

PRISON

POLICY INITIATIVE

The Company Store: A Deeper Look at Prison Commissaries

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Press release

Prison commissaries are an essential but unexamined part of prison life. Serving as the core of the prison retail market, commissaries present yet another opportunity for prisons to shift the costs of incarceration to incarcerated people and their families, often enriching private companies in the process. In some contexts, the financial exploitation of incarcerated people is obvious, evidenced by the outrageous prices charged for simple services like phone calls and email. When it comes to prison commissaries, however, the prices themselves are not the problem so much as forcing incarcerated people — and by extension, their families — to pay for basic necessities.

Understanding commissary systems can be daunting. Prisons are unusual retail settings, data are hard to find, and it's hard to say how commissaries "should" ideally operate. As the prison retail landscape expands to include digital services like messaging and games, it becomes even more difficult and more important for policymakers and advocates to evaluate the pricing, offerings, and management of prison commissary systems.

The current study

To bring some clarity to this bread-and-butter issue for incarcerated people, we analyzed commissary sales reports from state prison systems in Illinois, Massachusetts, and Washington. We chose these states because we were able to easily obtain commissary data, but conveniently, these three states also represent a decent cross section of prison systems, encompassing a variety of sizes and different types of commissary management.¹

We found that incarcerated people in these states spent more on commissary than our previous research suggested, and most of that money goes to food and hygiene products. We also discovered that even in state-operated commissary systems, private commissary contractors are positioned to profit, blurring the line between state and private control.

Lastly, commissary prices represent a significant financial burden for people in prison, even when they are comparable to those found in the "free world." Yet despite charging seemingly "reasonable" prices, prison retailers are able to remain profitable, which raises serious concerns about new digital products sold at prices far in excess of market rates.

How much do incarcerated people spend in the commissary?

In Illinois and Massachusetts, incarcerated people spent an average of over \$1,000 per person at the commissary during the course of a year. Annual per capita sales in Washington were about half as much.²

	Illinois	Massachusetts	Washington	Average
Annual Commissary Sales	\$48,416,118	\$11,713,446	\$8,696,721	
Avg Daily Prison Pop	43,199	9,703	16,943	
Per-person Annual Sales	\$1,121	\$1,207	\$513	\$947
Commissary operator	State DOC	Contractor (Keefe)	State DOC	

Table 1. Incarcerated people spent an average of \$947 per person, per year, in the three sampled states. Spending did not seem to vary based on whether the commissary operator was private (as in Massachusetts) or state-run (in Illinois and Washington). See Footnote 2 and Footnote 4 for details about the data sources.

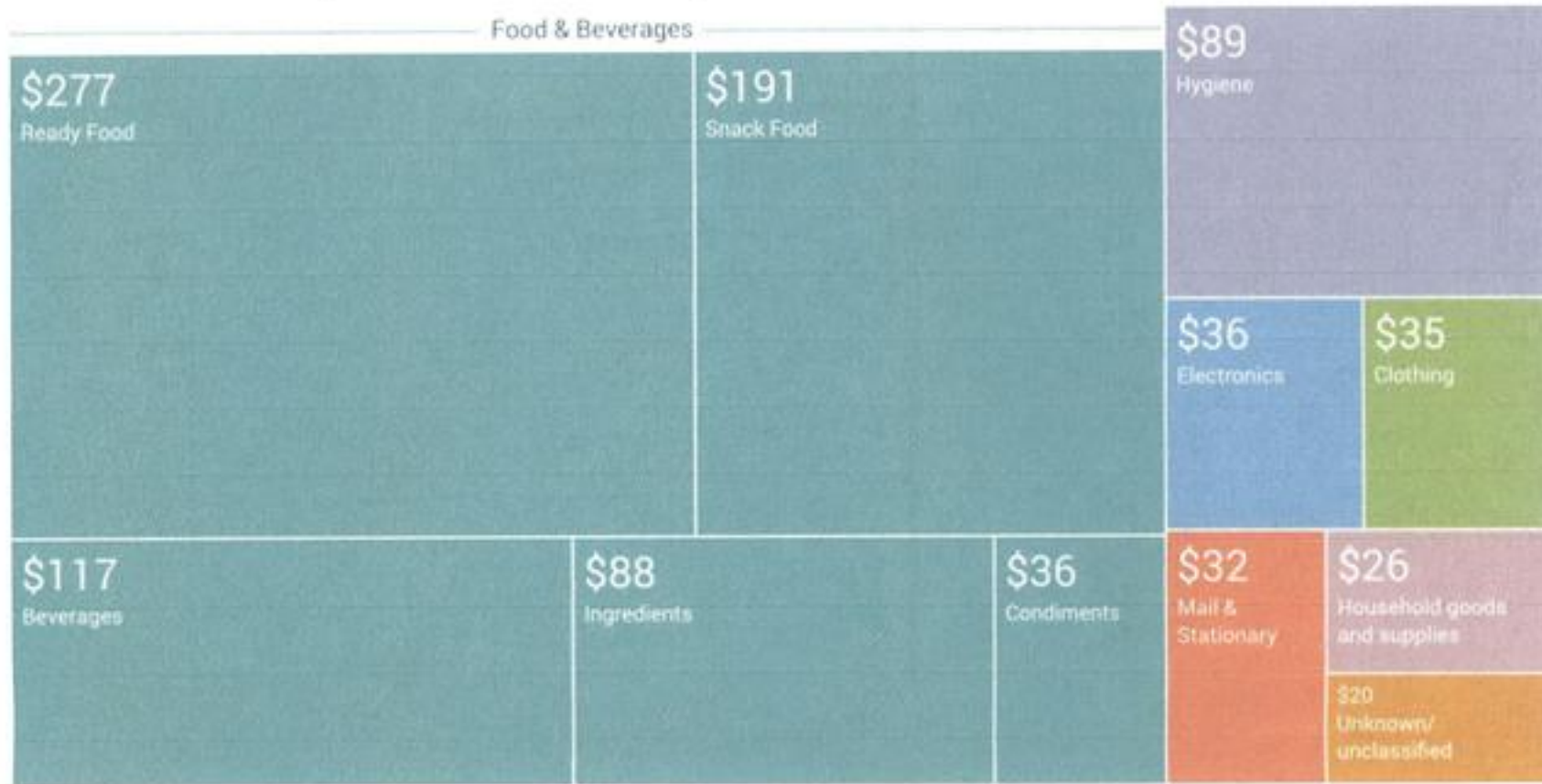
Per-person commissary sales for the three sampled states amounted to \$947, well over the typical amount incarcerated people earn working regular prison jobs in these states (\$180 to \$660 per year). The per-person sales were also higher than a previous survey had suggested.³ In 2016, we estimated that prison and jail commissary sales amount to \$1.6 billion per year nationwide, based in part on data from a 34-state survey by the Association of State Correctional Administrators. But the more recent and more detailed data presented in this report suggest that commissary might be an even higher-grossing industry than we previously thought.

