



# REIMAGINING PAPER IN THE 21ST CENTURY

POLICY OPTIONS FOR REIMAGINING PAPER MANUFACTURING AND CONSUMPTION

Offered by the RePaper Project of the Environmental Paper Network

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Climate change, declining oil reserves, environmental degradation and the sudden global economic crisis are colliding to force rapid changes in many industries and systems that were unquestioned until very recently. Plans that took for granted global shipping for everyday products and siting for new facilities far from their ultimate markets now make less sense as planetary limits come more starkly into focus. The collapse of foundational systems such as the economy is frightening and confusing.

Even before the global economic crisis surfaced in 2008, U.S. and Canadian paper companies were in decline, with many reducing or eliminating their research and development divisions, mergers and acquisitions constricting ownership and financial resources, pulp and paper mills closing, and new investments focused on China and South America.

By 2006, nearly half of the recovered fiber collected in North America was exported to China and the recycling system increasingly ignored domestic recycling manufacturers' needs, particularly for quality requirements. Now, the economic crisis has further limited resources, both domestically and globally. Recovered fiber markets crashed in the autumn of 2008 when China radically reduced its demand in response to contracting consumer markets in North America and they have not yet rallied.

But if the way out and the way forward is through converting to a green economy, as the U.S. government and many environmentalists and economists argue, then this is the time to begin serious discussions about what changes could set the North American paper industry on a path towards renewed strength and leadership.

The RePaper Project of the Environmental Paper Network (EPN) presents this paper in order to stimulate discussions about government policy options that could help support rebuilding a thriving, environmentally sustainable paper industry in North America, as well as improving the recycling system to support it. While environmental sustainability involves many factors, including sustainably harvested wood and agricultural fibers and clean technology, this discussion paper focuses on the critical component of recycled content. Recycling is not the whole answer to environmental improvement, but it does significantly improve performance on virtually all levels at the same time, including reducing resource demands, energy and water demands, production of climate change gases and pollution, and solid waste disposal.

THE WORLD DEMAND  
FOR PAPER IS EXPECTED  
TO RISE BY 25% BY THE  
YEAR 2020.

- CONFEDERATION OF  
EUROPEAN PAPER INDUSTRIES



While the current times may appear to be unfavorable towards discussing new investments, economic recovery requires planning new forms of production for the future. Until just a few years ago, paper production primarily benefited only a small percentage of the world's population. But now countries like China and India are building up their paper industries to serve their huge populations that previously had access to very little paper. Therefore, clearly, the environmental footprints of paper companies need to be radically and quickly reduced in order to meet significantly increased paper demand in the future without using consequently more resources.

While demand is rapidly increasing overseas, North America is still the largest paper market. Many of the mills in Asia and South America want to serve this market, even while the U.S. and Canada ship out many of our paper production resources such as recovered fiber and wood pulp. Rather than lose paper industry jobs, create more environmental damage through unnecessary global transportation, and be subject to import vagaries, EPN envisions a revitalized domestic paper industry that leads the new "green economy" and sets the environmental standard for paper production globally.

The issue is complex. Increasing recycled paper production requires even more aggressive recovered fiber collection and improved quality, new investments in parts of the industry that paper companies have increasingly abandoned, and more extensive and reliable commitments to purchase recycled paper products from paper buyers. In the past, environmental groups and paper companies were often bitterly at odds. Today, after years of work by environmental groups through the Environmental Paper Network, many of those relationships have the potential to be positive and collaborative. Environmental groups look forward now to working with paper companies, investors, recyclers and governments to refocus the recycling system to better serve recycled paper production, and to revitalize a climate-friendly, resource-conserving domestic paper industry.

The following discussion proposals are intended to launch conversations to build the necessary framework. While these are not the only options, they are crucial considerations in developing strategic plans.

## THE REPAPER PROJECT'S GUIDING PRINCIPLES

**one.** Transition the recycling collection system from a "trash-based" management system to a resource management system.

