

Yana Garcia
Secretary for Environmental Protection
Rachel Machi Wagoner
CalRecycle Director

December 8, 2023

To: All Prospective Contractors

RE: "Zero Waste Plan RFP(S)" DRR23048

Addendum No. 1 To the Request For Proposal, Secondary

CalRecycle is issuing Addendum No. 1 to provide the following information to all interested parties.

- 1. Attached is a list of all businesses that have expressed an interest in the contract to date (Attachment 1).
- 2. The RFP has been revised (revision date of 12/8/23) with corrections where text additions are displayed in bold and underlined and text deletions are displayed with strikethrough text (i.e., strike). The revised RFP will replace the previous RFP in its entirety.
- 3. The Process Schedule on page 3 and the Deadline noted on page 8 has been revised as shown in the attached revised RFP. The Process Schedule is noted below:

Advertisement Date	November 22, 2023
Written Questions Due by 5:00 pm	November 29, 2023
Submittals Due by 2:00 pm 12:00 pm	December 21, 2023
	<u>January 5, 2024</u>

4. The following questions were received during the Questions and Answers period.

Q	1 -	Would CalRecycle consider extending the due date of the subject proposal to a later date, possibly mid-January, 2024?
		There are specialized subconsultants needed for this contract, and we would like to give potential subs time to get certified as SB/DVBE firms.
Α	1	CalRecycle has extended the deadline to Friday, January 5 th at 12:00 pm.

Q	2	The Budget Trailer Bill language copied below authorizing the \$2.3 million Zero Waste Plan wanted the Plan to identify additional strategies needed to achieve the statewide goal of having at least 75% diversion. The RFP fails to mention a 75% goal and leaps over to zero waste. The RFP should model 75% but does not explicitly request that it be modeled. Why is that when the trailer bill was explicit?
		The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery shall, no later than July 1, 2024, submit a report on the development of a statewide Zero Waste Plan to the Legislature that shall evaluate the effectiveness of the department's existing programs and identify programmatic and departmentwide changes that are needed to improve these programs. The date to publish the resulting Zero Waste Plan is extended to January 1, 2026, and the plan is required to include, but is not limited to, the following: a status update on the implementation of the programmatic and departmentwide improvements identified in the initial report; an evaluation of whether newly established and recently expanded programs are aligning with their intended goals; identification of additional strategies needed to achieve the statewide goal of having at least 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted, as well as to achieve the edible food recovery goal established by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42652.5 of the Public Resources Code; analysis of state and local jurisdictions' efforts and opportunities to more quickly transition from municipal waste incinerators to strategies that help achieve air quality goals; and recommendations for legislative changes, if any, that are necessary to achieve the statewide goal.
Α	2	As noted in the RFP, Section 1 Overview, Service Needed subsection, one of the primary objectives of the Zero Waste Plan is to: "Achieve and exceed existing waste and emission reduction mandates and goals."
		An element of developing the Zero Waste Plan will be to recommend appropriate targets or goals for specific materials or material management systems.
Q	3	The RFP wants to model zero waste in 2035, 2040, and 2045 appears to be a futile exercise since California is only at 40% in 2021, and where the 75% goal slated for 2025 may be achievable in 2030. The Zero Waste Plan should model 75% first and how if can be achieved by 2025 or 2030, and then determine the incremental cost beyond the mandated of 75% to reach zero waste by 2045, harmonizing with the state's carbon-neutral future.
Α	3	Thank you for the suggestion.
Q	4	Will CalRecycle make all reporting data that is collected through the RDRS system available to the awarded consultant, so that it can be used to inform both the model and implementation programs for the Zero Waste Plan?
Α	4	Yes. However, data sharing will need to have non-disclosure provisions, prohibiting data from being disclosed publicly or otherwise shared, and the data must not be kept by the Contractor after the completion of the project.