There were important state differences in commissary sales, however. Washington's per-person average was dramatically lower than the other two states'. The reason for this difference isn't entirely clear, but it seems that personal property policies issued by the Department of Corrections are at least partially responsible for this significant disparity.

What are people buying?

Annual per-person sales averages only tell part of the story. We also wanted to look closely at what people were spending their money on. To do this, we obtained detailed inventory reports from the three commissary systems and categorized (when possible) each inventory item and its commensurate sales figures.⁴

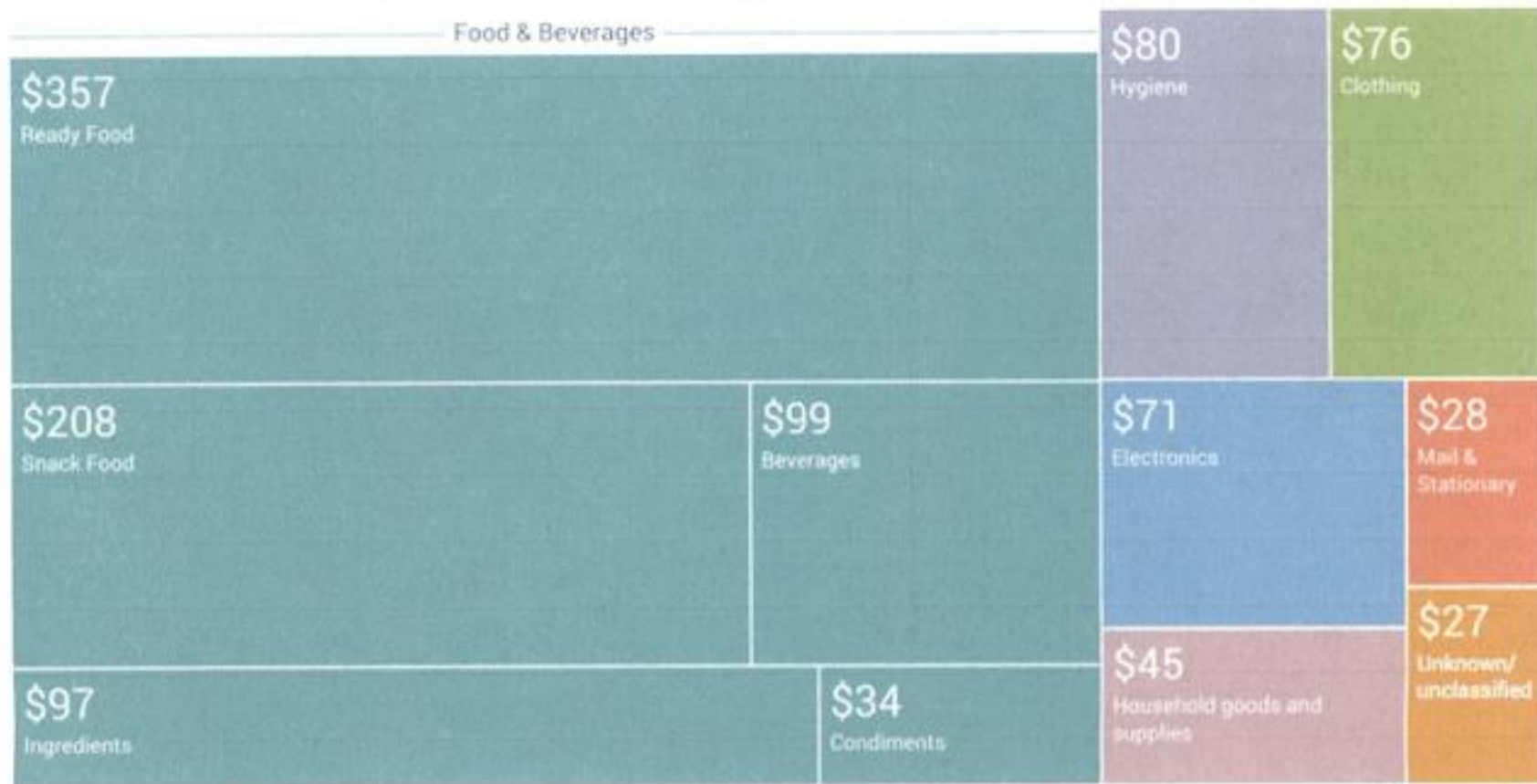
Annual prison commissary sales in three states, per person



