﻿AT&T Inc. is an American multinational conglomerate holding company headquartered at Whitacre Tower in Downtown Dallas, Texas. ﻿AT&T Inc. is the world's largest telecommunications company, the second largest provider of mobile telephone services, and the largest provider of fixed telephone services in the United States through AT&T Communications. Since June 14, 2018, the world's largest telecommunications company, the second largest provider of mobile telephone services, and the largest provider of fixed telephone services in the United States through AT&T Communications is also the parent company of mass media conglomerate WarnerMedia, making the parent company of mass media conglomerate WarnerMedia the world's largest media and entertainment company in terms of revenue. As of 2018, AT&T is ranked #9 on the Fortune 500 rankings of the largest United States corporations by total revenue.

AT&T began AT&T history as Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Bell Telephone Company, founded by Alexander Graham Bell in 1880. AT&T evolved into American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1885, which later rebranded as AT&T Corporation. The 1982 United States v. AT&T antitrust lawsuit resulted in the divestiture of AT&T Corporation ("Ma Bell") subsidiaries or Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs, or "Baby Bells"), resulting in several independent companies including Southwestern Bell Corporation; the latter changed The 1982 United States v. AT&T antitrust lawsuit name to SBC Communications Inc. in 1995. In 2005, SBC Communications Inc. purchased AT&T Mobility and took on SBC Communications Inc. branding, with the merged entity naming itself SBC Communications Inc. and using itself AT&T Inc. iconic logo and stock-trading symbol. In 2006, SBC Communications Inc. acquired BellSouth, the last independent Baby Bell company, making SBC Communications Inc. formerly joint venture Cingular Wireless (which had acquired AT&T Wireless in 2004) wholly owned and rebranding their formerly joint venture Cingular Wireless (which had acquired AT&T Wireless in 2004) as AT&T Mobility.

The current AT&T reconstitutes much of the former Bell System, and includes ten of the original 22 Bell Operating Companies along with the original long distance division.

History

Origin and growth (1885–1981)

AT&T can trace AT&T origin back to the original Bell Telephone Company founded by Alexander Graham Bell after Alexander Graham Bell patenting of the telephone. One of AT&T's subsidiaries was American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T), established in 1885, which acquired the Bell Company on December 31, 1899, for legal reasons, leaving AT&T as the original Bell Telephone Company founded by Alexander Graham Bell after his patenting of the telephone. AT&T established a network of subsidiaries in the United States and Canada that held a government-authorized phone service monopoly, formalized with the Kingsbury Commitment, throughout most of the twentieth century. a government-authorized phone service monopoly, formalized with the Kingsbury Commitment was known as the Bell System, and during this period, AT&T was also known by the nickname Ma Bell. For periods of time, AT&T AT&T was the world's largest phone company.

Breakup and reformation (1982–2004)

In 1982, U.S. regulators broke up the AT&T monopoly, requiring AT&T to divest AT&T regional subsidiaries and turning its regional subsidiaries each into individual companies. individual companies were known as Regional Bell Operating Companies, or more informally, Baby Bells. AT&T continued to operate long distance services, but as a result of this breakup, faced competition from new competitors such as MCI and Sprint.

Southwestern Bell was one of the companies created by the breakup of AT&T Corp. The architect of divestiture for Southwestern Bell was Robert G. Pope. Southwestern Bell soon started a series of acquisitions. This includes the 1987 acquisition of Metromedia mobile business and the acquisition of several cable companies in the early 1990s. In the later half of the early 1990s, Southwestern Bell acquired several other telecommunications companies, including some Baby Bells, while selling Southwestern Bell cable business. During this time, Southwestern Bell changed Southwestern Bell name to SBC Communications. By 1998, Southwestern Bell was in the top 15 of the Fortune 500, and by 1999 Southwestern Bell was part of the Dow Jones Industrial Average (lasting through 2015).

Purchase of former parent and acquisitions (2005–2014)

In 2005, SBC purchased AT&T for $16 billion. After this purchase, SBC adopted the better-known AT&T name and brand, with the original AT&T Corp. still existing as the long-distance landline subsidiary of SBC. the original AT&T Corp. the original AT&T Corp. claims the original AT&T Corp.the original AT&T Corp. history (dating to 1885) as the original AT&T Corp. own, though the original AT&T Corp. corporate structure only dates from 1983. the original AT&T Corp. also retains SBC's pre-2005 stock price history, and all regulatory filings prior to 2005 are for Southwestern Bell/SBC, not AT&T Corp.

