

TRINITY SERVICES
GROUP, INC.



Cumberland County Sheriff's Department
Attn: Major Timothy Kortes
50 County Way
Portland, Maine 04102

November 14, 2023

RE: Food Service Agreement

Dear Major Kortes:

It continues to be an honor and a privilege to provide inmate food services at the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department. As you are aware the contract renewal date of December 2022 is approaching. The most recent data shows an increase of 6%. Trinity will also continue that any milk purchased above and beyond the required amount on the menu be reimbursed at cost during lockdowns etc...

If this meets with your approval, please indicate such by signing below. Of course, please let me know if you have any questions.

Trinity sincerely appreciates the opportunity to serve the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department. Thank you for your business. We will always strive to exceed our client's expectations and I urge you to call me if you ever have any questions or concerns regarding the food services we provide.

Very truly yours,

Frank Tracey
District Manager
(774) 242-1584

Frank.Tracey@TrinityServicesGroup.com

Approved:

By: _____

Date: _____



TRINITY SERVICES
GROUP, INC.

Trinity Services Group

Cumberland County

Scale Pricing

12/15/23 thru 12/14/24

Inmate Population Sliding Scale

| FROM | | TO | PRICE |
|------|---|----------|---------|
| 185 | - | 204 | \$2.114 |
| 205 | - | 224 | \$2.009 |
| 225 | - | 244 | \$1.921 |
| 245 | - | 264 | \$1.849 |
| 265 | - | 284 | \$1.790 |
| 285 | - | 304 | \$1.735 |
| 305 | - | 324 | \$1.690 |
| 325 | - | 344 | \$1.650 |
| 345 | - | 364 | \$1.615 |
| 365 | - | 384 | \$1.582 |
| 385 | - | 404 | \$1.565 |
| 405 | - | 424 | \$1.544 |
| 425 | - | 444 | \$1.538 |
| 445 | - | 464 | \$1.529 |
| 465 | - | 484 | \$1.526 |
| 485 | - | 504 | \$1.477 |
| 505 | - | 524 | \$1.463 |
| 525 | - | 544 | \$1.457 |
| 545 | - | 564 | \$1.454 |
| 565 | - | 584 | \$1.447 |
| 585 | - | And over | \$1.444 |