**two.** Maximize fiber recovery.

**three.** Maximize fiber quality during the entire recovery and recycling process.

**four.** Maximize recycled paper production capacity.

**five.** Create a climate-friendly paper industry.

**six.** Revitalize a thriving, environmentally sustainable paper industry in North America.

**seven.** Rebalance the recycling system to better meet manufacturing needs.



## TRANSITION TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

“Too often, recycling has been considered an ‘add-on’ to a long-standing garbage collection program. . . . Commonly, this has led to all new costs being assigned to the recycling program, but all the savings assumed to accrue to the garbage collection system, even when many of those savings were produced by the increased recycling.

“In a resource management system, recycling is recognized as the centerpiece for managing residents’ discards. Garbage is secondary and only constitutes what has not been recycled.”<sup>1</sup>

**Goal:** Change the driving force of municipal waste collection programs from collecting “wastes” to collecting resources for reuse and recycling. Governments will still meet their health and sanitation requirements while more materials will be directed back into manufacturing rather than trashed.

### Discussion Items:

#### Local Governments

- A.** Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) billing for trash<sup>2</sup>
- B.** Larger recycling carts paired with smaller trash carts
- C.** Increasing recycling collection frequency while simultaneously decreasing frequency of trash collection
- D.** Incentive programs that encourage recycling participation, including awards, rewards, coupons, and credits from governments and/or local businesses<sup>3</sup>
- E.** More public education about appropriate materials to recycle, as well as options and sites for reuse
- F.** Collection contract payment formulas that shift incentives, rewards and savings from waste collection to emphasizing high quality recyclables

### A RECYCLING SNAPSHOT

Minnesota’s recycling industry is directly and indirectly responsible for 20,000 jobs, \$64 million in tax revenue, and adds \$2.98 billion to the state economy. Minnesota throws away over 1 million tons of recyclable material each year. The 1 million tons of material which could be recycled has an estimated value of \$312 million. It costs Minnesota \$200 million to dispose of this material.

- *Recycle More Minnesota website,*  
<http://www.recyclemoreminnesota.org>

### COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP SNAPSHOT

A beverage container recycling partnership offers an innovative collaboration between corporations and local governments that could be adapted to boost recycling rates for paper and keep more out of landfills.

The year-long public/private partnership initiative, called “Recycle and Win,” is designed to increase recycling throughout the Charlotte, NC area. It includes Harris Teeter, a popular grocery store chain, the local Coca-Cola Consolidated, the City of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, and six Mecklenburg County towns.

Coca-Cola sent an educational mailer to 271,000 single-family households listing the “Do’s and Don’t’s of Recycling,” along with a sticker to place on their recycling bins. When the Coca-Cola “Recycling Prize Patrol” sees a stickered bin with materials that have been sorted correctly, the resident will qualify for a \$50 gift card to Harris Teeter. The patrol plans to award 10 gift cards per week, for a total of 520 prizes throughout the year.

1. Kinsella, Susan and Richard Gertman, *Single Stream Best Practices Manual and Implementation Guide*, 2007

2. See <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/conservation/tools/payt/tools/planners.htm>

3. RecycleBank is popular in a number of communities. Many municipal recycling programs have held cash or gift rewards promotions. Others have found that even leaving a note of thanks from the community for well-sorted recyclables is a motivating reward.



- G.** Resource Recovery Parks that situate local reuse and recycling businesses together<sup>4</sup>
- H.** Zero Waste principles applied to resource management<sup>5</sup>
- I.** Closer collaboration with recycled paper manufacturing facilities
- J.** Focus on determining how much of collected material is actually made into recycled products, rather than only on diversion from landfills, which does not always translate into recycling<sup>6</sup>

### **State/Provincial and Federal Governments**

- A.** Create more coordination, support, direction through legislation and government agency support<sup>7</sup>
- B.** Support for establishing local or regional Resource Recovery Parks
- C.** Design recycling incentives to encourage community programs to reuse or recycle 50% or more of their waste and businesses to reuse or recycle 90% or more
- D.** Set and support Zero Waste goals<sup>8</sup> for product design and recycling

two.