Annual prison commissary sales in Massachusetts, per person



Annual prison commissary sales in Illinois, per person



Annual prison commissary sales in Washington, per person



Slideshow. Average annual per-person commissary sales, by category, in Massachusetts, Illinois, Washington, and in all three states combined. Total sales in each state are shown in [Table 2](#), below. See [Footnote 4](#) for data sources. Swipe to see the data for the other states in our sample.

Sales by Category	Illinois		Massachusetts		
	Total	Per Person Annual Avg	Total	Per Person Annual Avg	
Clothing	\$3,266,773	\$76	\$269,026	\$28	
Electronics	\$3,068,081	\$71	\$343,033	\$35	
Food & Beverages					
Beverages	\$4,282,535	\$99	\$1,600,411	\$165	\$:
Condiments	\$1,449,613	\$34	\$533,407	\$55	
Ingredients	\$4,174,084	\$97	\$897,286	\$92	\$:
Ready Food	\$15,429,178	\$357	\$3,402,365	\$351	\$:
Snack Food	\$8,968,413	\$208	\$2,688,722	\$277	\$:
<i>Subtotal - Food & Beverages</i>	<i>\$34,303,823</i>	<i>\$794</i>	<i>\$9,122,192</i>	<i>\$940</i>	<i>\$:</i>
Household goods & Supplies	\$1,957,080	\$45	\$269,560	\$28	
Hygiene & Health	\$3,446,257	\$80	\$929,893	\$96	\$:
Mail & Stationary	\$1,196,758	\$28	\$468,231	\$48	
Unknown/Unclassified	\$1,177,346	\$27	\$311,511	\$32	
Total	\$48,416,118	\$1,121	\$11,713,446	\$1,207	\$8

Table 2. Food, sales, and hygiene products top the list of total and per-person commissary sales in all three states. (Note that add up to the totals for each state due to rounding.) See Footnote 4 for data sources.

Not surprisingly, **food** dominates the sales reports; prison and jail cafeterias are notorious for serving small portions of unappealing food. Another leading problem with prison food is inadequate nutritional content. While the commissary may help supplement a lack of calories in the cafeteria (for a price, of course), it does not compensate for poor quality. No fresh food is available, and most commissary food items are heavily processed. Snacks and ready-to-eat food are major sellers, which is unsurprising given that many people need more food than the prison provides, and the easiest — if not only — alternatives are ramen and candy bars.

These data contradict the myth that incarcerated people are buying luxuries; rather, most of the little money they have is spent on **basic necessities**. Consider: If your only bathing option is a shared shower area, aren't shower sandals a necessity? Is using more than one roll of toilet paper a week really a luxury (especially during periods of intestinal distress)?⁵ Or what if you have a

It's a myth that incarcerated people are buying luxuries; rather, most of the little money they have is spent on basic necessities.

chronic medical condition that requires ongoing use of over-the-counter remedies (e.g., antacid tablets, vitamins, hemorrhoid ointment, antihistamine, or eye drops)? All of these items are typically only available in the commissary, and only for those who can afford to pay.

