with Strong Predictable Cash Flows and Diversified Growth	• Strong and predictable cash flow from large unencumbered asset base • Moderate leverage and strong fixed charge coverage • Diversifying toward growing Properties and Community segments
Proven Management Team with Track Record of Excellence Over Multiple Administrations	• Combined 120+ years experience • Unwavering commitment to rehabilitation and combating recidivism

…That Benefits the Public Good

Prepares Offenders for Successful Reentry Into Society	• Improved conditions ➢ Reduced overcrowding, modern amenities, and improved medical programs ➢ 99.6% average facility ACA Audit Score in 2019 • Focus on rehabilitation and reentry ➢ Supports legislation designed to eliminate discrimination against rehabilitated justice-involved persons ➢ Training and treatment programs
Company's ESG Focus Benefits All Stakeholders	• Serves the needs of government partners, taxpayers and the broader community

1 Refers to Owned / Controlled facilities

Largest Private Owner of Real Estate Utilized by Government Agencies

Manage nearly 19M square feet of real estate used by government

SAFETY

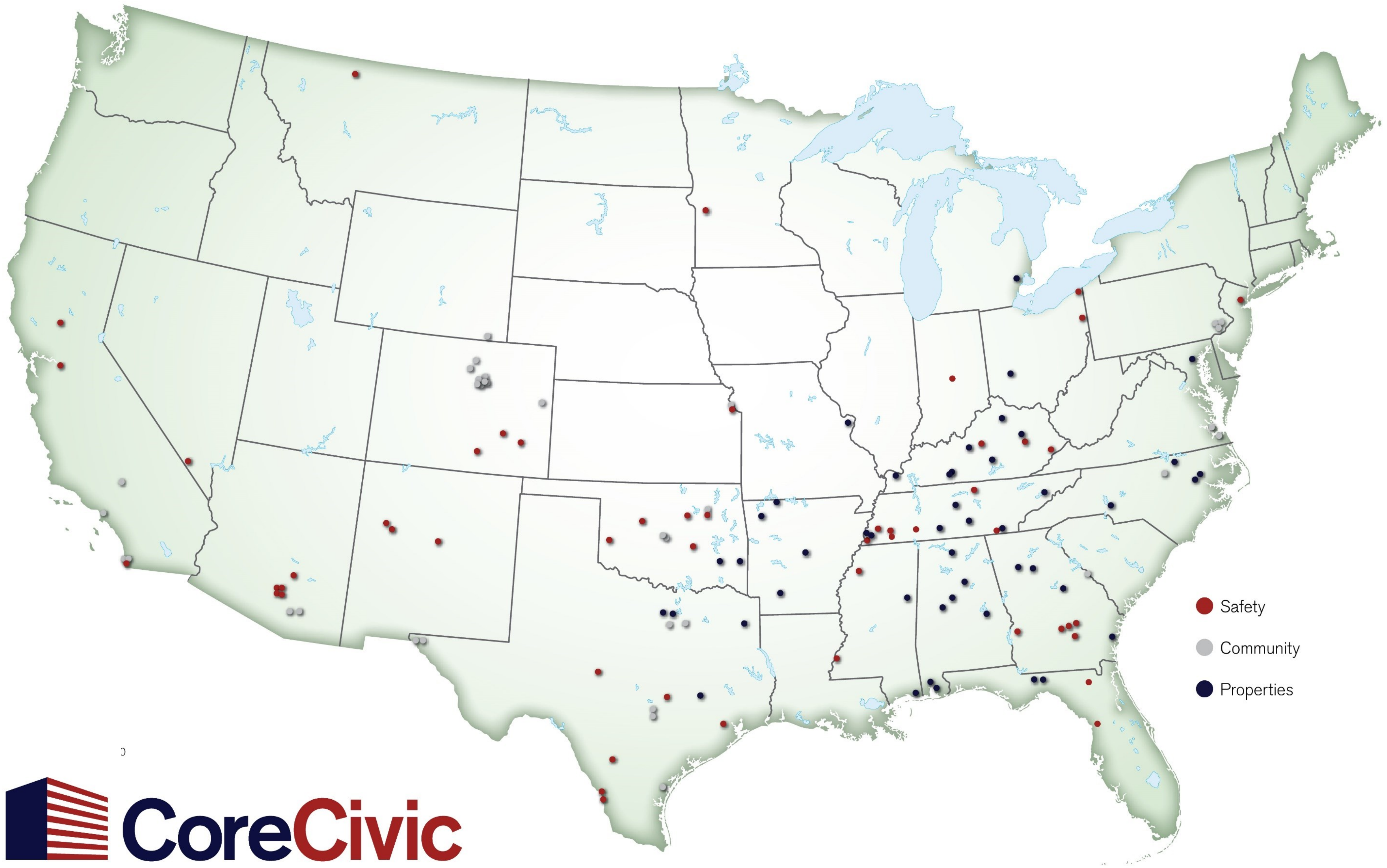
- **83.5%** of NOI for the nine-months ended September 30, 2020
- **14.6M** square feet
- **72,489** correctional/detention beds
- **In 2020**, we have been awarded 3 new Safety contracts, representing nearly **4,000** beds
- **5** remaining idle facilities, including **6,826** beds available for growth opportunities

PROPERTIES

- **13.0%** of NOI for the nine-months ended September 30, 2020
- **3.3M** square feet
- Consists of a combination of corrections/detention, reentry and office real estate leased to government entities
- Actively marketing 46-property portfolio of government-leased office real estate for sale. Expected to generate up to $150 million of net proceeds, after pay down of non-recourse mortgage debt associated with the portfolio

COMMUNITY

- **3.5%** of NOI for the nine-months ended September 30, 2020
- **0.7M** square feet
- **5,233** community corrections beds
- Serves approximately 20,000 individuals on a daily basis through non-residential electronic monitoring and case management services



CoreCivic

CoreCivic's Business Segments are Complementary

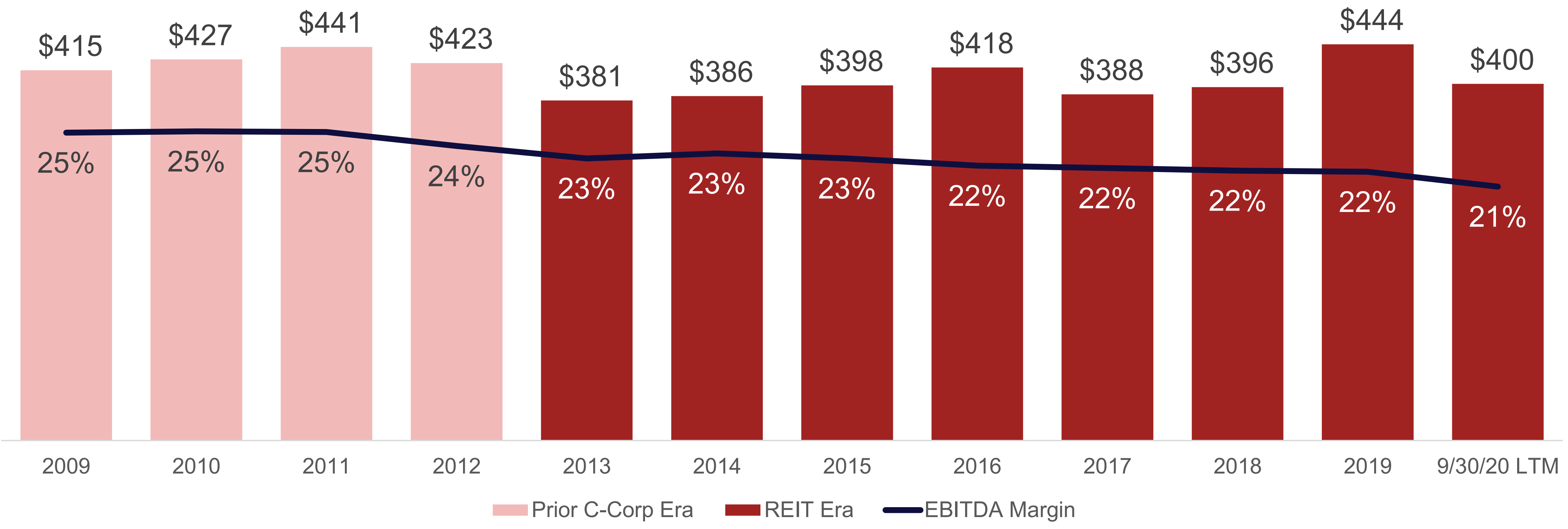
	Safety	Properties	Community
Customers	✓	Government tenants ✓	✓
2020 Business Mix[1] *(% of NOI)*	84%	13%	3%
Industry Trends	Strong fundamental demand from federal and state partners	Government entities require purpose-built facilities and financing flexibility	States and localities place high value on reducing recidivism
Value Proposition	Critical infrastructure without available alternative capacity, flexible solutions tailored to government partners' needs	Facility design, construction and maintenance expertise. More efficient process for developing needed solutions	Broad rehabilitative expertise to deliver customized and flexible program offerings, includes critical infrastructure
Core Competency	Ability to develop unique solutions for government partners		