## **MAXIMIZING FIBER RECOVERY**

In 2006, the recovery rates for some grades of paper were high. For example, more than 70% of corrugated cartons and newspapers were collected.<sup>9</sup> But the collection rate for printing and writing papers was only 49%.<sup>10</sup> This meant that more than 16 million annual tons of high grade paper suitable for making recycled printing and writing paper could still be recovered from offices, printers and other sources. In order to increase recycled content in copy, office and printing papers, more of this type of paper must be collected and appropriately processed for delivery to high grade pulp mills.

Overall, the U.S. recovered approximately 56% of its paper<sup>11</sup> in 2007. But Europe collected more than 64%,<sup>12</sup> indicating that achieving higher rates is eminently feasible. Not only is recovering more fiber essential for building a more environmentally sustainable paper industry, but it also is important for reducing greenhouse gases. When paper is landfilled, it decomposes and releases methane, a climate warming gas 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

4. There are many models; Urban Ore in Berkeley, CA is a leading proponent.

5. Many communities in the U.S. and Canada are working on implementing zero waste principles. See <http://www.zwia.org/zwc.html>

6. Particularly important is getting reports of "millage loss" from manufacturers that bought materials from particular recycling collection programs, in order to track how much was too contaminated to use and should be deducted from a municipal program's "landfill diversion" rate.

7. California, Oregon, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and the province of Ontario offer a variety of supportive examples.

8. See <http://www.grrn.org/zerowaste/index.html> and Zero Waste International Alliance

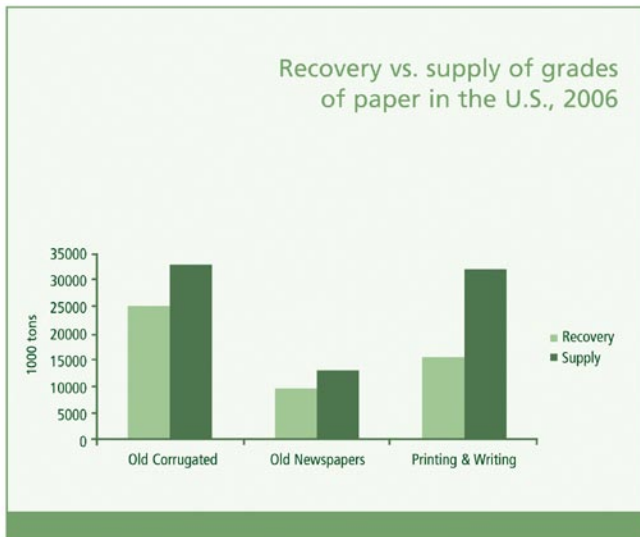
9. American Forest & Paper Association (AF&PA), 2006 Recovered Paper Annual Statistics, <http://stats.paperrecycles.org>

10. *ibid.*

11. See [http://www.paperrecycles.com/paper\\_environment/index.html](http://www.paperrecycles.com/paper_environment/index.html)

12. See <http://www.cepi.org/Content/Default.asp?PageID=53>





**Goal:** Maximize all fiber recovery, with particular emphasis on office paper.

## Discussion Items:

### Local Governments

- A.** Landfill bans on paper<sup>13</sup>
- B.** Recycling collection programs for under-served populations
- C.** Mandatory commercial recycling collection<sup>14</sup>
- D.** Multi-family housing recycling collection programs

### State/Provincial and Federal Governments

- A.** Strategies to ensure recycling opportunities for all citizens<sup>15</sup>
- B.** Require businesses and organizations to recycle
- C.** Research obstacles preventing or undermining recycling opportunities and determine solutions or alternatives
- D.** Research optimal designs for multi-family housing collection programs

# three.

## MAXIMIZE RECOVERED FIBER QUALITY

The use of recycled pulp varies widely between paper grades, from an average of 45% recycled content in tissue products (yet many still have none) to a low of 6% across all printing and writing papers. Percentages vary widely within grades, with some brands regularly including up to 100% recycled content and others never using any at all. The type of pulp and the paper grade's share of industry production also impacts the environmental benefits of using recycled pulp, with kraft printing and writing papers using the least amount of recycled content overall and yet producing the greatest environmental demands.<sup>16</sup>

13. Alameda County, CA uses funds raised by a surcharge on landfilled materials that could have been recycled to develop new recycling programs. Massachusetts bans recyclable paper from being landfilled or incinerated instead of recycled.