Q	5	The needs assessment under SB54 will be carried out during this contract, will all the data that is used in the development of this report that might not be in raw form in the final report be available to the awarded consultant team?								
А	5	Yes, CalRecycle can share available and applicable data from the Needs Assessment, with non-disclosure provisions if there is any confidential data.								
Q	6	CalRecycle currently has an RFP related to Organics. We understand that the findings from this will be complete in the middle of 2024, will the information and data used to produce this report be made available to the awarded consultant team?								
А	6	Yes, CalRecycle can share available and applicable data from RFPs, with non-disclosure provisions if there is any confidential data.								
Q	7	Process Schedule (p. 3): Submittals Due by 2 pm, December 21, 2023.								
		To allow for more responsive submittals and competition, especially during the holiday season where capacity is more limited, we kindly request an extension of the submittal deadline, ideally until at least January 4, 2024.								
Α	7	See A1.								
Q		Number of Copies (p. 8): The Proposer is required to submit all required documents in the following format: One original, non-bound hard copy marked "Original."								
		To further zero waste and sustainable practices aligned with CalRecycle's commitments as well as the focus of this project, we would kindly request that CalRecycle consider only accepting electronic submittals and removing the hard copy requirement.								
A	8	CalRecycle is only accepting one original hard copy along with a flash drive to be delivered to the address listed in Section I, Overview. CalRecycle is transitioning to an electronic bid system that will accept digital signatures for future RFPs.								
Q	9	Methodology. Section 2. b) Future Actions Needed for Zero Waste. viii. (p. 12). Anticipate emerging waste management issues that may compound existing challenge or hinder waste management solutions. Assess potential economic growth, job creation, and other medium and long-term financial outcomes of proposal recommendations.								
		We request that CalRecycle please provide an example of the waste data the State can make available to support this and associated modeling, ideally in an Excel workbook. It would be helpful to see the following data fields: geographic region, sector (residential, commercial, etc.), material stream (garbage, recycle, organics, processing residual), material type, and associated tons.								

Α	9	Example Inflow-Outflow data from the Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS):										
Destination Source Source Source Organization/ Site Destination Year Organization/ Entity Activity Source Source Activity Activity Material Tons Material Sub Material Destination Destination Destination Quarter Site Name Name Type RDRS ID SWIS ID Name; RDRS ID Type Stream Sent Category Type County State Country												
		Example Example Example 2: Example Example 5: Example 5: Example 6: Example 6: Example 6: Example 7: Example 7										
		Organization/ Example Activity 12-XX- Texample Activity Activity Type Beneficial Type 2: R054321 2 Reuse 1,000.00 CDI Concrete Concrete Country Example State Country Example St										
		Year Quarter ■ Self-Haul Source Sector Percentage ■ Residential Source Sector Percentage ■ Commercial Source Sector Percentage ■										
		2020 Q1 10% 50% 40%										
		2020 Q2 15% 40% 45%										
		2020 Q3 20% 45% 35%										
Q	10	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE) participation (p. 16-17): CalRecycle requires a minimum of three percent (3%) of the project services to be contracted to a California OSDS-certified DVBE that performs a commercially useful function.										
		Regarding the DVBE requirement-searching the https://caleprocure.ca.gov/pages/PublicSearch/supplier-search.aspx website for										
		pertinent experience (e.g., recycle, solid waste, garbage, and waste characterization)										
		returns no business that meet the commercially useful function requirement that a business "Performs work that is normal for the firm's business services and										
		functions." This requirement has been waived in previous statewide studies due to										
		the lack of available firms and the specialized nature of the scope of work. We are requesting that CalRecycle please consider waiving this requirement.										
A	10	The DVBE participation requirement is being waived for this solicitation; however the DVBE incentive is available to those proposers achieving DVBE participation goals.										
Q	11	Attachment E – Sample Standard Agreement. 4. Tasks (pgs. 49-52)										
		To what extent should our team plan for virtual vs. in-person meetings with										
		CalRecycle and other stakeholders? We view virtual meetings as important for greater accessibility and lower emissions impacts, and expect some in-person										
		engagement as well, especially with local communities.										
Α	11	The selected Contractor will be expected to work with the Contract Manager to										
		determine the extent of meetings that will be virtual vs. in-person based on a variety of factors, including but not limited to the meeting purposes, locations, and										
		frequencies.										
Q	12	Exhibit A. Scope of Work. (pgs. 48-53)										
		Are there specific accessibility requirements for public-facing deliverables? If so, please specify standards and expected LOE.										