1 Based on financial results for the nine months ended September 30, 2020

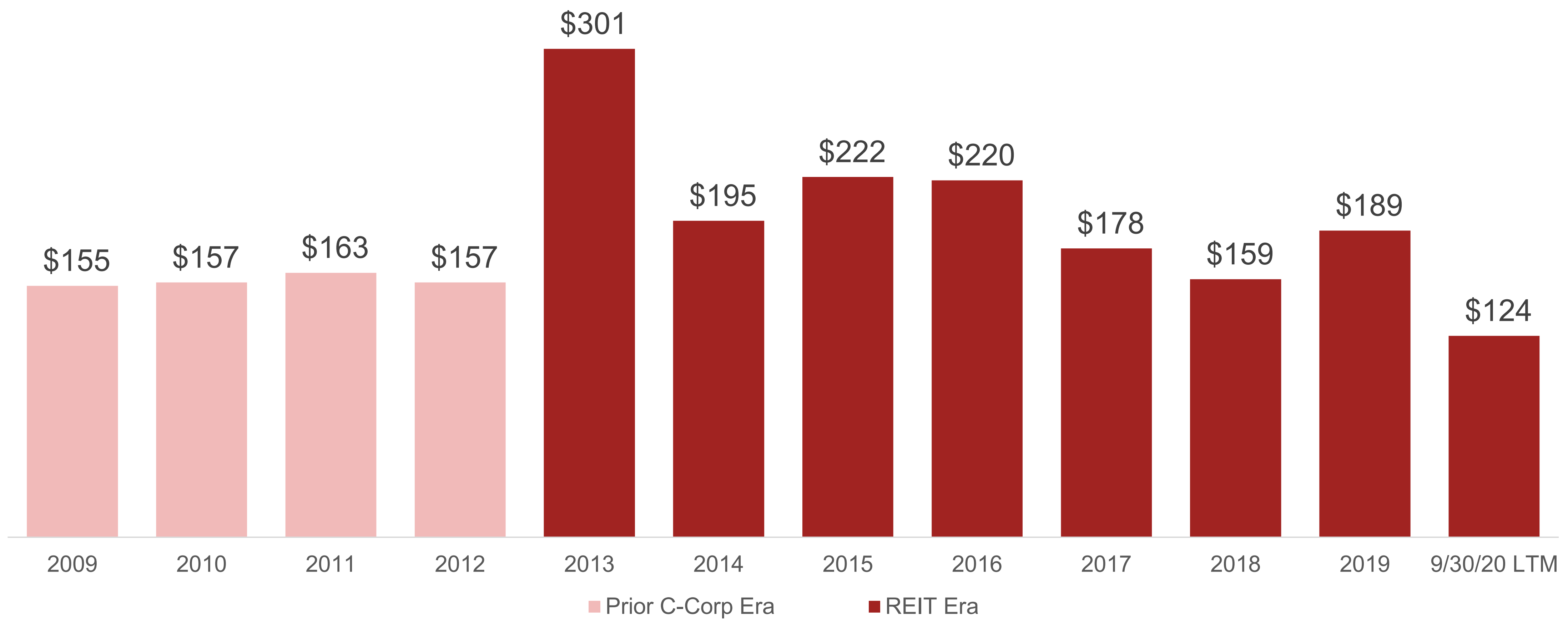
Extensive History of Durable Earnings and Cash Flows

- Long term stable cash flows from government partners due to essential, mission critical infrastructure and valued services
  - 40 year track record of providing government solutions with significant pipeline for growth across the Safety, Properties and Community segments
  - Strong fundamental demand from investment grade federal and state partners; 99% of EBITDA comes from partners rated AA - or better
  - 95% retention rate in long-dated contracts with average tenure of 25 years for top ten customers
- Largest private owner of real estate utilized by government agencies with nearly 19 million square feet of real estate

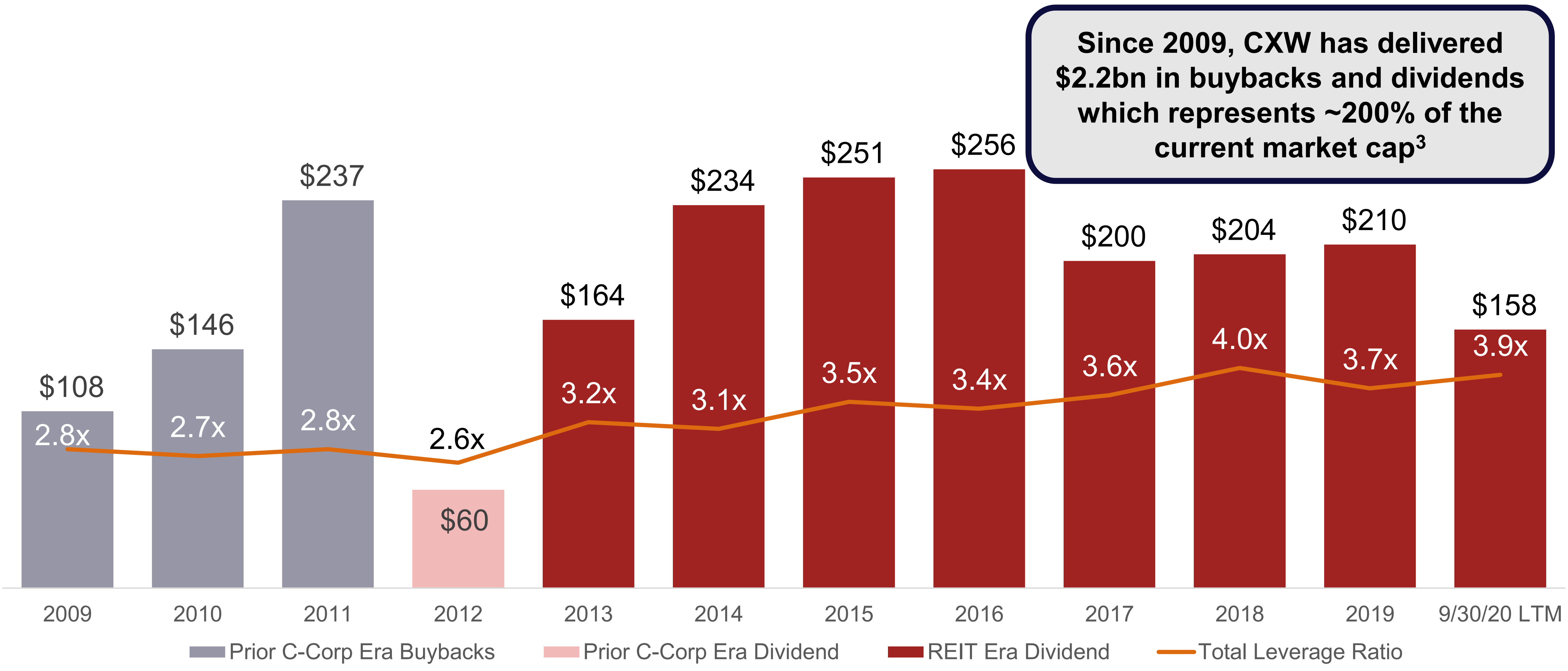
ADJUSTED EBITDA ($MM)[1]



