

Greenpeace accomplishments in the U.S., 2000–2008

2000–2001

- Brought 230 students representing 44 states and 120 colleges to the Netherlands for a key Kyoto Protocol climate change meeting. Yielding to a Greenpeace demand, negotiators agreed to strip subsidies for nuclear power from the protocol.
 - Helped pass the San Francisco solar bond to get 10 MW of solar installed in the city and then helped ensure passage of Community Choice in San Francisco. This is a precedent setting policy that commits the city to acquiring half of its electricity from locally generated, publicly owned clean energy by 2017.
-

2002–2003

- Helped get San Diego to commit to 50 MW of solar power.
 - Initiated a campaign that resulted in 49 college campuses across the country passing clean energy policies, including the California State and University of California systems, among the largest university programs in the world, with 450,000 and 220,000 students enrolled respectively.
-

2004–2005

- Launched a program for the public to send in hair sample to test for mercury levels. Working with the University of North Carolina, Greenpeace amassed the largest data set in the country on mercury levels in humans.
- Developed a legal strategy that was later used by former NY Attorney General Elliot Spitzer to file a federal lawsuit against the Bush Administration for endangering air quality by undermining a critical component of the Clean Air Act. The Bush Administration exempted thousands of industrial air pollution sources, including some coal-fired power plants.
- Efforts to oppose factory fishing in the Chesapeake Bay resulted in unprecedented attention to the issue that led to the first ever catch limit on the industrial fishing giant Omega Protein, Inc. and its operations in the Bay.

Greenpeace accomplishments in the U.S., 2000–2008

2006–2007

- Launched the Kleercut campus campaign and convinced 11 universities across the country to stop doing business with Kimberly-Clark, a company that is destroying ancient forests to make its products. The first contract cancellation and letter from a university sent to Kimberly-Clark was in April of 2006 when American University in DC cancelled at Kimberly-Clark's 2006 shareholder meeting.
- Pressured Nissui, the Japanese parent company of Gorton's of Gloucester, to divest from its financing of the Japanese government's illegal whaling operations. Shortly thereafter, the last two investors also bowed out.
- Brought the proposed Cape Wind offshore wind project in Massachusetts to the national stage to highlight the potential for large-scale renewable energy in the country. Fought back legislation introduced in Congress that would have allowed a governor to veto offshore wind projects.
- Sent human operated submersibles to depths in excess of 2000 feet for the first-ever exploration of the world's largest underwater canyon, located in the Bering Sea. Greenpeace found substantial evidence of bottom trawling damage and documented the presence of several coral species, including newly discovered ones, and the endangered short-tailed albatross. Documentation of these species is the first step toward gaining protection of these canyons.
- Within 9 months of launching Greenpeace's Green My Apple campaign to press for removal of hazardous materials from Apple products, Steve Jobs announced a decision to do just that.
- Ensured the passage and signing by President Bush of legislation that reroutes rail cars carrying ultra-toxic chemicals around large cities.
- Responsible for working with the largest private landowner in Southeast Alaska and among the largest in the country, with 290,000 acres of forest, to begin Forest Stewardship Council pre-certification of all of its land holdings. Greenpeace brought together important buyers of Sealaska's wood, musical instrument manufacturers, to work for sustainable forests in Alaska.
- Sent a team of Polar explorers who traveled by foot, canoe and skis to be the first people to go to the North Pole in the summer to document the meltdown from global warming.

Greenpeace accomplishments in the U.S., 2000–2008

2008

- Launched an energy plan for America, “A Blueprint for Global Warming Solutions,” which detailed how to avoid catastrophic global warming through an aggressive energy efficiency and renewables program, without nuclear power or coal.
 - In partnership with NRDC and the Center for Biological Diversity, successfully sued the Bush Administration to strengthen protections for the polar bear, threatened from ice loss resulting from global warming, under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and other laws.
 - In two years signed up 11 out of the 42 new co-sponsors in the House of Representative to the Safe Climate Act, currently the best legislation being proposed to address global warming. In nearly three years, Greenpeace has targeted 123 candidates and incumbents for the House of Representatives in 70 communities across the country.
 - Formed partnerships through the Refrigerants Naturally coalition with Coca-Cola, Unilever, and McDonald’s to limit their greenhouse gas emissions from their use of F-gases, dangerous chemicals that contribute 17 percent of the total global warming pollution each year. Ben & Jerry’s introduced Greenpeace’s “Greenfreeze” technology in the United States, a refrigeration technology that does not use F-gases, and rolled out 1,000 new refrigeration units in an experiment approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency and Underwriters Laboratories.
-