		Are there examples CalRecycle would point to in terms of innovative zero waste models, roadmaps, plans, and policies from other jurisdictions? If so, please provide relevant links or resources. Is there flexibility in the ambitious project schedule and turnaround times included in
		the SOW, and as outlined in the Contract/Task Time Frame Table (p. 52)?
A	12	CalRecycle is committed to accommodating people with disabilities, complying with federal and state laws, and promoting equal access including AB 434 and Section 508 regarding accessibility of our public website. It is our intent that all documents published to the public website are accessible to those with visual impairments, including color blindness, low vision, and full blindness. This includes but is not limited to documents created by external contractors. Proposers may research and design a study based on any innovative zero waste models, roadmaps, plans, and policies from other jurisdictions that they find. As noted in RFP Attachment D, Proposed Scoring Sheet, CalRecycle will be scoring proposals based on the Overall Approach and Organization, Methodology, and Qualifications/Resources. CalRecycle reserves the right to amend the Agreement for additional time as required for completion of work, or to increase funding, in accordance with Exhibit B, Budget Detail and Payment Provisions of the resulting Agreement. CalRecycle is required under AB 101 to submit the Zero Waste Plan to the Legislature by January 1, 2026 and needs sufficient time to review the Zero Waste Plan prior to submittal.
Q	13	Exhibit B: Budget Detail and Payment Provisions, 1. Invoicing and Payment (p.54): For services satisfactorily rendered and upon receipt and approval of the invoices, the State agrees to compensate the Contractor for work performed in accordance with the Scope of Work and the approved Study Design at the rates specified herein, not to exceed the per Task totals from the Cost Proposal Sheet.
		Is CalRecycle planning for lump sum or time and materials invoicing?
Α	3	CalRecycle has clearly defined tasks and deliverables and will pay a fixed price based on the Cost Proposal Sheet.
Q	14	Exhibit B. Section 2. (p. 54)
		We request to add a period of notice so that Cascadia will be aware and can halt work to avoid incurring losses, and to specify payment of available funds will be made for work performed.
Α	14	No changes will be made to Exhibit B, Budget Detail and Payment Provisions.
Q	15	Exhibit D. Section 18. Intellectual Property. (p. 59)
		We request to add language to protect pre-existing material.

Α	15	No changes will be made to Exhibit D, Special Terms and Conditions.							
Q	16	Exhibit D. Section 19. Liability for Nonconforming Work. (p. 59)							
		We request to strike language so that regardless of when nonconformity is discovered, Cascadia is given the opportunity to cure.							
Α	16	No changes will be made to Exhibit D, Special Terms and Conditions.							
Q	17	General Terms and Conditions. Section 5. Indemnification. (linked attachment)							
		We request this alternative language to narrow its focus: To the fullest extent permitted by law, Cascadia shall indemnify and hold harmless State and its agents and employees from and against any and all claims, damages, losses or expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, on account of bodily injury, personal injury (including death), or injury to property sustained by any third person or persons, to the extent caused by the negligent act or omission of Cascadia or any of its agents, employees or subcontractors.							
Α	17	No changes will be made to Exhibit C, General Terms and Conditions.							
Q	18	General Terms and Conditions. Section 7. Termination for Cause. (linked attachment)							
		We request to modify language as follows: The State may terminate this Agreement should the Contractor fail to perform the requirements of this Agreement at the time and in the manner herein provided. If this Agreement is terminated, the State shall pay Cascadia for all Work performed up to the date of termination, including all non-cancelable costs incurred by Cascadia prior to termination but paid after the termination date. In the event of such termination the State may proceed with the work in any manner deemed proper by the State. All costs to the State shall be deducted from any sum due the Contractor under this Agreement and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the Contractor upon demand							
Α	18	No changes will be made to Exhibit C, General Terms and Conditions.							
Q	19	Would the State of California be open to a discussion on the terms and conditions of the contract, either before or after it is awarded? Are the terms and conditions able to be modified?							
A	19	No changes will be made to any of the terms and conditions before or after award of the contract.							