| Expenditure category | Twelve Month | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| | Relative importance | Unadjusted percent change | Unadjusted effect on All | Standard error, median price change(2) | Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3) | |
| | Aug. 2023 | Sep. 2022-Sep. 2023 | Items Sep. 2022-Sep. 2023(1) | | Date | Percent change |
| Other foods | 1.782 | 4.0 | 0.071 | 0.49 | L-Jul. 2023 | 4.7 |
| Soups | 0.108 | -0.9 | -0.001 | 2.49 | S-Apr. 2021 | -1.1 |
| Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods | 0.271 | 2.9 | 0.008 | 1.18 | L-Jul. 2023 | 3.9 |
| Snacks | 0.374 | 4.1 | 0.015 | 1.08 | L-Jun. 2023 | 4.4 |
| Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces | 0.361 | 5.3 | 0.019 | 0.88 | S-Feb. 2022 | 5.3 |
| Salt and other seasonings and spices(4)(5) | | 3.4 | | 1.57 | L-Jun. 2023 | 4.3 |
| Olives, pickles, relishes(4)(5) | | 4.2 | | 1.92 | L-Jul. 2023 | 8.5 |
| Sauces and gravies(4)(5) | | 6.7 | | 1.85 | - | - |
| Other condiments(5) | | 6.2 | | 2.25 | S-Nov. 2022 | 5.2 |
| Baby food and formula(4) | 0.038 | 9.2 | 0.004 | 1.74 | L-May 2023 | 10.1 |
| Other miscellaneous foods(4) | 0.629 | 4.3 | 0.027 | 0.87 | L-Jul. 2023 | 5.0 |
| Prepared salads(6)(5) | | 1.3 | | 1.97 | L-Jul. 2023 | 1.9 |
| Food away from home | 4.813 | 6.0 | 0.290 | 0.41 | S-Dec. 2021 | 6.0 |
| Full service meals and snacks(4) | 2.298 | 5.1 | 0.118 | 0.46 | S-Aug. 2021 | 4.9 |
| Limited service meals and snacks(4) | 2.243 | 6.4 | 0.146 | 0.44 | S-Jun. 2021 | 6.2 |
| Food at employee sites and schools(4) | 0.075 | 9.1 | 0.007 | 8.16 | S-Jul. 2022 | -13.9 |
| Food at elementary and secondary schools(7)(5) | | | | 67.80 | - | - |
| Food from vending machines and mobile vendors(4) | 0.026 | 16.0 | 0.005 | 1.67 | L-Mar. 2023 | 16.2 |
| Other food away from home(4) | 0.170 | 8.6 | 0.014 | 0.74 | L-EVER | - |
| Energy | 7.162 | -0.5 | -0.073 | 0.49 | L-Feb. 2023 | 5.2 |
| Energy commodities | 3.888 | 2.2 | 0.046 | 0.51 | L-Jan. 2023 | 2.8 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels | 0.183 | -5.6 | -0.012 | 1.65 | L-Feb. 2023 | 5.7 |
| Fuel oil | 0.125 | -5.1 | -0.007 | 2.30 | L-Feb. 2023 | 9.2 |
| Propane, kerosene, and firewood(8) | 0.057 | -6.9 | -0.004 | 1.75 | S-Jul. 2023 | -8.3 |
| Motor fuel | 3.705 | 2.7 | 0.058 | 0.54 | L-Nov. 2022 | 10.8 |
| Gasoline (all types) | 3.616 | 3.0 | 0.066 | 0.55 | L-Nov. 2022 | 10.1 |
| Gasoline, unleaded regular(5) | | 3.0 | | 0.88 | L-Nov. 2022 | 9.8 |
| Gasoline, unleaded midgrade(9)(5) | | 3.4 | | 0.96 | L-Nov. 2022 | 10.7 |
| Gasoline, unleaded premium(5) | | 3.0 | | 0.95 | L-Nov. 2022 | 12.4 |
| Other motor fuels(4) | 0.089 | -8.1 | -0.008 | 0.77 | L-Feb. 2023 | 16.5 |
| Energy services | 3.274 | -3.3 | -0.120 | 0.83 | S-Mar. 2016 | -3.3 |
| Electricity | 2.552 | 2.6 | 0.066 | 1.16 | L-Jul. 2023 | 3.0 |
| Utility (piped) gas service | 0.722 | -19.9 | -0.185 | 1.15 | S-Oct. 2009 | -24.0 |
| All items less food and energy | 79.457 | 4.1 | 3.275 | 0.13 | S-Sep. 2021 | 4.0 |
| Commodities less food and energy commodities | 21.117 | 0.0 | 0.014 | 0.22 | S-Jul. 2020 | -0.5 |
| Household furnishings and supplies(10) | 4.291 | 0.9 | 0.040 | 0.58 | S-May 2020 | 0.9 |
| Window and floor coverings and other linens(4) | 0.306 | -1.3 | -0.004 | 2.38 | S-Apr. 2021 | -2.1 |
| Floor coverings(4) | 0.083 | -0.4 | 0.000 | 3.67 | S-Apr. 2021 | -1.4 |
| Window coverings(4) | 0.076 | 2.9 | 0.002 | 4.81 | L-Jun. 2023 | 3.3 |
| Other linens(4) | 0.148 | -3.6 | -0.006 | 3.57 | S-Feb. 2021 | -4.0 |
| Furniture and bedding | 1.123 | -5.4 | -0.060 | 1.48 | S-Jun. 2010 | -5.4 |
| Bedroom furniture | 0.372 | -2.0 | -0.007 | 1.94 | S-Feb. 2021 | -3.0 |
| Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture(4) | 0.550 | -6.6 | -0.037 | 2.32 | S-EVER | - |