14. A number of jurisdictions have legislated different approaches to mandatory commercial office paper recycling, including Sacramento, CA; Mecklenburg County, NC; the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador; CA A.B. 32 Scoping Plan

15. E.g. Oregon S.B. 405, the Opportunity to Recycle Act

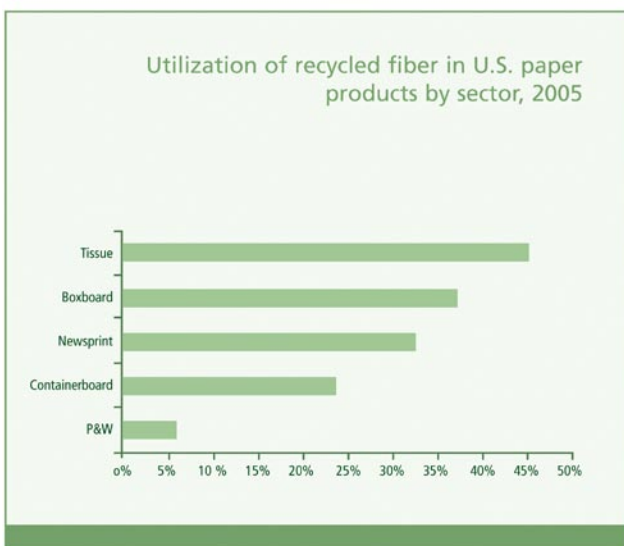
16. Environmental Paper Network, State of the Paper Industry: Monitoring the Indicators of Environmental Performance, 2007, p. 17



However, in order to increase the recycled content in many of the grades of paper that currently most negatively impact the environment, recovered fiber quality is as important as quantity. Too much of the fiber collected today is so poorly sorted that either it cannot be used at domestic recycling mills or significant amounts of it end up landfilled at the mill. While some kinds of mills making specific types of products, particularly paperboard and corrugating medium, can use mixed fibers, others such as newsprint, printing and writing, tissue, and linerboard (corrugated sides) require sorted fibers free of contaminants.

This quality level of processing must be achieved at the materials recovery facility (MRF), before the fibers get to a mill. However, many of today's community recycling programs, particularly those that have adopted single stream collection, have increasingly neglected quality requirements in favor of quantity only. But one without the other undermines the recycling system and limits or eliminates the potential for recycled content in many paper products.

### Utilization of Recycled Fiber in U.S. Paper Products by Sector, 2005



Sources: RISI 2006 and AF&PA 2005.

**Goal:** Design recycling collection and processing systems to produce clean recyclables so that they can be marketed for highest and best use to domestic mills as well as to others.

## Discussion Items:

### Local Governments

- A.** Include processing specifications in recycling program contracts<sup>17</sup>
- B.** Require or encourage commercial paper collection programs to keep office paper clean and separated to supply to high grade deinking mills
- C.** Investigate tax incentives for creating “green jobs” in the recycling program, including processing

17. See Kinsella, Susan and Richard Gertman, *Processing: The Lynchpin of Recycling Success*, Resource Recycling magazine, March 2008, download from <http://www.conservatree.org/learn/SolidWaste/resourcemgmt.html>



## State/Provincial and Federal Governments

- A. Research to identify the best technology and processing designs to produce high quality recyclables
- B. Grants, tax incentives, credits, and other funding to support new and efficient sorting equipment upgrades for MRFs to produce high quality recyclables
- C. Compare effects of different collection and processing contract payment designs

# four.

## MAXIMIZE RECYCLING PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Since 2005, when considered over all paper production, 34% of U.S. pulp and nearly 25% of Canadian pulp is produced from recovered fiber.<sup>18</sup> However, the recycled content is distributed unevenly, with some types of products using high amounts and others none. Even within the product grades that traditionally use higher amounts of recycled content, such as commercial tissue and some types of paperboard, there are large sectors of brands and products that use none.