NET INCOME ($MM)[2]



STOCK BUYBACKS, DIVIDENDS AND LEVERAGE ($MM)



Source: Company Management
Note: Total leverage ratio calculated using total net debt excluding non-recourse debt; EBITDA adjusted for unrestricted subsidiaries
1. For reconciliation of the non-GAAP figures, Adjusted EBITDA to Net Income, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, see the Appendix to this presentation
2. 2013 Net Income includes $138mm income tax benefit for reversal of deferred taxes due to REIT conversion
3. Market cap as of 10/24/2020

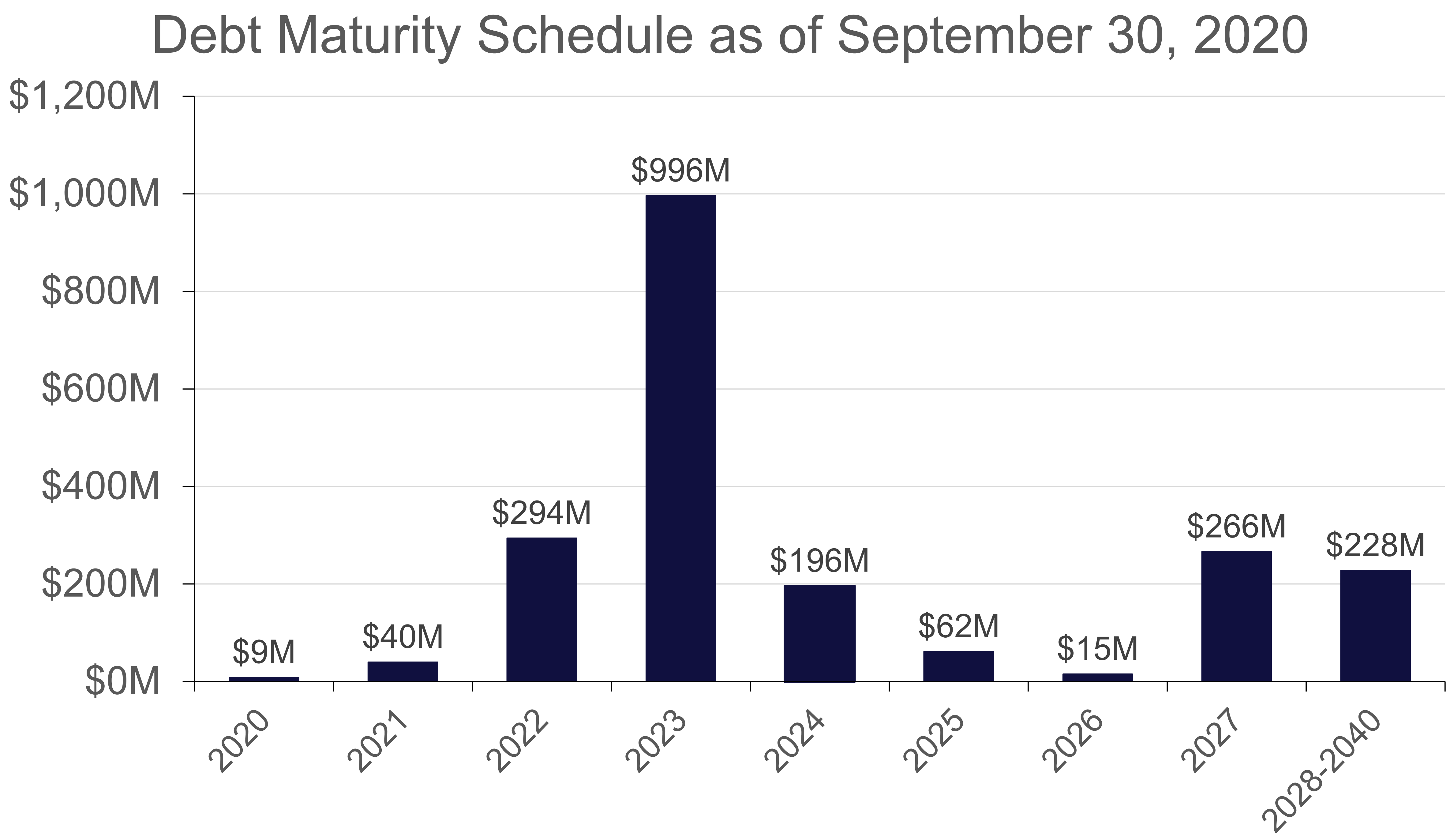
Current Financial Performance

For the quarter ended	September 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Adjusted Diluted EPS	$0.28	$0.33	$0.30	$0.36
Normalized FFO Per Share	$0.52	$0.56	$0.54	$0.59
AFFO Per Share	$0.49	$0.57	$0.58	$0.58
Adjusted EBITDA *(in $MM)*	$94.6MM	$101.1MM	$100.4MM	$103.5MM
Debt Leverage	4.2x	4.2x	4.3x	4.0x
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities *(in $MM)*	$107.2MM	$98.9MM	$75.4MM	$50.3MM

COVID-19 has caused an significant impact to utilization from Immigration and Customs Enforcement, but our earnings and cash flows remain strong

Conservative Balance Sheet to Support Long Term Strategy

- Significant liquidity of approximately $612 million as of September 30, 2020
- Strong cash flow to reduce debt leverage to target of 2.25x to 2.75x net debt-to-adjusted EBITDA



S&P: BB Moody's: Ba1

39.6%	3.9x	3.8x	83%	60%
Net Debt/ Undepreciated Fixed Assets	Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA(1)(2)	Fixed Charge Coverage(1)(2)	Unencumbered Assets	Net Debt to Total Market Capitalization

1. *Based on financial results for the nine months ended September 30, 2020.*
2. *Excludes non-recourse debt and related EBITDA of CoreCivic of Kansas, LLC, SSA-Baltimore, LLC, and Government Real Estate Solutions, LLC, as all are Unrestricted Subsidiaries as defined under the Revolving Credit Facility.*

Market Updates & Recent Developments

CoreCivic

Our Value Proposition to Our Government Partners Remains Strong…

CoreCivic provides tailored solutions to meet the needs of state and federal partners

State Partners

- **Key State Partner Challenges**:
  - Prison over-crowding
  - Aging and insufficient infrastructure
  - Budgetary constraints
- CoreCivic estimates $15 - $20 billon infrastructure pipeline throughout US prison system
- **Kansas:**
  - Constructed a built-to-suit facility for Kansas DOC to replace 150+ year old Lansing Correctional Facility (completed in January 2020)
    - Inmates in the original state-run prisons were suffering from poor conditions, with small cells and no air conditioning
- **Alabama:**
  - Multi-year civil rights investigation by the Justice Department over the conditions in its state-run prison system (182% capacity)
  - For the last 3 years the state legislature has failed to approve a $1 billion plan to construct new correctional facilities. Now, actively pursuing $900 million, 10,000+ bed procurement with private sector financing
- **Wisconsin, Vermont, Idaho, Wyoming, Kentucky, Nebraska:**
  - Exploring private sector solutions to address criminal justice infrastructure needs

Federal Partners

- **Key Federal Partner Challenges**:
  - Limited owned infrastructure
  - Constantly shifting geographic and population needs
  - Appropriate setting for detainees
- **Mission Critical Infrastructure** for ICE and USMS
  - ICE: **~95% of detainee capacity is outsourced**
  - USMS: **~80% of detainee capacity is outsourced**
  - The Company estimates construction of equivalent new government capacity would require Congressional approval and budget of $25+ billion
- **Flexible Capacity** to respond quickly to ever-changing real estate needs
  - Location needs change based on law enforcement priorities and varying trends in different jurisdictions
- **Appropriate Setting** for civil detainees
  - Lack of ICE and USMS infrastructure means most alternatives to private facilities are local jails
    - Local jails often co-mingle ICE or USMS populations with their inmate populations
      - Making many local facilitates unable to meet Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS) for ICE and federal detentions standards for USMS