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of the CPI

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services. The CPI reflects spending patterns for each of two population groups: all urban consumers and urban wage earners and clerical workers. The all urban consumer group represents about 93 percent of the total U.S. population. It is based on the expenditures of almost all residents of urban or metropolitan areas, including professionals, the self-employed, the poor, the unemployed, and retired people, as well as urban wage earners and clerical workers. Not included in the CPI are the spending patterns of people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, farming families, people in the Armed Forces, and those in institutions, such as prisons and mental hospitals. Consumer inflation for all urban consumers is measured by two indexes, namely, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U). The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is based on the expenditures of households included in the CPI-U definition that meet two requirements: more than one-half of the household's income must come from clerical or wage occupations, and at least one of the household's earners must have been employed for at least 37 weeks during the previous 12 months. The CPI-W population represents about 29 percent of the total U.S. population and is a subset of the CPI-U population.

The CPIs are based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected each month in 75 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 22,000 retail establishments (department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments). All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Prices of fuels and a few other items are obtained every month in all 75 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the three largest geographic areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services are obtained by personal visit, telephone call, web, or app collection by the Bureau's trained representatives.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are aggregated using weights, which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. For the CPI-U and CPI-W, separate indexes are also published by size of city, by region of the country, for cross-classifications of regions and population-size classes, and for 23 selected local areas. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period. For the C-CPI-U, data are issued only at the national level. The CPI-U and CPI-W are considered final when released, but the C-CPI-U is issued in preliminary form and subject to three subsequent quarterly revisions.

The index measures price change from a designed reference date. For most of the CPI-U and the CPI-W, the reference base is 1982-84 equals 100. The reference base for the C-CPI-U is December 1999 equals 100. An increase of 7 percent from the reference base, for example, is shown as 107.000. Alternatively, that relationship can also be expressed as the price of a base period market basket of goods and services rising from \$100 to \$107.

Sampling Error in the CPI

The CPI is a statistical estimate that is subject to sampling error because it is based upon a sample of retail prices and not the complete universe of all prices. BLS calculates and publishes estimates of the 1-month, 2-month, 6-month, and 12-month percent change standard errors annually for the CPI-U. These standard error estimates can be used to construct confidence intervals for hypothesis testing. For example, the estimated standard error of the 1-month percent change is 0.03 percent for the U.S. all items CPI. This means that if we repeatedly sample from the universe of all retail prices using the same methodology, and estimate a percentage change for each sample, then 95 percent of these estimates will be within 0.06 percent of the 1-month percentage change based on all retail prices. For example, for a 1-month change of 0.2 percent in the all items CPI-U, we are 95 percent confident that the actual percent change based on all retail prices would fall between 0.14 and 0.26 percent. For the latest data, including information on how to use the estimates of standard error, see www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/variance-estimates/home.htm.

Calculating Index Changes

Movements of the indexes from 1 month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points, because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, while percent changes are not. The following table shows an example of using index values to calculate percent changes:

| | Item A | Item B | Item C |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year I | 112.500 | 225.000 | 110.000 |
| Year II | 121.500 | 243.000 | 128.000 |
| Change in index points | 9.000 | 18.000 | 18.000 |
| Percent change | $9.0/112.500 \times 100 = 8.0$ | $18.0/225.000 \times 100 = 8.0$ | $18.0/110.000 \times 100 = 16.4$ |

Use of Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) produces both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data. Seasonally adjusted data are computed using seasonal factors derived by the X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment method. These factors are updated each February, and the new factors are used to revise the previous 5 years of seasonally adjusted data. The factors are available at www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/seasonal-adjustment/seasonal-factors-2022.xlsx. For more

Information on data revision scheduling, please see the Factsheet on Seasonal Adjustment at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/questions-and-answers.htm and the Timeline of Seasonal Adjustment Methodological Changes at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/timeline-seasonal-adjustment-methodology-changes.htm.