Bringing this discussion into the realm of the concrete, consider the following examples from Massachusetts. In FY 2016, people in Massachusetts prisons purchased over 245,000 bars of soap, at a total cost of \$215,057. That means individuals paid an average of \$22 each for soap that year, even though DOC policy supposedly entitles them to one free bar of soap per week.⁶ Or to take a different example: the commissary sold 139 tubes of antifungal cream. Accounting for gross revenue of just \$556, the commissary contractor is obviously not getting rich selling antifungal cream, no matter the mark-up—instead, the point is that it's hard to imagine why anyone would purchase antifungal cream other than to treat a medical condition. Yet Massachusetts has forced individual commissary customers to pay for their own treatment, at \$4 per tube, which can represent four days' wages for an incarcerated worker.⁷

How do incarcerated people afford commissary?

Policies drive consumption: property ownership and prison pay rates

One thing that may encourage or suppress commissary sales are prison policies regarding property ownership. Washington, with its low per-capita sales, has a statewide personal property policy that strictly limits the types and number of items people can own. The intersection between the policy and the commissary is most clearly seen in the area of clothing: beyond the standard-issue wardrobe, males are allowed only four items (a hat, raingear, shoes, and sandals). Not surprisingly, given this parsimonious policy, clothing sales in the Washington DOC commissary are extremely low, at an average of \$1 per person per year. But in Illinois, where property ownership rules vary from prison to prison, there are apparently more opportunities for people to purchase their own clothes, since annual spending on apparel averages \$77 per person.

Another factor that may influence commissary spending habits is the pay rate for incarcerated labor. To be clear, not all incarcerated people are lucky enough to have jobs, no state pays even close to minimum wage to incarcerated workers, and most money spent in commissaries is probably traceable to funds transferred in from family members.⁸

For many people in prison, their meager earnings go right back to the prison commissary, not unlike the sharecroppers and coal miners who were forced to use the "company store." When their wages are not enough, they must rely on family members to transfer money to their accounts — meaning that families are effectively forced to subsidize the prison system.⁹ Others in prison who lack such support systems simply can't afford the commissary at all.

While the sales data allow us to calculate average commissary expenditures per person using the total prison population, this number does not tell the whole story: It flattens the spending gap between prisoners who can “afford” to buy from the commissary versus those who cannot.

The poorest people in prison, such as those considered “indigent”¹⁰ by the state, spend little to nothing at the commissary. This, in turn, means that the per capita spending for all others is actually *greater* than the average numbers reported above. We can get a very limited glimpse of this population by looking at Washington, where commissaries stock certain items that are available only to people who qualify as indigent. Based on annual sales of “indigent toothpaste” and “indigent soap,” it appears that a significant portion of people in Washington’s prisons (between about ten percent and one-third) are indigent.

How “fair” are free-world prices in a prison?