…And Has Resulted in Many New Contract Wins

New Contract Awards

Date	Details
October 2020	The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) enters into a new contract for residential reentry and home confinement services at our 289-bed Turley Residential Center and 494-bed Oklahoma Reentry Opportunity Center, both in Oklahoma.
September 2020	The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) enters into a new contract for our 1,692-bed Cimarron Correctional Facility in Cushing, Oklahoma. We expect an improvement in facility net operating income at this facility as a result of the new contract, with annual revenues increasing to approximately $30 million at current utilization levels and higher operating margins than the previous facility contract with the State of Oklahoma.
August 2020	The state of Idaho enters into a new contract to house up to 1,200 offenders initially at our 1,896-bed Saguaro Correctional facility in Arizona and other facilities by mutual agreement.
February 2020	The state of Mississippi expands its contract at the Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility to up to 1,000 beds
January 2020	The state of Mississippi enters into a 375-bed emergency contract at our 2,672-bed Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility, which contract was subsequently increased to up to 1,000-beds
December 2019	The Commonwealth of Kentucky enters into a new lease agreement for our 656-bed Southeast Correctional Complex in Kentucky
August 2019	Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) enters into a new contract to house adult detainees at our 2,232-bed Adams County Correctional Center in Mississippi
August 2019	The state of Kansas enters into a new contract to house up to 600 offenders initially at our 1,896-bed Saguaro Correctional Facility in Arizona and other facilities by mutual agreement
May 2019	The USMS enters into a new contract to house offenders at our 1,422-bed Eden Detention Center in Texas
May 2019	ICE enters into a new contract to house adult detainees at our 910-bed Torrance County Detention Facility in New Mexico

These 9 new contracts, awarded or activated in the two years ended September 30, 2020, represent a total of approximately 10,000 beds across 9 CoreCivic facilities

Core Value is in the Real Estate, But Our Business Model is Flexible

We have been responsive to the needs of our government partners and those needs have evolved over our nearly 40 year history

Early Stages

- **Operational Cost Efficiencies** → Private sector operating existing government owned facilities (**Emergence of Managed-Only Model**)
- **Rapid Population Growth** → New government owned facility construction with the private sector providing the operations (**Expansion of Managed-Only Model**)
- **Emerging Federal Needs** → Federal law enforcement agencies had emerging capacity needs (**Emergence of Owned/Managed Model**)

Rapid Growth Phase

- **Rapid Population Growth & Lack of Appropriations for New Capacity** → Our federal and state partners increasingly found it difficult to receive sufficient funding to meet their capacity needs, which led to the private sector delivering a real estate solution (**Growth of Owned/Managed Model**)
- **Continuing Federal Needs** → Federal law enforcement agencies continued to have expanded capacity needs, and they did not have a desire to operate detention facilities (**Growth of Owned/Managed Model**)

Current Market

- **Inmate Population Growth Slows** → Reduction in the need for new facility construction to expand capacity & increasingly competitive market in the Managed-Only business compresses margins **(Exit Managed-Only Model)**
- **Aging Correctional Infrastructure** → Existing stock of government owned correctional facilities have reached the end of their useful life. Appropriations for replacement capacity remains unavailable, but our partners have a desire to maintain government operations (**Emergence of Lease-Only Model**)
- **Existing Capacity** → Privately owned correctional infrastructure provides mission-critical capacity to our government partners (**Continuation of Owned/Managed Model**)
- **Continuing Federal Needs** → Federal law enforcement agencies continue to depend on the real estate provided by the private sector and are not interested in changing their law enforcement mission (**Continuation of Owned/Managed Model**)

Real Estate continues to be the biggest challenge to our government partners due to the high cost of construction, but some partners are interested in government controls of the day-to-day facility operations. This led to the creation of the lease-only model provided in our CoreCivic Properties segment

We have successfully converted multiple facilities from an owned/operated model in our Safety segment to the lease-only model provided in our Properties segment[1]

1 CoreCivic currently leases to states our California City Corrections Center, Southeast Correctional Complex and North Fork Correctional Facility, each of which was previously Company operated.

Our Real Estate is Flexible for Alternative Uses

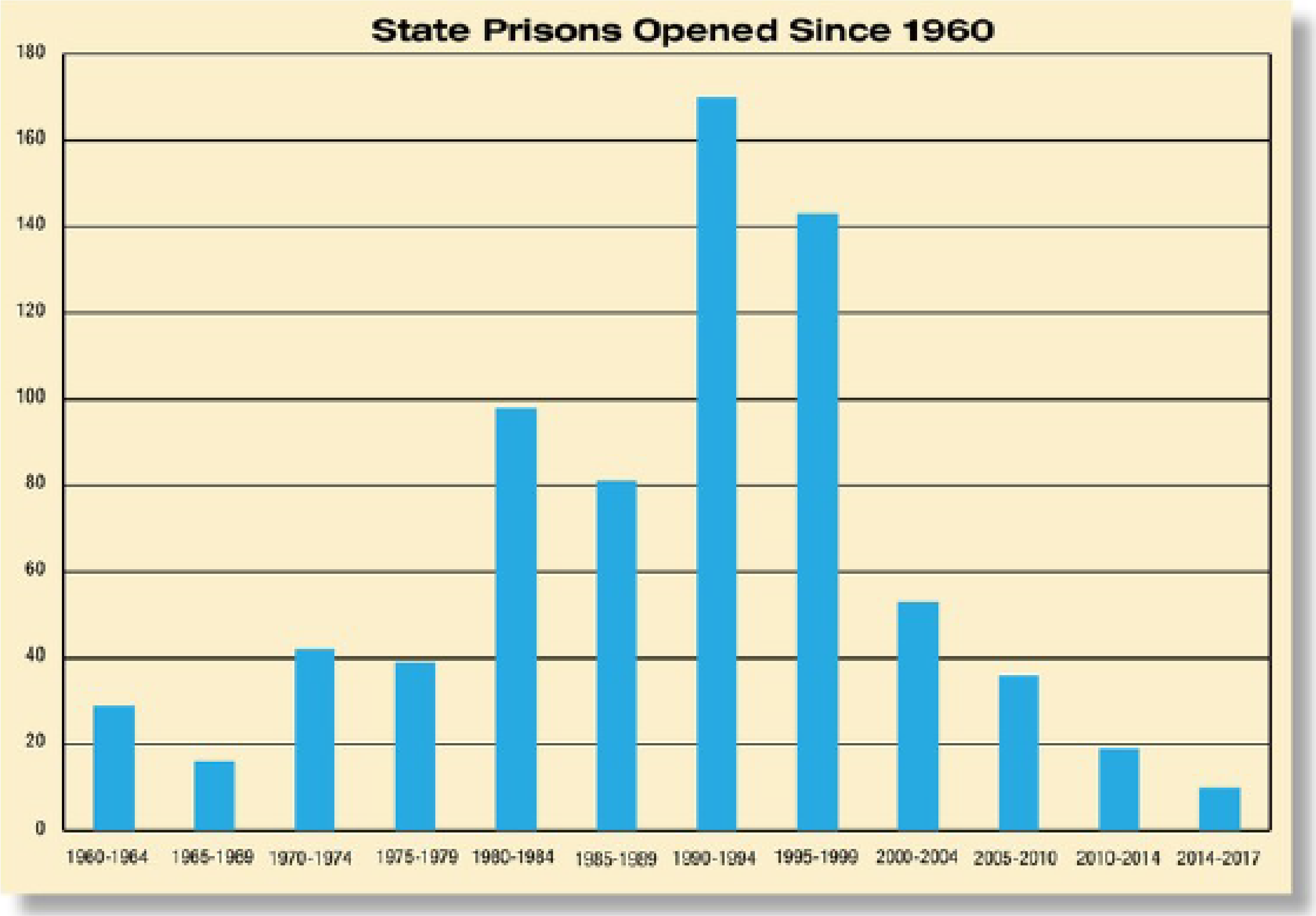
We have a well established recent history of repurposing facilities for alternative government partners:

