Letitia James is elected NY AG. James was previously the New York City Public Advocate.

Underwood ends the NY AG’s three-plus year investigation into ExxonMobil by filing a lawsuit claiming that ExxonMobil misrepresented how it accounts for the potential future costs of climate policies to its investors.

At a hearing in the investigation, New York Supreme Court Justice Barry R. Ostrager urged the NY OAG to either wrap up its investigation of and press charges against ExxonMobil or move on.

After reviewing more than 4.2 million company documents, the SEC drops its investigation into ExxonMobil, determining that the evidence did not warrant any enforcement action.

Spearheaded by Schneiderman, the state Attorneys General United for Clean Power press conference, signed a legal “common interest agreement” that broadly conceals communications between the states in order to subvert public records laws.

Then Attorney General Eric Schneiderman announces his subpoena of ExxonMobil to determine whether the company’s statements to investors regarding the risks climate change poses to its business were consistent with the company’s own internal climate research.

Thirteen state Attorneys General call Schneiderman and Healey’s investigations into ExxonMobil “a grave mistake,” adding, “We are concerned that our colleagues’ investigation undermines the trust the people have invested in Attorneys General to investigate fraud.”

Schneiderman and several other state attorneys general hold a press conference announcing the formation of “AGs United for Clean Power,” an informal group designed to promote antitrust and gas policies at the state and federal level.

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The New Yorker publishes a story accusing Schneiderman of physical abuse. Within hours, Schneiderman resigns from office.

Schneiderman again shifted the focus of his investigation into ExxonMobil, shifting from his original claim that the company was publicly trying to downplay the risks of global warming to a position that the company misrepresented how it was incorporating future climate policies into its business decisions, arguing that it may have inflated the risks climate change posed to its operations.

The trial begins.

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The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) launches its own investigation into ExxonMobil to understand how the company values its assets in order to determine if ExxonMobil misled investors on the risks climate change poses to its business.

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August 2016: Schneiderman indicated to the New York Times that his investigation was shifting to focus “less on the distant past than on relatively recent statements by ExxonMobil related to climate change and what it means to the company’s future.”

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