Q	20	Is it required for a SB and DVBE to be part of the proposal? If a proposal does not contain a SB and DVBE portions, will it automatically be disqualified?						
A	20	CalRecycle requires 25% SB participation. CalRecycle has removed the 3% DVBE participation requirement for this solicitation. If a Proposer fails to meet the 25% participation program requirements for SB, the Proposer must be deemed non-responsive and is not eligible for the contract award.						
Q	21	For the 25% SB requirement, is the 3% DVBE required to be additive to the 25% for 28% total or could the 3% be inclusive of the 25%?						
Α	21	CalRecycle requires 25% SB participation. CalRecycle has removed the 3% DVBE participation requirement for this solicitation.						
Q	22	On page 21 of the RFP, for the paragraph titled "Maximum Combined Preferences and Rules for Award", can you provide guidance on if the 15% mentioned here is related to the 25% for a SB and the 3% for a DVBE? Similarly, how does the \$100,000 mentioned here correspond to the amount that will be paid to a subcontractor?						
A	22	CalRecycle's reference to the \$100,000 maximum preference amount a Proposer receives is an error. Page 21 of the revised RFP has been updated. For the purposes of an RFP Secondary, preferences and incentives are used for bid tabulation purposes to determine the high point proposal. Strict adherence to the laws and regulations to apply the preferences and incentives will be followed. If awarded the contract, the preference and/or incentive does not alter the amount of the resulting Agreement. Be aware that contracts awarded with applied preferences or incentives will be monitored throughout the life of the Agreement for compliance to statutory, regulatory, and contractual requirements. As stated in the SB Preference Application and DVBE Incentive Application sections, points are calculated based on high score: 1. The SB preference of 5 percent (5%) will be applied when a responsible Proposer that is not a California certified SB or a NS claiming 25 percent (25%) California certified SB subcontractor participation submits the highest scored proposal; however, a non-small business claiming SB contractor preference may not take away an award from a certified SB. 2. The DVBE incentive will be applied to each qualified Proposer's verified DVBE participation percentage from the number 1 ranked highest scored proposal, regardless of whether Proposer is an SB/DVBE. If a SB is ranked number 1 after SB preference has been applied, the DVBE incentive is only calculated for Proposers certified as SBs.						
Q	23	For the Study Design mentioned in the methodology section, is the Contractor only designing a study that will be carried out by CalRecycle? Or is the Contractor designing and performing the study?						

Α	23	The Contractor is designing and performing the study.
Q	24	Besides the Contract Manager and their supporting staff, who else from the CalRecycle organization will be involved with the Zero Waste Plan development?
Α	24	CalRecycle technical staff will be involved on an as-needed basis.
Q	25	What falls under the Contract Manager's responsibilities in regard to the Zero Waste Plan development?
A	25	The Contract Manager will monitor and manage performance of the Contractor to ensure compliance with all contract provisions and serve as the primary contact between the Contractor and CalRecycle technical staff. CalRecycle may identify additional points of contact as needed.
Q	26	What is the expected time allocation from the Contract Manager for the Zero Waste Plan development on a weekly or monthly basis? What is the remit of the staff and manager during this 22-month engagement? Will they be leading meetings with stakeholders or is the contracting entity leading all discussions?
А	26	The Contract Manager will provide contract management, attend monthly meetings with the Contractor, and respond to the Contractor's inquiries on an as-needed basis. Meetings with stakeholders may be co-led by CalRecycle staff and the Contractor depending on the type of discussions expected.
Q	27	Will all materials produced under this scope of work be labeled as CalRecycle? Or are the materials expected to be co-branded with the awarded Contractors organization?
А	27	The Contractor can be listed as a contributor, but all work products developed under the contract belong to CalRecycle. Refer to the Sample Standard Agreement, Exhibit D Special Terms and Conditions, Item 18, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.
Q	28	Does CalRecycle have a definition of zero waste? If so, is hazardous waste, universal waste and medical waste included under the definition?
Α	28	As part of the Zero Waste Plan development, CalRecycle will work with the Contractor to define zero waste to include what is in our statutory purview.
Q	29	Is the proposed scope of work a new project? Or does CalRecycle have any existing vendors that have been previously contracted for a related scope of work?
А	29	The scope of work is a new project.
Q	30	The Background section of the RFP mentions the State "fell short of key goals", is there a comprehensive list of goals that the State has previously set related to zero waste?
	l	I .