Facility	Facility Capacity	State	Details
Cimarron Correctional Facility	**1,692 beds**	**Oklahoma**	In August 2020, the State of Oklahoma ended their contract due to budget shortfalls. The facility transitioned to a new contract with the USMS in September 2020.
Adams County Correctional Center	**2,232 beds**	**Mississippi**	In August 2019, the BOP ended their contract due to a competitive rebid process. The facility transitioned to a new contract with ICE the same month.
Eden Detention Center	**1,422 beds**	**Texas**	In April 2017, the BOP ended their contract due to declining capacity needs and the facility was idled. The facility was reactivated in June 2019 under a new USMS contract.
La Palma Correctional Center	**3,060 beds**	**Arizona**	In June 2018, the State of California ended their contract due to declining capacity needs. The facility transitioned to a new contract with ICE in July 2018.
Cibola County Corrections Center	**1,129 beds**	**New Mexico**	In August 2018, the BOP ended their contract due to declining capacity needs. The facility transitioned to a new contract with ICE in September 2018.
Torrance County Detention Facility	**910 beds**	**New Mexico**	In October 2017, we elected to end our contract with the USMS to optimize utilization at other facilities. The facility was reactivated in May 2019 under a new ICE contract.
Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility	**2,672 beds**	**Mississippi**	In June 2018, the State of California ended their contract due to declining capacity needs. The facility transitioned to a series of new contracts with federal, state and local partners. Today the facility cares for individuals from USMS, Vermont, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tallahatchie County.
North Fork Correctional Facility	**2,400 beds**	**Oklahoma**	In November 2015, the State of California ended their contract due to declining capacity needs. In July 2016, the State of Oklahoma entered into a lease agreement for the facility. The facility has served nine different state partners over its operating history: California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Oklahoma, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The flexibility of our real estate assets to quickly be repurposed to serve other government partners reflects the serious corrections infrastructure challenge facing the country's corrections systems

America's Prisons: The Aging Infrastructure Crisis

"There are almost 500 prisons nation wide built between 1980 and 2000 that need major upgrades, repurposing, or replacement…With the prison infrastructure challenges at an all-time high, we may be entering the next prison building boom, as states are being forced to replace their older prisons."



- The majority of America's inmates are housed in facilities that are 25 to 40 years old
- Public prison facilities will typically need to replace major components of infrastructure around the 20 year mark
- As a result of delayed/deferred maintenance capital spending, many states are now facing the expensive consequences of this neglect

Source: Correctional News, March/April 2018 Publication

Potential Growth Channels & Opportunities

Multiple opportunities in the market to drive future growth, many of which can be realized due to our recent decision to convert to a taxable C-Corp, allowing CoreCivic to fund future growth initiatives with internally generated cash flows

1

Properties Segment

- Design, construct, build, finance criminal justice properties for lease to government entities
  - Easy, low-cost alternative for federal, state and municipal governments to modernize outdated infrastructure
  - Favorable financing readily available for a wide range of development opportunities
- Current market opportunity with the state of Alabama, which could result in $500+ million investment

2

Correctional Services

- Meet increasing partner needs for healthcare services critical to the well-being of residents and inmates, including chronic care management and mental health and substance abuse services
- Expand electronic monitoring services that partners view as an incarceration alternative for low risk populations and as a tool to reduce overcrowding
- Currently have 6,826 beds available in idle Safety facilities to respond to emerging partner needs

3

Recycling of Capital

- Sale of non-core properties to provide capital for increased investment in higher-returning opportunities
  - Opportunity to capitalize on significant valuation arbitrage and produce cash for alternative uses – Estimate up to $150 million in net proceeds after debt reduction from current GSA-leased portfolio
- CoreCivic estimates $15 - $20 billon infrastructure pipeline throughout the US prison system

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 global pandemic has had a significant impact on our day-to-day operations. We provide on our website weekly updates to allow stakeholders to see how we are managing the crisis while supporting our employees, communities, and those in our care.

Our financial performance has also been impacted due to lower occupancy levels in our facilities, particularly in utilization by ICE

- CoreCivic's daily ICE population as of December 31, 2019 was 10,500 compared with 4,700 as of September 30, 2020

The outsized impact to ICE has been the result of public health related actions taken by the federal government since the onset of the pandemic

- March 23, 2020: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced it reached an agreement with Canada and Mexico to limit all non-essential travel across borders
  - ➢ This order included that DHS will no longer detain illegal immigrants in holding facilities, like those provided by CoreCivic, and will immediately return the individuals to the country from which they entered
- The order has continued to be extended in 30 day increments since its announcement

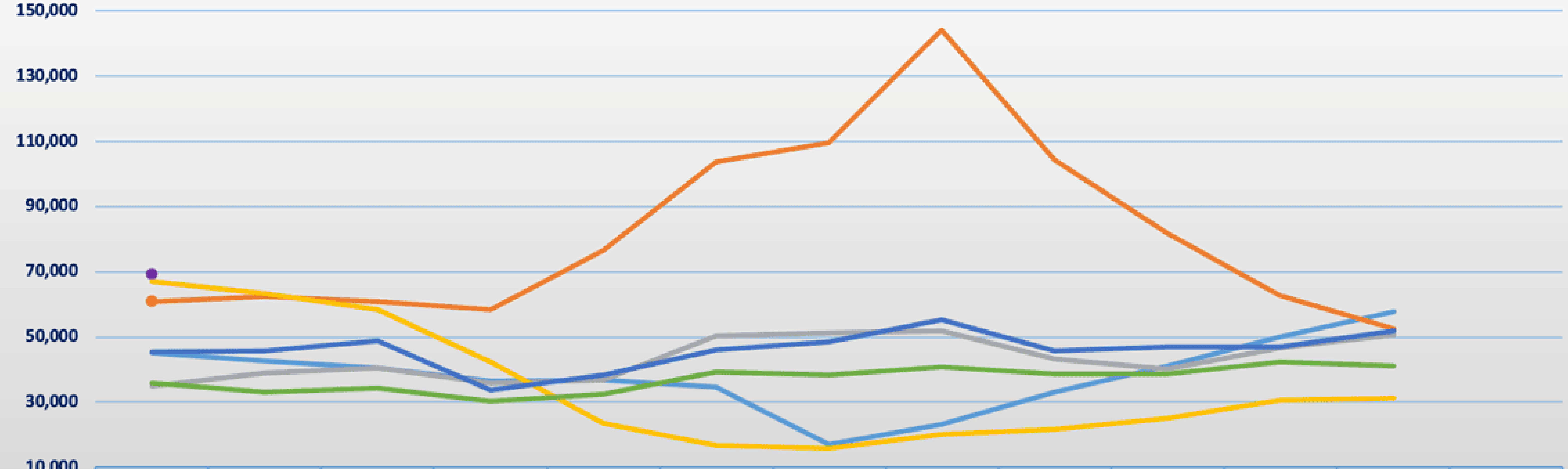
The emergence of multiple viable COVID-19 vaccines is expected to accelerate the reopening of our international borders, but it is still unclear how the distribution of the vaccines will be prioritized

Southwest Border Apprehensions Remain Elevated

- Even though the international borders are effectively shutdown to non-essential travel, apprehension rates along our Southwest border remains elevated

- Any lifting of restrictions on non-essential travel is expected to drive up activity at the border