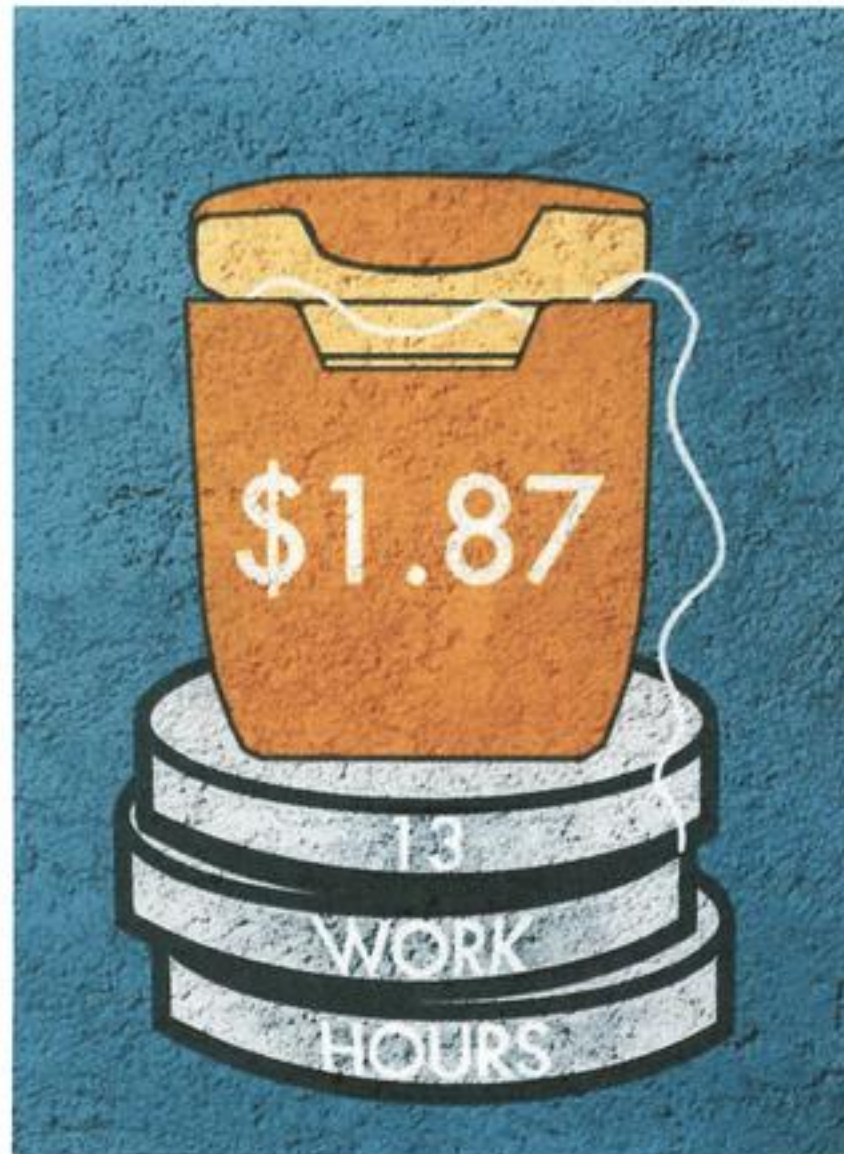


Illustration by Elydah Joyce

One rather surprising finding is that prices for some common items were lower than prices found at traditional free-world retailers.¹¹ Other commissary prices were higher, but only by a little bit. (See Table 3.)

This isn't to say that prison commissaries are in the business of providing bargains. Rather, it is a natural result flowing from the fact that a regular retailer has substantial costs (such as operating a network of retail outlets and advertising) that don't arise in the prison context. In fact, a prison commissary is somewhat analogous to an online retailer like Amazon: goods move directly from a warehouse to the customer, without the expenses associated with maintaining a traditional retail presence. In addition, commissary operators have a legal

monopoly, so they don't have to worry about price competition, and thus do not incur costs associated with special sales or discounts.

Item	Illinois		Massachusetts		Con
	Commissary	Local Retail	Commissary	Local Retail	
VO5 shampoo 12.5 oz. bottle	\$1.25 (LIN) to \$1.69 (VIE)	\$0.99 (Jewel, Chicago)	\$1.38	\$1.29 (Star Market, Cambridge)	\$1.7 spe
Bic twin razor (single)	\$0.12 (HIL) to \$0.18 (LIN)	\$0.35 (based on \$3.49 for pkg of 10) (Jewel)	\$0.15	Unable to locate; comparable product (Gillette) available @ \$1.20 (based on \$11.99/pk of 10)	\$0.7
Maruchan beef ramen	\$0.25 (multiple locations)	\$0.34 (based on \$1 for pkg of 3) (Jewel)	\$0.40	\$0.59 (Star Market)	\$0.7 \$0.7 bran spe
Mrs. Dash 2.5 oz. bottle	\$2.98 (multiple) to \$3.26 (multiple)	\$2.99 (Jewel)	\$2.40	\$3.49 (Star Market)	not

Table 3. While prices for some items are comparable or even lower than prices found in free-world stores, the costs are significantly higher in Illinois, commissary prices vary by facility, so the abbreviations for facilities charging the lowest and highest prices are given.

The other thing to keep in mind when comparing commissary prices to the free world is that people in prison have drastically less money to spend. So, while \$1.87 may sound like a fair price to pay for a month's worth of dental floss, the transaction feels very different from the perspective of someone in a Massachusetts prison who earns 14 cents per hour and has to work over 13 hours to pay off that floss.¹² Or, to consider a different scenario: the average person in the Illinois prison system spends \$80 a year on toiletries and hygiene products — an amount that could easily represent almost half of their annual wages.¹³

Privatization can take different forms

When a prison system's commissary is run by a private company, it raises logical concerns about fairness and coercion. In 2016, when one of the largest prison food service/commissary companies (Trinity Services Group) merged with another dominant commissary company (Keefe Group), we expressed concerns about the concentration of power and diminished competition — and quality — that would result. The passage of time has confirmed these fears: by 2017, maggots, dirt, and mold were reported in meals served by Trinity; these quality problems along with small portions led to multiple prison protests and \$3.8 million in fines for contract violations in Michigan alone.

But exploitation can occur even if a system is not fully privatized. Of the three states we examined, only Massachusetts has a contractor-operated commissary system. It also has the highest per-person average commissary spending. It is tempting to conclude that the profit motive of commissary contractors leads to higher mark-ups and thus higher per capita spending, but we would need a larger sample size to test this hypothesis. What is notable in our three-state survey is that Illinois, with its state-run commissary, had per capita sales almost as high as Massachusetts' contractor-run system, so a state-run system is clearly not a panacea.¹⁴ In addition, per capita spending in Washington and Illinois are so dramatically different that there must be other significant factors beyond outsourcing.

Arguably the most important privatization-related information in this study comes from Illinois. The Illinois prison commissary system has also been subject to harsh criticism for poor purchasing policies. In a 2011 report on commissary shortcomings, the Illinois Procurement Policy Board noted that only nineteen vendors provided 91% of all the items (measured by dollar amount) sold in the commissary. Among this handful of dominant providers, the one with the largest share was none other than Keefe, which accounted for 30% of the commissary's spending. Thus, if Illinois is any indication, it appears that Keefe is positioned to make money even in states that have not privatized the operation of their prison commissaries.