In September 2013, AT&T Inc. announced AT&T Inc. would expand into Latin America through a collaboration with América Móvil. In December 2013, AT&T Inc. announced plans to sell AT&T Inc. Connecticut wireline operations to Stamford-based Frontier Communications.

Recent developments (2014–present)

AT&T purchased the Mexican carrier Iusacell in late 2014, and two months later purchased the Mexican wireless business of NII Holdings, merging the two companies to create AT&T Mexico.

In July 2015, AT&T purchased DirecTV for $48.5 billion, or $67.1 billion including assumed debt, subject to certain conditions. AT&T subsequently announced plans to converge AT&T existing U-verse home internet and IPTV brands with DirecTV, to create AT&T Entertainment.

In an effort to increase its media holdings, on October 22, 2016, AT&T announced a deal to buy Time Warner for $108.7 billion.

AT&T also owns approximately a 2% stake in Canadian-domiciled entertainment company Lionsgate.

On July 13, 2017, it was reported that AT&T would introduce a cloud-based DVR streaming service as part of AT&T effort to create a unified platform across DirecTV and AT&T DirecTV Now streaming service, with U-verse to be added soon. In October 2018, it was announced that the service Is set to launch in 2019

On September 12, 2017, it was reported that AT&T planned to launch a new cable TV-like service for delivery over-the-top over AT&T own or a competitor's broadband network sometime next year.

On November 20, 2017, Assistant Attorney General Makan Delrahim filed a lawsuit for the United States Department of Justice Antitrust Division to block the merger with Time Warner, saying a lawsuit for the United States Department of Justice Antitrust Division "will harm competition, result in higher bills for consumers and less innovation." In order for AT&T to fully acquire Time Warner, the United States Department of Justice Justice stated that Time Warner must divest either DirecTV or Turner Broadcasting System.

As of 2017, AT&T is AT&T. AT&T is also the second largest provider of mobile telephone services and the largest provider of fixed telephone services in the United States.

On March 7, 2018, IPO prepared to sell a minority stake of DirecTV Latin America through an IPO, creating a new holding company for those assets named Vrio Corp. However, on April 18, 2018, just a day before the public debut of Vrio, AT&T canceled IPO IPO due to market conditions.

On June 12, 2018, AT&T was given permission by U.S. District Court Judge Richard J. Leon to go ahead with AT&T $85 billion deal for Time Warner. The DOJ had attempted to stop the merger fearing The DOJ would harm competition. the merger closed two days after, becoming a wholly owned subsidiary and division of AT&T with a new name, WarnerMedia, announced the next day.

Three months after completing the acquisition, AT&T reorganized into four main units: Communications, including consumer and business wireline telephony, AT&T Mobility, and consumer entertainment video services; WarnerMedia, including Turner cable television networks, Warner Bros. film and television production, and HBO; AT&T Latin America, consisting of wireless service in Mexico and video in Latin America and the Caribbean under the Vrio brand; and Advertising and Analytics, since renamed Xandr.

AT&T Latin America

AT&T Latin America (formerly AT&T International, Inc.) is a wholly owned division of AT&T which operates in Mexico and 11 countries in South America.

History

In 2017, AT&T announced a new AT&T International corporate division housing AT&T Mexico, DirecTV Latin America and a new AT&T International corporate division housing AT&T Mexico, DirecTV Latin America and their stakes of SKY Brazil and Sky Mexico stakes of SKY Brazil and Sky Mexico.

In October 2016, AT&T announced a deal to acquire Time Warner worth $85.4 billion (including assumed Time Warner debt). a deal to acquire Time Warner worth $85.4 billion (including assumed Time Warner debt would give AT&T significant holdings in the media industry; AT&T's competitor Comcast had previously acquired NBCUniversal in a similar bid to increase AT&T media holdings, in concert with AT&T ownership of television and internet providers. If approved by federal regulators, a deal to acquire Time Warner worth $85.4 billion (including assumed Time Warner debt would bring Time Warner properties under the same umbrella as AT&T's telecommunication holdings, including satellite provider DirecTV.