Of particular concern is high grade pulp suitable for making recycled printing and writing papers, including office copy paper. On one hand, in 2005 the paper industry cited deinked pulp demand as one of their few bright economic spots. On the other hand, the few deinking mills left are now running near maximum capacity, meaning that increases in recycled content will require investments in new capacity or expansions of existing capacity.<sup>19</sup>

**Goal:** Maximize post consumer recycled content in all paper manufactured or purchased in North America, with any virgin fiber harvested from certified sustainable sources. In particular, increase recycled content across all printing and writing papers from the current 6% to a minimum of 15% post consumer in 5 years, while working toward 30% post consumer in 10 years.

## Discussion Items:

### All Governments

- A. Procurement policies that specify all types of tissue and uncoated paper products with at least 50% post consumer content (coated papers with 30% post consumer), with appropriate lead times for expanding industrial capacity

18. RISI, 2006 Global Pulp & Paper Fact & Price Book

19. See Environmental Paper Network, *The State of the Paper Industry: Monitoring the Indicators of Environmental Performance*, 2007, p. 16

## CASCADES CASE STUDY

As a pioneer in Canadian recycling, Cascades Fine Papers manufactures all its commercial printing grades with a minimum of 30% recycled fibre; 60% of its overall manufacturing feedstocks are from recycled sources. As a result, Cascades has received numerous eco-certification labels and awards. They are the only producer in Canada to have the credible Ecologo, FSC Recycled and both Chlorine Free Products Association certifications. The strategic decision to make the environment a primary business pillar has paid off for Cascades. In 2007, their sales of Ancient Forest Friendly™ 100% recycled paper increased 235% over 2006 figures.

- *Markets Initiative 2008 Trends Report*



- B.** Tax incentives for businesses that buy recycled paper, increasing with higher recycled contents

### ***Local Governments***

- A.** Build terms into collection and processing contracts that direct local fiber to regional recycling mills.

### ***State/Provincial Governments***

- A.** Specific assistance and support for siting and permitting recycling production facilities
- B.** Funding and/or tax incentives for investing in recycling deinking technology and equipment
- C.** Coordinate regional plans for optimizing a consistent recycling system and infrastructure that maximizes materials and environmental savings

### ***Federal Government***

- A.** A “resource fee” for paper products made solely from virgin fiber and a “resource credit” for recycled content, with the fees supporting expansion of fiber recovery programs and deinking capacity
- B.** Tax incentives for paper companies manufacturing products with at least 50% recycled content
- C.** Funding and/or tax incentives for investing in recycling deinking technology and equipment
- D.** Support research into optimal recycling technology
- E.** Coordinate plans that optimize the recycling system and infrastructure, perhaps at the federal level or through existing Municipal Planning Organizations (MPOs)

five.

## **CREATE A CLIMATE-FRIENDLY PAPER INDUSTRY**

The paper industry is one of the most energy- and emissions-intensive of all modern industries. In terms of fossil fuel use alone, the industry ranks as the fourth largest emitter of greenhouse gases amongst manufacturing sectors.