The future of commissary: digital sales

Incarceration is becoming increasingly expensive — especially for those behind bars and their families. While prisons find new ways to shift the costs of corrections to incarcerated people (think medical co-pays and pay-to-stay fees), vendors are aggressively pushing new digital products that will further monetize incarcerated people.

This new breed of digital sales can take different forms. Sometimes this consists of "free" computer tablets that offer subscription based music streaming or ebooks. Other times, people must buy tablets or MP3 players and then pay for digital content. Given monopoly contracts and a captive market, prison and jail telecommunications providers are able to generate revenues far greater than similar companies in non-prison settings.

Some states appear to separate digital sales from the prison commissary, while others sell music downloads and other digital content through the commissary. Of the three states we looked at, Illinois was the only system that included digital sales in its commissary reports. The Illinois DOC contracts with GTL to provide electronic messaging and, apparently,

digital music downloads. We say “apparently” because there is no reference to music downloads on the Illinois DOC website, but based on the sales figures, music sales seem to be a substantial money-maker:

Description	Inventory Item	Qty Sold	Gross Sales
Electronic messaging	Prepaid bundles of 1 or 20 messages	12,443	\$35,301
Music	Unclear	82,374	\$838,947
Hardware	MP3 players and accessories	3,171	\$267,550
TOTAL			\$1,141,798

Table 4. Of the three sampled states, only Illinois included sales figures from the emerging market of digital sales in its commissary reports. In that state alone, sales of electronic messages, music, and hardware, such as MP3 players, topped \$1 million in 2016-2017.

Price-gouging in commissaries is concentrated in the digital realm



Illustration by Elydah Joyce

The pricing information discussed earlier provides evidence of an important fact: commissaries can afford to sell goods at prices comparable to or lower than free-world stores even while absorbing extra security-related costs (such as secure warehouses) and reaping healthy corporate profits. It appears prisons are ignoring these advantages when evaluating the prices of new digital products. As a prime example, the Massachusetts DOC signed a new contract with Keefe about a year ago, which includes electronic messaging and MP3

Commissary Phone Orders

SMCI

- Monday at 10:00 PM is the cut off for placing orders.
- All orders placed after 10:00 PM Monday will not be delivered until the following week.
- Each inmate is allowed ONE (1) FREE CALL PER WEEK to place orders.
- The time period to place this call begins after Monday 10:00 PM and ends the following Monday before cut off.
- You will be charged \$1.00 per phone call after the first FREE one is placed. THIS INCLUDES CHECKING YOUR BALANCE. If you have a \$0.00 balance, it will take all phone charges first once a deposit is made.
- You can place an order with \$0.00 balance and it will ship out as long as money is deposited to your account before Monday cut off. This is in place to prevent the inmate from making multiple calls checking their balance. There is no need.

