Bag bans are reducing billions of single-use plastic bags

Our latest research affirms what many are now experiencing in their daily lives: Well-designed single-use plastic bag bans are highly effective in reducing plastic bag use, associated litter and pollution. But loopholes, like the one in California, undermine their intent.

“Plastic Bag Bans Work,” a new report released by our research partners U.S. PIRG Education Fund, Environment America Research & Policy Center and Frontier Group, estimates that, on average, plastic bag bans similar to those studied can eliminate almost 300 single-use plastic bags per person, per year. Studied bans have also reduced plastic bag litter by one-third or more and encouraged the use of more sustainable options.

“Plastic bag bans work—so it’s no wonder why the plastics industry has been figuring out ways to undermine the intent of the law,” said Jenn Engstrom, CALPIRG state director. “Especially in the last few years, plastic bag companies have circumvented the law’s intent by mass producing thicker plastic bags that they claim are exempt from the law because they can technically be reused. The reality is that few people actually reuse them. These thick bags end up harming our environment and littering our communities just as much as the thinner ones. It’s time to finally ban plastic bags once and for all.”

What’s the problem with plastic bags?

In the U.S., we generate 35 million tons of plastic waste each and every year.

We didn’t ask for all this plastic waste, but we can’t avoid it. If you’ve ever tried to go shopping without bringing home a big pile of unnecessary
Single-use plastic bags are used for an average of 12 minutes, but end up polluting our environment for hundreds of years.

When it comes to single-use plastic bags, most of those bags are used briefly then discarded, with an average life span of 12 minutes. But because they’re not biodegradable, they pollute the environment for hundreds of years.

Every local bag ban is having an impact

PIRG is working to ban single-use plastic across the country, and thanks to the support and action of members like you, nearly three in ten Americans currently live in a state that has banned single-use plastic bags. And there has been real progress getting statewide bag bans implemented. So far, 12 states and more than 500 local ordinances have passed plastic bag bans. But there is still a lot more we can do to eliminate single-use plastic bags.

Our report analyzed data from across the country and found that bans in just five locations (with a combined population of more than 12 million people) have cut single-use plastic bag consumption by about 6 billion bags per year—or enough to circle the Earth 42 times.

On our website, our single-use plastic bag waste reduction calculator uses the number of bags saved by the typical bag ban to estimate the number of bags that would be eliminated in cities and states with similar bans.

If California strengthened our plastic bag ban, we could reduce an estimated 11.5 billion single-use plastic bags from being used each year. The current loophole in the law is preventing this number from happening now.

But not all bag bans are equally effective

Well-designed plastic bag bans encourage a shift toward truly sustainable options such as reusable bags, but not all plastic bag bans are created equal.

Some cities and states like California have adopted policies that deliver reductions in overall plastic bag use but also contain loopholes that allow for the continued use of some types of plastic bags, or that fail to discourage consumers from shifting to single-use paper bags. Even bans with loopholes have driven significant reductions in the number of plastic bags used overall, and in the amount of plastic bag litter found in coastal areas.

We’ve made great progress banning single-use plastic bags in California, but now we need to close a loophole that allows grocery stores to provide thick plastic bags for a fee. CALPIRG will be building support this summer for a pair of bills that will strengthen California’s ban on single-use plastic grocery bags.

BAN TOXIC PFAS

New EPA regulations will better protect consumers from ‘forever chemicals’

On Feb. 1, the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) announced two new rules to strengthen the regulation of “forever chemicals,” which exist in everything from food packaging to clothing.

Commonly known as PFAS, per- and polyfluorinated substances are a class of thousands of chemicals that are extremely persistent in the environment and human body and can lead to serious health consequences such as kidney and liver disease, birth defects and cancer.

New EPA regulations will require the cleanup of PFAS water contamination in accordance with U.S. PIRG Education Fund and Environment America Research & Policy Center’s recommendations in a 2023 report.
NEWS BRIEFS

“The EPA’s proposal is a welcome step toward cleaning up contamination,” said Emily Scarr, director of PIRG’s Stop Toxics PFAS campaign. “To fully prevent harm from PFAS, we need to phase out the use of the entire class of PFAS and regulate them as a single class. Otherwise, our regulators and lawmakers will be stuck playing an endless game of whack-a-mole.”

PESTICIDES
This brain-damaging pesticide was banned in 2021. Now, it’s coming back.

A previously banned dangerous pesticide is now set to make a comeback due to a recent court decision, and it could put children’s health at risk.

Chlorpyrifos, a pesticide that had once been labeled a dangerous neurotoxin and banned in 2021 thanks to the help of more than 27,000 PIRG members and supporters like you taking action and voicing their concerns to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is now potentially set to make a comeback.

The science has been clear on the effects of chlorpyrifos, with years of research showing the pesticide has consistently been linked to brain damage, especially in children.

A court recently overturned the ban despite mountains of scientific research proving chlorpyrifos is dangerous for human consumption. Now it risks reemerging on farms that grow the food our families eat.

We need to act fast and once again urge the EPA to stick to the science and protect kids’ health. The sooner the EPA reinstates its ban on chlorpyrifos, the less likely it is that this hazardous chemical will be used on the food we eat next year.

CONSUMER PROTECTION
Meta should protect kids’ safety in Quest virtual reality

Has a kid in your life been begging you for a virtual reality headset? They can be pretty fun, but before you go out and buy one, there are a few things you need to know.

Meta recently lowered the recommended minimum age for its VR headsets, allowing children ages 10 to 12 to have accounts. Our research partners at U.S. PIRG Education Fund tested Meta’s newest headset, the Quest 3, and warns that it may be unsafe for kids.

Even with increased parental controls, the Quest virtual reality headset could potentially expose young users to inappropriate content, health risks and threats to their privacy.

“Meta says it’s committed to creating safe and positive experiences on Quest. Our testing found real problems remain,” said R.J. Cross, director of U.S. PIRG Education Fund’s Don’t Sell My Data campaign. “Meta’s current efforts are not enough to guarantee a healthy experience for children.”

CALPIRG and our national network are urging Meta not to market its VR headsets to children and teens under 18 unless and until they’re proven safe. Visit our website to add your name to our petition to Meta today.

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For more information call 1-800-841-7299 or send an email to: plannedgiving@calpirg.org
“Sad that I have to throw out a $1,000 smartphone because I cannot replace the battery. So wasteful,” J. R. Riehle said in one of the thousands of public comments on Right to Repair sent to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

U.S. PIRG Education Fund and iFixit have led the charge for Right to Repair to advocate for Americans’ right to fix products they own. PIRG and our allies delivered more than 56,000 signatures calling on the FTC to issue new rules addressing some of the most common barriers to repair.

“In every corner of this country, from Maine to Alaska, from Nebraska to Hawaii, Americans just want to fix their stuff,” explains Nathan Proctor, U.S. PIRG Education Fund’s senior Right to Repair campaign director.

With valuable input from supporters and members like you from all 50 states, PIRG is urging the FTC to take these important steps: create a Repair Score program, require manufacturers to provide a minimum standard of support for repairs, and protect repair choice.

“The best way to fight expanding landfills, increased ocean pollution, and toxic gases released into our atmosphere from burning scrap in order to obtain some valuable metals, is to endorse repairing things instead of sending them to the trash. Stuff should be fixed if it can be. Recycle, reuse, repair is a mantra that this planet needs to adopt before it drowns in waste. The FTC needs to make repairability a national priority instead of pushing for ever more consumption.”

— Richard Klein, California