- A 30 In chronological order, key diversion and recycling laws in California include:
 - To reduce litter and clean streams of recyclables, the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act of 1986 (AB 2020, Margolin, Chapter 1290, Statutes of 1986) established a goal of an 80 percent recycling rate for all aluminum, glass, plastic, and bimetal beverage containers sold in California.
 - To combat a looming landfill capacity crisis, California established a 50 percent diversion mandate for local jurisdictions in the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939, Sher, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989).
 - To increase electronic waste recycling, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act (SB 20, Sher, Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003) established a funding system for the collection and recycling of certain electronic wastes.
 - To increase carpet recycling, AB 2398 (Perez, Chapter 681, Statutes of 2010) and amended by AB 1158 (Chu, Chapter 794, Statutes of 2017) and AB 729 (Chu, Chapter 680, Statutes of 2019), established a carpet extended producer responsibility program.
 - To increase paint recycling, the California Paint Stewardship Law (AB 1343, Huffman, Chapter 420, Statutes of 2010) created an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for paint to reduce its generation, promote its reuse, and properly manage unwanted leftover paint.
 - To reduce the illegal disposal of mattresses, the California Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act (SB 254, Hancock, Chapter 388, Statutes of 2013) established an extended producer responsibility program to increase recycling and reduce public agency costs for end of use management of used mattresses.
 - To increase recycling, AB 341 (Chesbro, Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) established the statewide goal of 75 percent source reduction, recycling, and composting by 2020 and the Mandatory Commercial Recycling (MCR) program to reduce waste from California's businesses.
 - To reduce organic wastes and their associated GHG emissions from California businesses, AB 1826 (Chesbro, Chapter 727, Statutes of 2014) established the Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling (MORe) program.
 - To reduce green material used for alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills, AB 1594 (Williams, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2014) was passed to no longer count this material as diversion and instead consider it disposal, effective January 1, 2020.
 - To increase our understanding of the flow of materials in our state, <u>AB 901</u> (Gordon, Chapter 746, Statutes of 2015) changed how organics, recyclable material, and solid waste flows are reported to CalRecycle. The Recycling and Disposal Reporting System (RDRS) started collecting information in the third quarter of 2019.
 - To reduce the number of single-use plastic bags in California, <u>SB 270</u> (Padilla, Chapter 850, Statutes of 2014) changed the requirements for providing single-use carryout bags. In 2016, California voters approved Proposition 67, the Single-Use Carryout Bag Ban, upholding SB 270. Grocery and some retail stores can no longer provide single-use plastic carryout bags. Reusable grocery bags or paper bags can be sold for 10 cents each.
 - To reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) that are even more potent than carbon dioxide, <u>SB 1383</u> (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) requires a 50 percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste

by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. It also requires not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food be recovered for human consumption by 2025.

- To increase the end-of-life management of products through extended producer responsibility, California established a 24 percent recycling goal for postconsumer carpet by 2020 (<u>AB 1158</u>, Chu, Chapter 794, Statutes of 2017).
- To reduce the amount of packaging waste generated by state-owned facilities, the Sustainable Packaging for the State of California Act of 2018 (SB 1335), Allen, Chapter 610, Statutes of 2018) requires a food service facility located in a state-owned facility or on a state-owned property to only use approved types of food service packaging. This food service packaging must be reusable, recyclable, or compostable as determined by CalRecycle through adopted regulations.
- To reduce single-use plastic straw litter in California, <u>AB 1884</u> (Calderon, Chapter 576, Statutes of 2018) prohibits a full-service restaurant from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested.
- To reduce improperly disposed pharmaceutical and sharps waste and the related dangers, SB 212 (Jackson, Chapter 1004, Statutes of 2018) requires covered entities to implement stewardship programs for the collection and proper disposal of drugs and home-generated sharps waste.
- To increase recycling and organics collection in commercial locations, AB 827 (McCarty, Chapter 441, Statutes of 2019) requires commercial waste and organic waste generators to provide recycling and organic waste bins to customers and required CalRecycle to develop model signage by July 1, 2020.
- To increase beverage container recycling efforts, AB 54 (Ting, Chapter 793, Statutes of 2019) required CalRecycle to <u>report</u> on options to expand convenience zones, authorized \$5 million for supplemental payments to recycling centers, and provided \$5 million for the Beverage Container Recycling Pilot program.
- AB 793 (Ting & Irwin, Chapter 115, Statutes of 2020), requires beverage manufacturers to use minimum percentages of post-consumer recycled plastic for all plastic beverage containers subject to the Beverage Container Recycling Program (BCRP), increasing from 15 percent by 2022, 25 percent by 2025, and 50 percent by 2030.
- To reduce unnecessary waste from single-use packaging and single-use plastic food ware, SB 54 (Allen, Chapter 75, Statutes of 2022) requires producers of covered material to join a Producer Responsibility Organization, and plastic covered material must meet specific recycling rates (30 percent by 2028, 40 percent by 2030, and 65 percent by 2032) and source reduction goals (10 percent by 2027, 20 percent by 2030, and 25 percent by 2032).
- To expand the BCRP, SB 1013 (Atkins, Chapter 610, Statutes of 2022) revised the definition of "beverage" to include distilled spirits and wine, established dealer cooperatives to provide increased access and convenience for consumers, added quality incentive funding for glass, and established grant programs for glass processing, recycling, and transportation.
- To expand the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, SB 1215 (Newman, Chapter 370, Statutes of 2022) added battery-embedded products that contain