Item	Condiments	Price	Item	Food - Candy	Price	Item	Food - Crackers	Price	Item	Hygiene - Dental	Price	Item	Hygiene - Lotion	Price	Item	Miscellaneous	Price	Item	Shower Shoes	Price
1670	PP1 Pepper Packets	\$0.89	1870	Butterscotch Buttons	\$1.35	2585	Crackers, Snack	\$3.14	2970	Mouthwash	\$0.89	3615	Lotion, Cocoa Butter	\$0.80	3820	Envelope Stamped	\$0.70	1345	Small	\$2.00
1680	PP1 Salt Packets	\$0.89	1930	Lemon Disk	\$1.35	2555	Crackers, Saltine	\$3.14	2950	Denture Tablets	\$3.29	3640	Petroleum Jelly	\$1.71	3880	Forever Stamps 10	\$5.60	1355	Medium	\$2.00
1660	PP1 Mustard	\$1.13	1942	Cinnamon Disk	\$1.35	2560	Crackers, Prt Btr & Toast	\$0.68	2940	Denture Adhesive, Cream	\$3.60	3610	Oil, Baby	\$1.40	3822	Plain Envelope	\$0.10	1365	Large	\$2.00
1640	PP1 Ketchup	\$1.13	2025	Life Saver Five Flavor roll	\$1.19	2575	Crackers, Jalapeno Cheddar	\$0.68	3000	Toothbrush, Short Handle	\$0.71	3600	Lotion, Baby	\$1.08	3905	Card Thinking Of You Stampd	\$1.80	1375	X-Large	\$2.00
1630	PP1 Louisiana Hot Sauce	\$0.25	2030	Peppermint	\$1.35	Food - Meat / Nuts			3010	Aim Toothpaste	\$3.55	Medical			3930	Card Christmas Stamped	\$1.80	1385	2X-Large	\$2.00
1650	PP1 Mayonnaise	\$0.89	Food - Chips			2620	Bnls Chicken	\$3.99	3015	Toothbrush Holder, 2-pc	\$0.89	3425	Antacid, Roll	\$1.13	3910	Card Birthday Stamped	\$1.80	Tennis - Shoe		
1655	PP1 Dressing, Ranch	\$0.89	2170	Pork Skins, Hot	\$2.40	2655	Beef Sausage, Hot&Spicy	\$3.79	3020	Toothbrush 28tuft	\$0.41	3300	Cough Drop	\$1.13	3920	Card Love You Stamped	\$1.80	1106	Men 6	\$28.95
2920	Peanut Butter, Squeezer	\$0.89	2175	Pizza Peppers	\$4.49	2658	Beef Sausage, Summer	\$3.79	3007	Toothpaste Clear Gel	\$1.98	3290	Lip Balm	\$1.25	3920	Card Mother's Day Stamped	\$1.80	1107	Men 7	\$28.95
2901	Grape Jelly squeezer	\$0.89	2180	Doritos Nacho Chz	\$1.39	2635	Trail Mix, Sweet N' Salty	\$1.79	Hygiene - Deodorant			3410	Triple Antibiotic Ointments	\$2.69	7125	Colored pencils	\$1.99	1108	Men 8	\$28.95
1645	Salsa, Squeeze Hot	\$3.95	2187	Doritos Sweet Spicy Chili	\$1.39	2675	Nuts, Peanuts, Salted	\$1.49	3045	Deodorant Suave	\$2.84	3280	Cream, Antifungal	\$1.71	3860	Glasses Reading 1.25	\$0.44	1109	Men 9	\$28.95
1635	Honey	\$4.95	2195	Lay's Dill Pickle Chips	\$1.39	2670	Tuna Lightmeat	\$3.29	3040	Deodorant Secret	\$2.99	3340	Cream, Hydrocortisone	\$1.79	3857	Glasses Reading 1.50	\$0.44	1110	Men 10	\$28.95
1620	Creamer Packets	\$0.89	2230	Fritos Chili Cheese	\$1.39	2660	Sardines, LA Hot Sauce	\$1.99	Hygiene - Hair			3430	Tylenol Extra Strength 2ct	\$0.99	3852	Glasses Reading 1.75	\$0.44	1111	Men 11	\$28.95
1700	Sweetener	\$0.89	2215	Chips, BBQ	\$1.39	2667	Mack Fillet	\$2.39	3143	Suave Shampoo & Cond.	\$4.69	3433	Baby Powder	\$2.35	3855	Glasses Reading 2.0	\$0.44	1112	Men 12	\$28.95
1690	Sugar, Packets	\$0.89	2250	Cheetos Jalapeno	\$1.39	Food - Grocery			3130	Dandruff Shampoo	\$3.45	3350	Ibuprofen, 2 Ct	\$0.69	3863	Glasses Reading 2.25	\$0.44	1113	Men 13	\$28.95
Drinks / Drink Mixes			2275	Chips, SC & Onion	\$1.39	2865	Pickle, Dill Single	\$1.49	3148	VOS Shampoo	\$2.99	3415	Aleve single dose	\$0.89	Clothing Boxers			1114	Men 14	\$28.95
1705	Coffee Frz dried 100% Col	\$4.99	2295	Chip, Tortilla	\$3.79	2860	Pickle, Dill Hot, Single	\$1.49	3120	conditioner	\$0.71	3370	Oral Pain Relief	\$3.29	Clothing - Thermal Sets			1600	Small	\$9.00
1718	Folger's Coffee Inst Pouch Box	\$14.99	2850	Popcorn, Butter	\$0.98	2872	Jalapeno pickled single pack	\$0.59	3125	Bergamont	\$2.70	3435	Multivitamin	\$2.99	1020	Boxer Lrg	\$2.93	1605	Medium	\$9.00