CBP Southwest Border Total Apprehensions / Inadmissibles

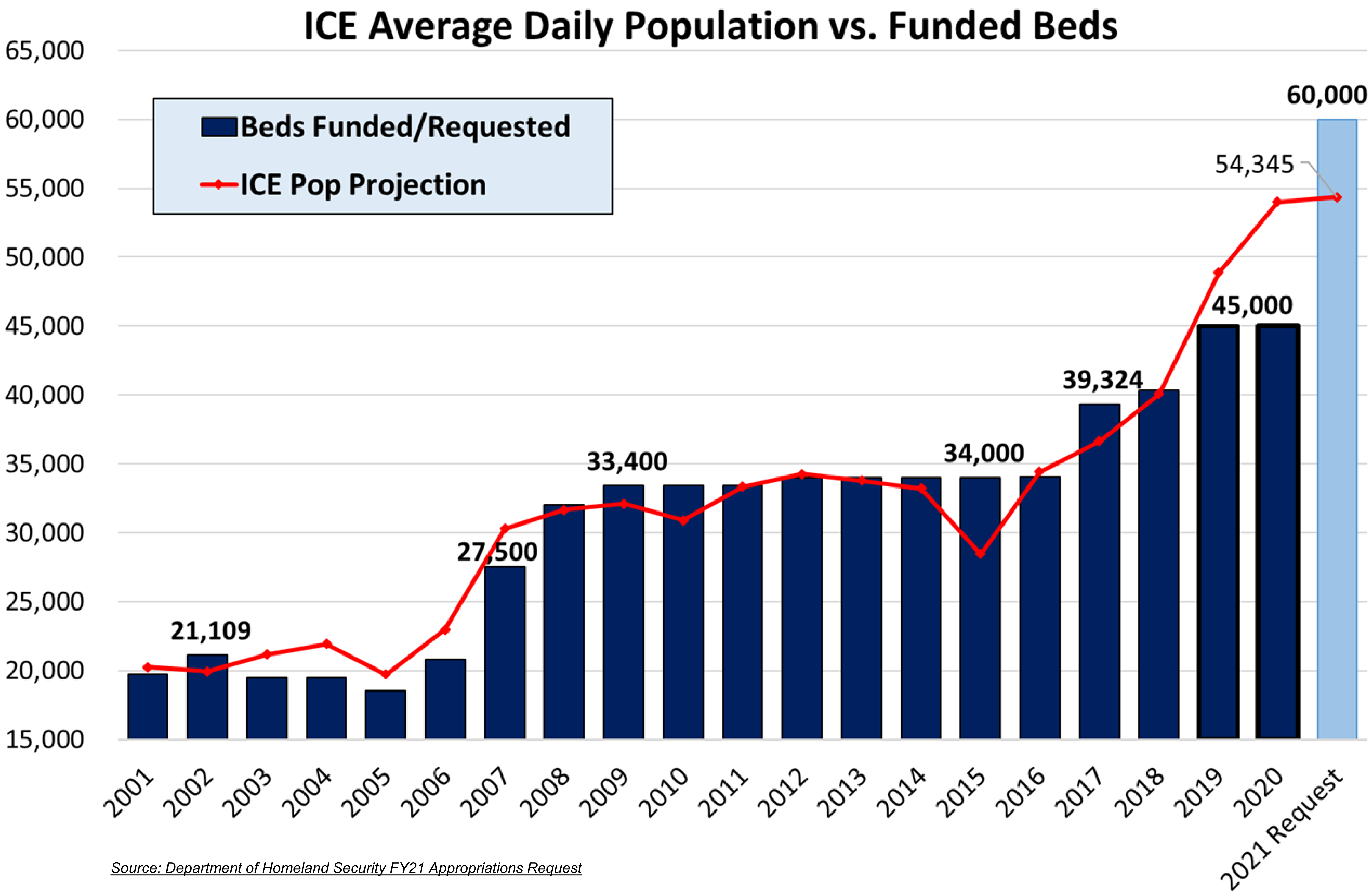


	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	Total
FY21	69,237												
FY20	45,139	42,643	40,565	36,585	36,687	34,460	17,106	23,237	33,049	40,929	50,014	57,674	458,088
FY19	60,781	62,469	60,794	58,317	76,545	103,731	109,415	144,116	104,311	81,777	62,707	52,546	977,509
FY18	34,871	39,051	40,519	35,905	36,751	50,347	51,168	51,862	43,180	40,149	46,719	50,568	521,090
FY17	66,842	63,218	58,379	42,359	23,557	16,794	15,798	19,966	21,673	25,069	30,582	31,280	415,517
FY16	45,516	45,755	48,742	33,657	38,311	46,118	48,511	55,386	45,671	46,909	46,909	51,893	553,378
FY15	35,903	33,032	34,243	30,180	32,550	39,162	38,296	40,683	38,619	38,611	42,415	41,165	444,859

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection – Southwest Border Migration

Historically Stable to Growing Needs from ICE

- ICE has experienced stable to growing capacity needs for the last two decades
- ICE does not own their detention capacity nor do they operate detention facilities
- Funding levels for ICE, approved by Congress, increased during the terms of each of the last three presidential administrations

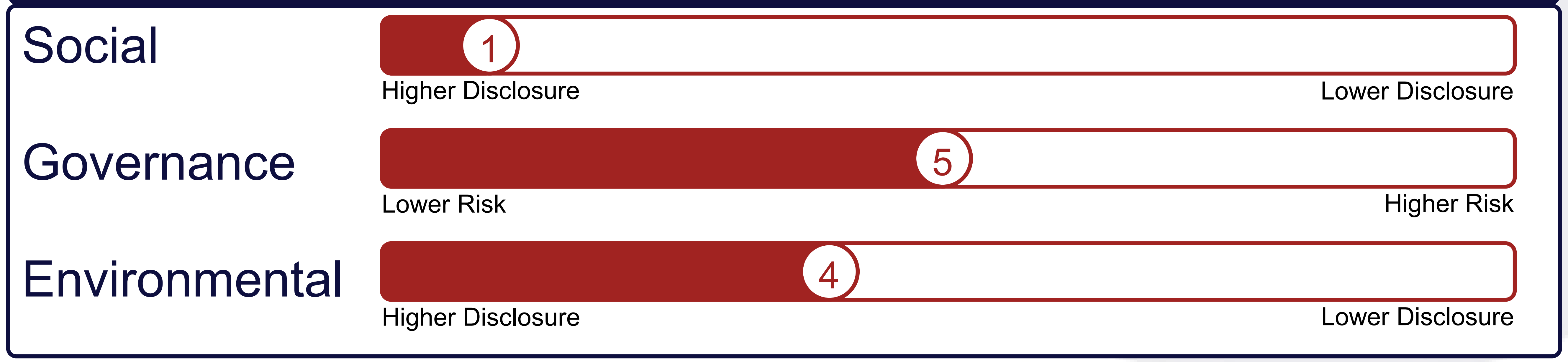


Source: Department of Homeland Security FY21 Appropriations Request

Unprecedented Commitment to ESG within the Corrections Industry

- CoreCivic released the Company's second Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) report in May 2020, demonstrating our continued commitment to transparency and accountability and providing more robust disclosures to show how we better the public good every day
- The report details how the company is helping to tackle the national crisis of recidivism and provides quantified evidence of progress being made toward company-wide reentry goals
- The Company actively supports policies aimed to improve the opportunities available to its residents upon reentry
  - ➢ **Ban the Box (a.k.a. "fair-chance") legislation** designed to eliminate hiring practices that discriminate against rehabilitated justice-involved persons
  - ➢ **Pell Grant restoration, Voting rights restoration, Licensure reform policies** to improve reentry opportunities for formerly incarcerated individuals
- **Go Further** is an evidence-based process that unites our staff and those planning for reentry to produce successful outcomes
  - After careful assessment, a life plan is developed to address potential barriers to reentry such as educational needs and substance use disorders
- Initial primary focus was on social-related metrics and increased transparency
  - Market perception already experiencing positive impact:

ISS Corporate Solutions Quality Score – December 2020[1]



Note: To view CoreCivic's ESG Report click here: https://www.corecivic.com/hubfs/_files/2019-ESG%20Report.pdf

(1) Source: ISS Corporate Solutions

Company's ESG Focus Benefits All Stakeholders

Holistic Approach Toward Preparing Inmates for Successful Reentry…

More Humane Conditions

- Reduced Overcrowding
- Modern Real Estate Amenities
- Improved Medical Programs
- Facilities and Open Spaces
- Better Security