EPN’s analysis of paper industry climate impacts across the life cycle of paper (including forest carbon loss) suggests that the annual emissions associated with U.S. paper production of nearly 100 million tons of paper contributes well over 750 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent annually. This represents nearly 10% of



reported U.S. annual emissions. On a global scale, the paper industry produces three times the climate emissions of the airline industry.<sup>20</sup>

Using recycled content reduces carbon emissions from papermaking and eliminates the release of carbon into the atmosphere caused by cutting down trees that would otherwise have been used to make that portion of the pulp. It also reduces the total amount of energy required to make recycled pulp and paper.<sup>21</sup>

## SP NEWSPRINT AND RECYCLING

SP Newsprint Co. is a U.S. leader in the manufacture of recycled content newsprint and the fourth largest newsprint producer in North America. They completed a \$6.7 million upgrade to their Clackamas, Oregon recycling plant and the Newberg deinking plant. The company discovered it could substantially reduce energy consumption by expanding its capacity to use recycled paper, rather than woodchips, to make newsprint. The upgrades will not only enable the production of an additional 90 tons per day of recycled pulp and improve newsprint quality but also save the company \$2.8 million a year in energy by an expected reduction in consumption of 57 million kilowatt hours - equivalent to the total amount of energy used by nearly 5,800 homes each year.

- *A Brighter Shade of Green, Green Press Initiative*

Many virgin paper mills note that they use biomass in lieu of fossil fuels for at least some of their energy needs. The biomass, however, is wood and its by-products, continuing forest demand. Some also argue that recycled paper mills use greater amounts of electricity from the national "grid," since they do not have wood by-products available to burn. The grid reflects the predominant national energy sources, which currently are fossil fuels, but it will transition to more renewable sources as the U.S. and Canada make that shift. Already, some paper companies have invested in wind power or use other environmentally sustainable sources.

**Goal:** Significantly increase the preconsumer and post consumer recycled content in all paper products.

## Discussion Items:

### *State/Provincial and Federal Governments*

- A.** Tax incentives for paper mills using 50% or more post consumer recycled content. Could include credit for preconsumer, as well, as long as post consumer is also simultaneously required.
- B.** Tax incentives for paper mills using carbon-reducing energy sources, such as wind/solar/geothermal
- C.** Funding support to update recycling collection vehicles to cleaner, more fuel-efficient vehicles such as hybrid electric or fuel cell technology
- D.** Evaluate biomass claims as a "clean" energy source, its impact on forest fiber demand and on the use of recycled fibers
- E.** Collaborate with industry to research potential energy sources from recycled mill sludge
- F.** Research the best environmentally sustainable transportation methods for conveying production feedstocks as well as end-products to market

20. *Environmental Paper Network, Carbon Neutral Paper: Fact or Fiction? A Report on the Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Paper Products, March 2009*

21. See <http://www.papercalculator.org> for calculations determined by paper grade



- G.** Determine the most accurate and comprehensive assessment tools for companies calculating their carbon footprint, including evaluations of their recycling impact
- H.** Mandatory industrial reporting of comprehensive carbon impacts, including accurate accounting for CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by forest harvesting

# six.

## **REBUILD A THRIVING, ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PAPER INDUSTRY**

With so much of the global paper purchasing market still centered in the U.S. and Canada for the foreseeable future, and with the urgent need to radically reduce carbon-based energy sources, the recently evolving industry design of using pulp sources in South America, shipping them to Asia for papermaking, then transporting the products to Europe or North America makes less and less environmental sense. This is particularly ironic when pulp and recovered fiber are also shipped from the U.S. and Canada to Asia, then shipped back in the form of boxes, printed books and office/school products.

As the paper industry closes more mills and leaves more communities, North America continues to lose a valuable industry that provides 1.5 million jobs in the U.S. alone and adds billions, even trillions, of dollars to the economy. While imports are valuable and worthwhile, retaining a viable industry at home is also essential, and even important to national security.

**Goal:** Rebuild an efficient, environmentally sustainable paper industry within North America to serve its major paper-purchasing demand without requiring global transportation. Policy makers can prioritize and incentivize a 'green' paper industry to meet the U.S. and Canadian demand for environmentally superior paper products. Model a paper industry for the rest of the world that produces superior products from the smallest possible environmental footprint.