1730	Hot Cocoa, Marshmallows	\$0.55	Food - Cake & Cookie			2870	Tortilla, Flour	\$2.49	3127	Let's Jam Styling Gel	\$5.79	Miscellaneous			1030	Boxer XL	\$3.06	1610	Large	\$9.00
1735	Juicy Red Bct	\$2.99	2360	Cookies, Duplex Creme	\$1.59	2880	Cheddar Chz Spread	\$2.79	3135	Hair Dressing	\$2.88	3745	Pen, Black Ink, Crystal	\$0.85	1040	Boxer 2XL	\$3.06	1612	X-Large	\$9.00
1755	Lemon Berry Bct	\$2.99	2365	Iced Oatmeal Cookie lrg	\$3.19	2885	Cheddar Chz Spread Jal	\$2.79	3100	Hair Food	\$3.59	3840	Tablet, Writing Lined	\$1.59	1050	Boxer 3XL	\$3.06	1615	2X-Large	\$9.00
1758	Blue Typhoon Bct	\$2.99	2367	Coconut Macaroon Cookie	\$3.19	2690	Chili, w/Beans Hot	\$3.29	3150	Styling Gel	\$2.70	3825	Envelope No Clasp 9X12	\$0.30	1060	Boxer 4XL	\$3.06	1617	3X-Large	\$9.00
1777	Milk, Instant	\$7.95	2375	Cookies, Prnt Btr Creme	\$1.59	2695	Chili, w/o Beans	\$3.49	3108	Murrays Pomade	\$3.99	3765	Flexible mirror	\$3.50	Clothing - T-Shirt			1618	4X-Large	\$9.00
1760	Peach Soda 20 oz	\$1.89	2385	Cookies, Chocolate Creme	\$1.59	2680	Beef Pot Roast	\$3.29	3090	Comb, Black, 5"	\$0.35	3940	Tweezers	\$1.19	1480	Small	\$2.70	1619	5X-Large	\$9.00
1767	Grape Soda 20 oz	\$1.89	2410	Grandmas Prnt Butter	\$0.99	2820	Ramen, Chicken	\$0.60	3080	Brush, Club, No Handle	\$1.43	3950	Clipper, Toenail No File	\$1.31	1490	Med	\$3.38	Electronics		
1769	Moon Mist Soda 20 oz	\$1.89	2390	Grandmas Chocolate Chip	\$0.99	2825	Ramen, Picante Beef	\$0.60	3095	Comb, Large 8"	\$0.45	3885	Cotton Swabs	\$0.90	1500	Lrg	\$3.38	3770	Ear Buds	\$6.95
1775	Bottle Water	\$0.89	2420	Honey Bun, Jumbo	\$1.79	2815	Ramen, Chili	\$0.60	Hygiene - Shave			3670	Battery, AA	\$4.29	1510	XL	\$4.50	3777	Headphones CL5	\$14.95
Food - Breakfast			2425	Honey Bun, Iced Grand	\$1.89	2745	Rice, White	\$2.79	3445	Floorless Shave Cream	\$6.99	3675	Battery, AAA	\$4.29	1520	2XL	\$4.50	3810	Clear AM/FM Radio	\$24.95
1825	Oatmeal, Instant Variety Pack	\$1.59	2435	Oatmeal Crème Pie	\$0.99	2730	Beans, Refried Jal	\$2.99	3467	Razor, Triple Blade W/Aloe	\$0.85	3790	Cards, Playing	\$2.25	1530	3XL	\$4.50	3805	13 Clear TV	\$225.95
1781	Cereal, Coco Roos	\$4.99	2465	Buddy Bars	\$3.49	2735	Jambalaya	\$2.59	3465	Razor, Twin Blade	\$0.50	3895	Chess / Checker	\$8.99	1540	4XL	\$4.50	3807	TV Remote	\$15.95
1782	Cereal, Tootie Fruities	\$4.99	2475	Choc Cup Cakes	\$1.79	2755	Beans, Red & Rice	\$2.59	Hygiene - Soap			3730	Dominos	\$3.59	Clothing Socks			4005	8 clear Fan	\$29.40
1783	Cereal, Cinnamon Toasters	\$4.99	2450	Moon Pie, Banana	\$1.09	2733	Gumbo Mix	\$2.59	3520	Soap, Dial	\$2.19	3870	Mesh Commissary Bag	\$2.48	1250	Crew sock	\$1.13	Religion		
1784	Cereal, Frosted Flake	\$4.99	2460	Moon Pie, Chocolate	\$1.09	7080	Chicken Alfredo	\$3.29	3540	Soap, Cocoa Butter Tone	\$2.49	3780	Spork, Beige	\$0.25	4050	Prayer Oil	\$6.95	4055	Prayer Rug	\$18.95
1830	Granola Bar, Oat & Honey	\$1.09	2540	Cookies, Strawberry Crème	\$1.59				3560	Soap, Ivory	\$2.03	3725	Insulated Mug	\$3.59	4060	Koozie Cap	\$5.95	4065	Quran paperback	\$3.95
1845	Sweet & Salty Almond bar	\$1.09	2550	Cookies, Vanilla Crème	\$1.59				3800	Soap Dish	\$0.80	3990	Key / Combination Lock	\$30.95						
1850	Fudge Dip Choc Granola	\$0.99																		
1820	Toaster Pastry, Strawberry	\$3.19																		
1785	Toaster Pastry, Br Sugar Cinn	\$3.19																		
Food - Candy																				
2090	Snickers Bar	\$1.59																		
1940	M&M Peanut	\$1.59																		

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YOU ARE ALLOWED ONE(1) FREE PHONE CALL PER WEEK TO PLACE ORDERS.
ALL ADDITIONAL CALLS ARE \$1.00.

ALL SALES ARE FINAL. NO EXCHANGES OR REFUNDS.

SALES TAX NOT INCLUDED IN PRICE LIST.