For analyzing short-term price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted changes are usually preferred since they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at the same time and in about the same magnitude every year—such as price movements resulting from weather events, production cycles, model changeovers, holidays, and sales. This allows data users to focus on changes that are not typical for the time of year. The unadjusted data are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data are also used extensively for escalation purposes. Many collective bargaining contract agreements and pension plans, for example, tie compensation changes to the Consumer Price Index before adjustment for seasonal variation. BLS advises against the use of seasonally adjusted data in escalation agreements because seasonally adjusted series are revised annually.

Intervention Analysis

The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses intervention analysis seasonal adjustment (IASA) for some CPI series. Sometimes extreme values or sharp movements can distort the underlying seasonal pattern of price change. Intervention analysis seasonal adjustment is a process by which the distortions caused by such unusual events are estimated and removed from the data prior to calculation of seasonal factors. The resulting seasonal factors, which more accurately represent the seasonal pattern, are then applied to the unadjusted data.

For example, this procedure was used for the motor fuel series to offset the effects of the 2009 return to normal pricing after the worldwide economic downturn in 2008. Retaining this outlier data during seasonal factor calculation would distort the computation of the seasonal portion of the time series data for motor fuel, so it was estimated and removed from the data prior to seasonal adjustment. Following that, seasonal factors were calculated based on this "prior adjusted" data. These seasonal factors represent a clearer picture of the seasonal pattern in the data. The last step is for motor fuel seasonal factors to be applied to the unadjusted data.

For the seasonal factors introduced for January 2022, BLS adjusted 72 series using intervention analysis seasonal adjustment, including selected food and beverage items, motor fuels, electricity, and vehicles.

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Indexes

Seasonally adjusted data, including the U.S. city average all items index levels, are subject to revision for up to 5 years after their original release. Every year, economists in the CPI calculate new seasonal factors for seasonally adjusted series and apply them to the last 5 years of data. Seasonally adjusted indexes beyond the last 5 years of data are considered to be final and not subject to revision. For January 2022, revised seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted indexes for 2017 to 2021 were calculated and published. For series which are directly adjusted using the Census X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment software, the seasonal factors for 2021 will be applied to data for 2022 to produce the seasonally adjusted 2022 indexes. Series which are indirectly seasonally adjusted by summing seasonally adjusted component series have seasonal factors which are derived and are therefore not available in advance.

Determining Seasonal Status

Each year the seasonal status of every series is reevaluated based upon certain statistical criteria. Using these criteria, BLS economists determine whether a series should change its status from "not seasonally adjusted" to "seasonally adjusted", or vice versa. If any of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index change their seasonal adjustment status from seasonally adjusted to not seasonally adjusted, not seasonally adjusted data will be used in the aggregation of the dependent series for the last 5 years, but the seasonally adjusted indexes before that period will not be changed. For 2022, 22 of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index are seasonally adjusted.

Contact Information

For additional information about the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi or contact the CPI Information and Analysis Section at 202-691-7000 or cpi_info@bls.gov.

For additional information on seasonal adjustment in the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/home.htm or contact the CPI seasonal adjustment section at 202-691-6968 or cpiseas@bls.gov.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, September 2023
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

| Expenditure category | Unadjusted indexes | | | | Unadjusted percent change | | Seasonally adjusted percent change | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Relative importance | Aug. 2023 | Sep. 2022 | Aug. 2023 | Sep. 2023 | Sep. 2022-2023 | Aug. 2023-2023 | Jun. 2023-2023 | Jul. 2023-2023 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 100.000 | 296.808 | 307.026 | 307.789 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |

Footnotes

- (1) Not seasonally adjusted.
- (2) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.
- (3) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.