99.6%: Average Facility ACA Audit Score

Focus on Rehabilitation & Reentry

- Ban the Box
- Education & Vocational Training
- Treatment and Behavioral Programs
- Victim Impact Programs
- Chaplaincy and Religious Services

Evidence Based Programs with Measurable Goals

…While Serving the Needs of Broader Stakeholders

Government Partners

- Facilities appropriate for inmates / detainees
- Adapts quickly to shifting population and geographic needs
- Built-to-Suit capabilities

Taxpayers

- Long run cost savings: **12%- 58%**[(1)]
- New construction:
  - **25%**[(1)] cost savings
  - **~40%**[(1)] time reduction

Community

- Partner to 500+ small businesses
- CoreCivic Foundation provides cash contribution and service hours to numerous charitable organizations focused on building strong communities

(1) *The Independent Institute, "Prison Break: A New Approach to Public Cost and Safety," June 2014.*

CoreCivic's Quality Assurance and Government Oversight

CoreCivic facilities' operations are subject to significant oversight and accountability measures, both internally and externally. Many of CoreCivic's government partners maintain full-time, on-site monitors to promote transparency and ease of communication. CoreCivic is subject to routine oversight and performance requirements based on a combination of rigorous contract, accreditation and government-established performance standards.

Our management approach is overseen by the vice president, Quality Assurance (QA) who provides regular reporting to senior management and the board of directors. The staff dedicated to quality assurance at our corporate headquarters and embedded throughout our facilities maintain polices and procedures to manage compliance with a broad range of contractual and regulatory requirements.

KEY AUDIT AREAS

- Physical Environment
- Sexual Abuse Prevention Program
- Community and Family Participation
- Facility Personnel
- Work Programs
- Use of Force
- Resident Safety
- Resident Programs
- Health Care
- Legal and Religious Rights
- Food Service
- Discipline and Restrictive Housing

Over 1,000 on-site contract monitors and government partner employees have continuous oversight of our facilities to help ensure compliance

CoreCivic's Quality Assurance and Government Oversight

CoreCivic facilities also are subject to a range of other audit and inspection processes, based on facility mission, location and contractual and regulatory requirements:

- CoreCivic Safety facilities that maintain American Correctional Association ("ACA") accreditation undergo audits by independent auditors trained and assigned by the ACA on a three-year cycle. ACA audits review all facets of correctional operations, including inmate/resident health care.
- All CoreCivic Safety and Community facilities are subject to auditing on a three-year cycle for compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act ("PREA").
- Some CoreCivic Safety facilities require accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care ("NCCHC"), an independent organization that reviews health care operations in correctional environments.
- CoreCivic facilities with federal populations are periodically audited by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs ("OFCCP") of the United States Department of Labor.
- CoreCivic facilities are subject to inspections related to state and local requirements in areas such as fire safety and food service.
- Several CoreCivic facilities are subject to inspection in connection with oversight of our government partner agencies by other, independent government agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Inspector General (BOP and USMS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (ICE), DHS Office of Detention Oversight, and DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.
- CoreCivic employees have access to government inspectors general and similar offices for purposes of reporting fraud, waste and other forms of misconduct in connection with government contracts, and such offices typically have authority, by law or by contract, to investigate our operations and the conduct of our employees and agents.

Operational Transparency Through Multiple Levels of Oversight

Quality Assurance Audit
The quality assurance division, independent from operations, audits each Safety facility annually on an unannounced basis using specifically tailored audit instruments designed to assess compliance with partner expectations and contract requirements.

Hotlines
Residents, employees, and visitors have access to 24/7 hotlines to report any concerns or allegations of misconduct, including: inmate concerns hotline, CoreCivic ethics line, national sexual assault hotline and various agency Office of Inspector General hotlines.

On-Site Contract Monitors
Many of our facilities have government agency employees physically on-site to provide daily oversight and monitoring of facility operations.

Accrediting Organizations
The American Correctional Association and National Commission on Correctional Health Care conduct audits as independent accrediting organizations.

Public Tours and Visits
Our facilities are frequented by members of the public, including: residents' family and friends, community volunteers, journalists, attorneys, elected officials, NGOs and other interested parties.

CoreCivic

Non-Correctional Certifications and Related Inspections
Our facilities are inspected by relevant officials, including: food safety, fire safety, occupational safety and public health.

PREA Audits
Independent, certified PREA auditors conduct audits to ensure compliance with sexual abuse prevention requirements.

Regular Reporting
Depending on government agency areas of interest, CoreCivic facilities regularly report on a range of topics from serious incident occurrences to personnel changes.

Independent Government Agency Oversight Audits
Government agencies partnering with CoreCivic are subject to independent review of their oversight efforts, including: the Office of Inspector General for federal departments and various state agency oversight divisions.

Government Agency Audits
Government agencies often require CoreCivic to apply their preferred set of operational standards. CoreCivic is audited against these standards by the agency, including ICE PBNDS, USMS FPBDS, BOP inspection tool and various state audit tools.

2019 Quality Assurance & Government Oversight Highlights

Quality Assurance Highlights 2019		
17 ACA new or re-accreditations awarded	**99.7%** Average ACA audit score	**373** Number of government partner audits
43 Number of Quality Assurance audits	**1,127** Average number of audit indicators reviewed per annual QA audit and corporate review	**70** Staff dedicated to Quality Assurance

For additional information on CoreCivic's Quality Assurance program and the robust government oversight at our facilities, please review our latest Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reports:

https://www.corecivic.com/esg-report

Highly Qualified, Proven Management Team

Damon T. Hininger

President and Chief Executive Officer

- 25+ years of corrections experience
- Began at CoreCivic in 1992 as Correctional Officer
- Active in community: United Way, Nashville Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts

David Garfinkle

EVP and Chief Financial Officer

- Began at CoreCivic in 2001
- Former experience in REITs, public accounting and holds CPA certification
- Active in community: Junior Achievement of Middle Tennessee-Finance & Executive Committees, St. Matthew Church lector

Tony Grande

EVP and Chief Development Officer

- Began at CoreCivic in 2003
- Assists in finding solutions to tough government challenges
- Formerly served as Tennessee's Commissioner of Economic and Community Development

Patrick Swindle

EVP and Chief Corrections Officer

- Began at CoreCivic in 2007
- Prior experience in sell-side equity research and finance department at CoreCivic

Lucibeth Mayberry

EVP, Real Estate

- Began at CoreCivic in 2003
- Responsible for the full range of real-estate services, including acquisitions, design & construction, and maintenance
- Prior experience in legal and business development

David Churchill

EVP and Chief Human Resources Officer

- Began at CoreCivic in 2012
- Has over 30 years of experience in human recourses, talent management, and organizational development.

Cole Carter

EVP and General Counsel

- Began at CoreCivic in 1992 as Academic Instructor
- President of CoreCivic Cares Fund
- Juris Doctor – Nashville School of Law

Variety of experience and unwavering commitment to rehabilitation and combating recidivism

Diverse Board of Directors with Relevant Expertise

Mark A. Emkes
- Chairman of the Board
- Former Executive, Bridgestone
- Joined: 2014

Donna M. Alvarado
- Founder and President, Aguila International
- Joined: 2003

Robert J. Dennis
- Former Chairman and CEO, Genesco
- Joined: 2013

Damon T. Hininger
- President and CEO, CoreCivic
- Joined: 2009

Stacia Hylton
- Principal, LS Advisory
- Former Director, US Marshals
- Joined: 2016

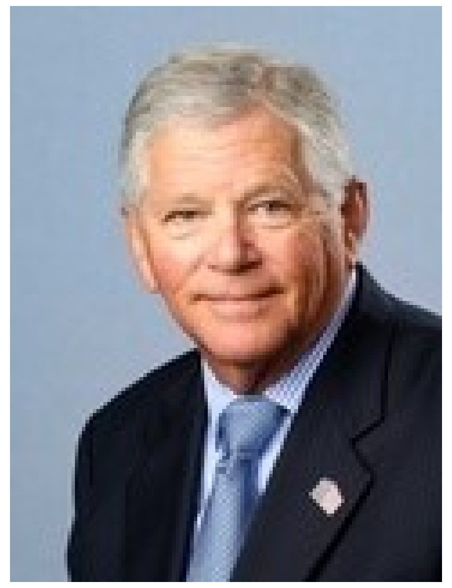
Harley G. Lappin
- Previous EVP, CoreCivic
- Former Director, Federal BOP
- Joined: 2018