		batteries that are not intended to be easily removed to the program (unless exempted), including but not limited to cell phones, toys, greeting cards, and electronic toothbrushes.
		 To address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers, AB 649 (Bennett, Chapter 492, Statutes of 2022) established the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations at CalRecycle. To increase safe collection and recycling of batteries, the Responsible Battery Recycling Act (AB 2440, Irwin, Chapter 351, Statutes of 2022) created a producer responsibility program for battery producers. CalRecycle provides oversight for the program in coordination with the Department of Toxic Substances Control.
Q	31	Is a paper copy along with a flash drive of the Contractor's proposal required? Or can the proposal be submitted through electronic bid system (eBid) in lieu of the aformentioned methods? This site denotes contract delivery: https://calrecycle.ca.gov/Contracts/
A	31	See A8.

All other terms, conditions, and requirements of this RFP Secondary will remain the same.

If you have any questions relating to this solicitation process, please contact me by e-mail at contracts@calrecycle.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Melissa Atencio Contract Analyst Business Management Branch

Attachments: Interested Parties

Contact Name	E-Mail	Company	Address	Business Description	SB	DVBE	Interested as Prime	Interested as Sub
Ruth Abbe	Rute.abbe@abbeas sociates.com	Abbe & Associate s LLC	1028 Fair Oaks Avenue Alameda, CA 94501	Business Management Consultants	No	No	No	No
Cody Storm	storm.cody@bcg.co m	BCG	2 Embarcadero Center #2400 San Francisco, CA 94111	Management Consulting Firm	No	No	No	No
Eric Franzen	proposals@cascadia consulting.com	Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc.	344 20th Street Oakland CA 94612	Cascadia Consulting Group is a certified small, women-owned consulting firm working to foster sustainability in communities, businesses, and organizations.	No	No	Yes	Yes
Source Managem ent	sourcemanagement @deltek.com	Deltek	2291 Wood Oak Drive Herndon, VA 20171	Deltek is the leading global provider of enterprise software and information solutions for project-based businesses.	No	No	No	No

Contact Name	E-Mail	Company	Address	Business Description	SB	DVBE		Interested as Sub
Jennifer Winstead	jennifer.winstead@h drinc.com	HDR Engineerin g, Inc.	2379 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95833	We are dedicated to digitalizing the construction industry, driving better value, efficiency and productivity both at the enterprise and project level.	No	No	Yes	No
Kimberly Erwin	kerwin@hfh- consultants.com	HF&H Consultant s, LLC	590 Ygnacio Valley Rd, Suite 105 Walnut Creek, CA 94521	Management Consulting	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bid Research	ims_bids@constructi on.com	IMS	945 Hornblend St., Suite G San Diego, CA 92109	IMS is a nationally respected research firm specializing in public-sector project announcements for Architecture, Engineering and Construction firms	No	No	No	No

Contact Name	E-Mail	Company	Address	Business Description	SB	DVBE	Interested as Prime	Interested as Sub
Matthew Cotton	matt@mattcotton.co m	IWMC	50 E. Scenic Avenue Richmond, CA 94801	IWMC has provided professional consulting services to public and private clients since 1995, including completing several significant projects for CalRecycle. Most of these relate to organics.	Yes	No	No	Yes
Matthew Kolbert	mkolbert@agencymi sfit.com	Misfit	1631 Alhambra Blvd, Suite 110 Sacramento, CA 95816	Marketing and Advertising Industry	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nicole Tai	nicole@reuseallianc e.org	Reuse Alliance	3220 Santa Rosa Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95407	Our goal at Reuse Alliance is to advance a societal transition to a truly circular economy.	No	No	No	Yes
Raelyn Princeton	raelyn.princeton@eu nomia-inc.com	Eunomia Research & Consulting Inc.	61 Greenpoint Ave STE 508 Brooklyn, NY 11222	Graduate consulting and marketing firm	No	No	Yes	No