### Discussion Items:

#### **All Governments**

- A.** What are the best ways to ensure high quality recovered fiber?
- B.** What are the best ways to ensure high fiber recovery rates?
- C.** How can governments at each level best support establishment or expansion of new recycled paper production capacity?
- D.** How many different ways can be devised to build buying recycled paper into purchasing decisions?



# seven.

## REBALANCE THE RECYCLING SYSTEM TO MEET MANUFACTURING NEEDS

For most of its existence, the paper industry itself organized collection of (mostly commercial and preconsumer) materials to use as recycled content in new products. Post consumer newsprint entered the markets through church and scout drives. Then, in the 1970s, nonprofit organizations and then municipal governments began collecting post consumer materials from local citizens. Increasingly, the companies contracted to collect trash were requested, and then required, to also collect, as well as usually process, recyclables.

But the parts of the recycling system are not fitting together as well as they used to. Shifting to recyclables collected in local community programs has changed a demand-side feedstock system that could control quantity and quality to a supply-side system that keeps producing no matter whether the materials are appropriate for production or not. Recycling is now a loose collaboration of tens of thousands of independent local government programs and recycling businesses, all focused more on their short-term economic success than on the long-term health of the recycling system.

Collectors do what they excel at – collecting – and ask why they are also expected to excel at preparing feedstocks for manufacturing facilities. Papermakers do what they do best – make paper – and ask why processors at the materials recovery facilities (MRFs) tend to fall far short of what they need. Government managers want contractors to take responsibility for implementing their programs but often do not understand enough of the details to do effective management and oversight.

There is no coordination or agreement on the structure or even the long-term goals of the recycling system, nor even that it should serve conservation or environmental goals. Appropriate recycling options vary according to geographic regions, climate, demographics, size and type of collection program, political structure, and available markets. But more collaboration between recycling sectors and greater agreement on the system's conceptual framework could tie the collection programs more faithfully to the production processes and create more reliable and comprehensive recycling. Building a thriving paper industry renewal on recycled content will require that.

### Discussion Items:

#### **Local Governments**

- A.** Best methods of ensuring that programs and contracts result in recyclables turning into high quality recycled products
- B.** Responsibilities beyond diversion
- C.** Coordination with recycled product manufacturers



## ***State/Provincial and Federal Governments***

- A.** Coordination, collaboration, or framework needed to improve the whole system, versus only individual sectors
- B.** Methods to ensure resources for the research necessary to improve optimal functioning of the recycling system
- C.** Strategic planning and implementation to support the system's functioning as a whole

## CONCLUSION

Rethinking, rebuilding and revitalizing the recycling and paper production systems in the U.S. and Canada could rebuild good green jobs in the industry, strengthen communities, provide high quality paper products transported primarily within regions instead of between continents, significantly reduce the production footprint for paper and create the production model needed for a more inclusive world in the 21st century. The members of the Environmental Paper Network invite collaboration in achieving this vision.

## ABOUT THE REPAPER PROJECT

The RePaper Project, a project of the Environmental Paper Network (EPN), encourages and supports paper manufacturing that maximizes recycled content and environmentally preferred fiber sources. The Project seeks to catalyze collaborative innovation and creativity to increase fiber recovery as well as increase industrial capacity for producing recycled content paper. Because this is a multi-step process, many initiatives need to occur in parallel to yield the desired outcomes.

The Project sees the process for supporting the transition to a strong recycled paper industry in North America as similar to "a virtual three-legged stool." The first leg requires a vast supply of recovered fiber in order to support the second leg, the industrial capacity to manufacture recycled paper. Both must be balanced by the third leg, the steady and growing demand for recycled content paper. All legs must be strong, equal, and stable in order to succeed for the long-term.

Six EPN member organizations form the RePaper Project: As You Sow Foundation, Conservatree, Green America (formerly Co-op America), Green Press Initiative, Markets Initiative, and National Wildlife Federation.

Please visit [www.repaperproject.org](http://www.repaperproject.org) to learn more about the RePaper Project.