Anne L. Mariucci
- Career in real estate
- Former President, Del Webb Corp.
- Joined: 2011

Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
- Partner, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
- Joined: 2002

Devin I. Murphy
- President, Phillips Edison & Company
- Joined: 2018

Charles L. Overby
- Former CEO, Freedom Forum
- Joined: 2001



John R. Prann, Jr.
- Former CEO, Katy Industries
- Joined: 2000

Experience in executive leadership, real estate, rehabilitation, corrections, media, legal, government affairs, and technology

Appendix

Reconciliation to Adjusted Diluted EPS

($ in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2019
Net income attributable to common stockholders	$26,717	$22,186	$32,057	$41,974	$48,994
Non-controlling interest	-	-	1,181	-	-
Diluted net income attributable to common stockholders	**$26,717**	**$22,186**	**$33,238**	**$41,974**	**$48,994**
Special Items:					
Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions	-	-	-	602	-
Expenses associated with mergers and acquisitions	-	-	338	175	83
Expenses associated with COVID-19	2,820	8,165	-	-	-
Expenses associated with changes in corporate structure	4,698	347	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense on Kansas lease structure	-	-	3,085	-	-
Start-up expenses	-	-	-	-	6,793
Contingent consideration for acquisitions of businesses	620	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of real estate assets, net of taxes	(1,570)	(2,818)	-	-	-
Asset impairments	805	11,717	536	-	-
Adjusted net income	**$67,841**	**$39,597**	**$37,197**	**$42,751**	**$55,870**
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	119,632	119,630	119,336	119,096	119,096
Effect of dilutive securities:					
Stock options	-	-	-	-	3
Restricted stock-based awards	6	2	47	144	90
Non-controlling interest – operating partnership units	1,342	1,342	1,342	-	-
Weighted average shares and assumed conversions – diluted	120,980	120,974	120,725	119,240	119,189
Adjusted Earnings Per Basic Share	**$0.28**	**$0.33**	**$0.30**	**$0.35**	**$0.47**
Adjusted Earnings Per Diluted Share	**$0.28**	**$0.33**	**$0.30**	**$0.36**	**$0.47**

Calculation of FFO, Normalized FFO and AFFO

	For the Three Months Ended				
($ in thousands, except per share amounts)	**September 30, 2020**	**June 30, 2020**	**March 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**	**September 30, 2020**
Net income attributable to common stockholders	$26,717	$22,186	$33,238	$41,974	$48,994
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	28,249	28,244	28,106	27,036	27,264
Impairment of real estate assets	-	9,750	405	-	-
Gain on sale of real estate assets, net of taxes	(1,570)	(2,818)	-	-	-
Funds From Operations	**$53,396**	**$57,362**	**$61,749**	**$69,010**	**$76,258**
Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions	-	-	-	602	-
Expenses associated with mergers and acquisitions	-	-	338	175	83
Contingent consideration for acquisitions of businesses	620	-	-	-	-
Expenses associated with COVID-19	2,820	8,165	-	-	-
Expenses associated with changes in corporate tax structure	4,698	347	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense on Kansas lease structure	-	-	3,085	-	-
Start-up expenses	-	-	-	-	6,793
Goodwill and other impairments	805	1,967	131	-	-
Normalized Funds From Operations	**$62,339**	**$67,841**	**$65,303**	**$69,787**	**$83,134**
Maintenance capital expenditures on real estate assets	(9,785)	(5,691)	(2,619)	(7,814)	(7,250)
Stock-based compensation	4,082	4,319	4,610	4,552	4,647
Amortization of debt costs	1,396	1,384	1,356	785	854
Other non-cash revenue and expenses	1,241	1,469	1,657	1,648	1,631
Adjusted Funds From Operations	**$59,273**	**$69,322**	**$70,307**	**$68,958**	**$83,016**
Funds from operations per diluted share	$0.44	$0.47	$0.51	$0.58	$0.64
Normalized funds from operations per diluted share	$0.52	$0.56	$0.54	$0.59	$0.70
Adjusted funds from operations per diluted share	$0.49	$0.57	$0.58	$0.58	$0.70

Calculation of NOI

($ in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2020	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2019	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019
Revenue				
Safety	**$ 420,032**	$ 457,817	**$ 1,281,914**	$ 1,332,545
Community	**24,067**	30,848	**80,670**	92,120
Properties	**24,134**	19,828	**69,296**	58,083
Other	**33**	29	**128**	132
Total revenues	**$ 468,266**	$ 508,522	**$ 1,432,008**	$ 1,482,880
Operating Expenses				
Safety	**$ 319,335**	$ 338,116	**$ 973,811**	$ 971,706
Community	**21,095**	24,168	**67,745**	70,750
Properties	**7,411**	6,230	**21,271**	17,377
Other	**86**	221	**342**	413
Total operating expenses	**$ 347,927**	$ 368,735	**$ 1,063,169**	$ 1,060,246
Net Operating Income				
Safety	**$ 100,697**	$ 119,701	**$ 308,103**	$ 360,839
Community	**2,972**	6,680	**12,925**	21,370
Properties	**16,723**	13,598	**48,025**	40,706
Other	**(53)**	(192)	**(214)**	(281)
Total Net Operating Income	**$ 120,339**	$ 139,787	**$ 368,839**	$ 422,634
Net income	**$ 26,717**	$ 48,994	**$ 82,141**	$ 146,912
Income tax expense	**369**	1,486	**3,183**	5,942
Other (income) expense	**(2,113)**	(360)	**(5,633)**	(614)
Interest expense, net	**20,193**	20,975	**63,727**	63,073
General and administrative	**35,883**	32,038	**97,307**	94,847
Depreciation and amortization	**37,865**	36,654	**114,436**	107,768
Contingent consideration for acquisition of businesses	**620**	-	**620**	-
Asset impairments	**805**	-	**13,058**	4,706
Total Net Operating Income	**$ 120,339**	$ 139,787	**$ 368,839**	$ 422,634

Calculation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

($ in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2020	Three Months Ended September 30, 2019	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2020
Net income	$26,717	$48,994	$82,141	$146,912	$188,886	$124,115
Interest expense	22,809	21,402	71,237	64,628	86,661	93,270
Depreciation and amortization	37,865	36,654	114,436	107,768	144,572	151,240
Income tax expense	369	1,486	3,183	5,942	7,839	5,080
EBITDA	**$87,760**	**$108,536**	**$270,997**	**$325,250**	**$427,958**	**$373,705**
Expenses associated with debt refinancing transactions	-	-	-	-	602	602
Expenses associated with mergers and acquisitions	-	83	338	957	1,132	513
Expenses associated with COVID-19	2,820	-	10,985	-	-	10,985
Expenses associated with changes in corporate tax structure	4,698	-	5,045	-	-	5,045
Contingent consideration for acquisitions of businesses	620	-	620	-	-	620
Start-up expenses	-	6,793	-	9,480	9,480	-
Gain on sale of real estate assets	(2,102)	-	(4,920)	-	-	(4,920)
Asset impairments	805	-	13,058	4,706	4,706	13,058
Adjusted EBITDA	**$94,601**	**$115,412**	**$296,123**	**$340,393**	**$443,878**	**$399,608**
EBITDA from unrestricted subsidiaries	(8,092)	(3,706)	(15,709)	(10,720)	(14,407)	(19,396)
Restricted Adjusted EBITDA	**$86,509**	**$111,706**	**$280,414**	**$329,673**	**$429,471**	**$380,212**

Note: Reconciliations for prior periods, which are not reconciled to this presentation, can be found on the Company's website