Contact Name	E-Mail	Company	Address	Business Description	SB	DVBE	Interested as Prime	Interested as Sub
- Hame	L-Wall	Company	Address	Me are a consulting firm that upon a tan		DVDL	as i iiiie	as oub
				We are a consulting firm that uses a top- down and bottom-up approach to				
				understanding the challenges and				
				barriers that prevent successful program				
				execution, and designing effective				
				programs to overcome these barriers.				
				Blue Strike has worked for over a				
				decade on supporting state-mandated				
				programs for climate related activities				
				with a focus on waste and energy. We				
				have been at the forefront, designing program activities, creating best				
				practices, and innovating policy and				
				reporting frameworks. We have solid				
				industry knowledge that allows us to				
				translate goals and objectives into				
				actionable work plans. Our staff has an				
				impeccable record for calculating,				
		DI 01 11	126 Bonifacio	tracking, and reporting a wide range of				ļ
Brennen	haranan Ohlus atrilia	Blue Strike	Place, Suite G	sustainability metrics in waste diversion,				
Jensen	brennen@bluestrike environmental.com	Environme ntal	Monterey, CA 93940	electricity consumption, fuel consumption, and greenhouse gas	NI-	N	V	V
	environmental.com	าแล	93940	emissions.	No	No	Yes	Yes

CalRecycle has not confirmed the certification status of firms who have identified themselves as CA Certified Small Business

(SB) or Disabled Veterans Business Enterprise (DVBE).

Contact Name	E-Mail	Company	Address	Business Description	SB	DVBE		Interested as Sub
Phoebe Schenker	phoebe@reuseallian ce.org	Reuse Alliance	3255 Santa Rosa Ave Santa Rosa, CA 95407	We are a nonprofit working to grow the reuse economy by advocating for, collaborating with, and supporting reuse enterprises that recirculate materials into our communities. We have deep expertise in all forms of reuse and can provide access to reuse practitioners to ensure the plan is implementable.	No	No	No	Yes
Roger Evans	sleepyaligator@gma il.com	State of California	6525 Casa Vista Dr. Loomis, Ca 95650	None Provided	No	No	No	Yes
Carrie Bell	cbell@recycle.com	Resource Recycling Systems, Inc	416 Longshore Dr. Ann Arbor, MI 48105	None Provided	No	No	Yes	No

Contact				Business Description	20	D) (DE	Interested	
Name	E-Mail	Company	Address		SB	DVBE	as Prime	as Sub
Name	E-Mail	Company	Address	1. Human and Environmental Health Impacts (nine, including climate change, 3 human health including respiratory impacts from small particulates pollution, eutrophication, acidification, aquatic ecosystems toxicity, ozone depletion, and ground level smog formation) and monetization of the external economics costs and benefits (in the cases of decreased pollution) for each category of impacts. Thus, expressing pollution externalities in dollar terms for comparison with standard economic costs for solid waste management methods, waste and pollution prevention and reduction methods, and other		DVBE	as Prime	as Sub
Jeffrey Morris, Ph.D Economic s	jeff@srmginc.com	Sound Resource Mgt. Group, Inc.	396 Golden Stone Drive Carbondale, CO 81623	evaluations that may involve trade-offs between internalized and externalized economic impacts. 2. Utility and competitive market rates modeling to ensure full recovery via rate revenues of utility services provisions.	No	No	No	Yes

	diamagal ayan ting fan na sidantial	
	disposal over time for residential,	
	commercial (often including large	
	multifamily residential structures), and	
	self-haul waste generators and	
	subscribers for various utility and/or	
	open market providers of collection and	
	management services.	
	4. Economic input-output life cycle	
	analysis (EIOLCA) for consumers and	
	users of industry outputs (either a single	
	product, a single industry, or groups	
	thereof as purchased by various types of	
	consumers and users (e.g., final demand	
	by consumers, businesses and	
	governmental agencies).	
	5. Life cycle impacts of products and	
	materials that eventually end up as	
	wastes managed by local governments	
	through various means.	
	6. Research on existing published	
	results on materials management and	
	life cycle assessment (LCA); conduct of	