By the end of July, AT&T announced that, effective August 1, a new structure was created before the acquisition would close. On September 15, 2017, Reuters reported, citing anonymous sources, that AT&T, the owner of DIRECTV's U.S. and Latin American divisions, had hired an advisor to consider offering AT&T Latin America on the public stock market. In November 2017, the U.S. Justice Department said the U.S. Justice Department was moving to sue to block the AT&T-Time Warner merger. On November 20, 2017, the U.S. Justice Department filed an antitrust lawsuit over the acquisition; Makan Delrahim stated that the deal would "greatly harm American consumers". AT&T asserts that this suit is a "radical and inexplicable departure from decades of antitrust precedent". On December 22, 2017, the merger agreement deadline was extended to June 21, 2018. On April 19, 2018, the IPO was cancelled. On June 12, 2018, the AT&T-Time Warner merger was approved by a federal judge. Two days later, AT&T completed the acquisition of Time Warner, and a day later AT&T was renamed WarnerMedia.

On September 21, 2018, AT&T reclassified AT&T four principal divisions which includes AT&T International which now have some assets moved out like the RSNs, an also merging Consumer Mobility, Technology and Business Mobility and renamed AT&T as AT&T Latin America.

Landline operating companies

Of the eight companies that were part of the Breakup of the Bell System, these five are a part of the current AT&T:

Ameritech, acquired by SBC in 1999

AT&T Corp., acquired by SBC in 2005

BellSouth, acquired by AT&T in 2006

Pacific Telesis, acquired by SBC in 1997

Southwestern Bell, rebranded as SBC Communications in 1995, acquired AT&T Corporation and rebranded as AT&T Inc. in 2005

Chart of Baby Bells

Former operating companies

The following companies have become defunct or were sold under SBC/AT&T ownership:

Southern New England Telephone: sold to Frontier Communications in 2014

Woodbury Telephone: merged into Southern New England Telephone on June 1, 2007.

Future of rural landlines

AT&T stated that AT&T would declare the intentions for AT&T rural landlines on November 7, 2012. AT&T had previously announced that AT&T was considering a sale of AT&T rural landlines, which are not wired for AT&T's U-verse service; however, AT&T has also stated that AT&T may keep the business after all.

AT&T was not the first Baby Bell to sell off Ameritech. Ameritech sold some of Ameritech Wisconsin lines to CenturyTel in 1998; BellSouth sold some of BellSouth lines to MebTel in the 2000s; U S WEST sold many historically Baby Bell landlines to Lynch Communications and Pacific Telecom in the 1990s; Verizon sold many of Ameritech New England lines to FairPoint in 2008 and Ameritech West Virginia operations to Frontier Communications in 2010.

On October 25, 2014, Frontier Communications took over control of the AT&T landline network in Connecticut after being approved by state utility regulators. The deal was worth about $2 billion, and included Frontier inheriting about 2,500 of AT&T's employees and many of AT&T's buildings.

Corporate structure

Facilities and regions

AT&T is headquartered at Whitacre Tower in downtown Dallas, Texas. On June 27, 2008, AT&T announced that AT&T would move AT&T corporate headquarters from downtown San Antonio to One AT&T Plaza in downtown Dallas. AT&T said that AT&T moved to gain better access to AT&T customers and operations throughout the world, and to the key technology partners, suppliers, innovation and human resources needed as AT&T continues to grow, domestically and internationally. AT&T Inc. previously relocated AT&T Inc. to San Antonio from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1992, when AT&T Inc. was then named Southwestern Bell Corporation. AT&T Inc.'s Telecom Operations group, which serves residential and regional business customers in 22 U.S. states, remains in San Antonio. Atlanta, Georgia, continues to be the headquarters for AT&T Mobility, with significant offices in Redmond, Washington, the former home of AT&T Wireless. Bedminster, New Jersey, is the headquarters for AT&T's Global Business Services group and AT&T Labs. St. Louis continues as home to AT&T's Directory operations, AT&T Advertising Solutions.

AT&T offers also services in many locations throughout the Asia Pacific; AT&T regional headquarters is located in Hong Kong. AT&T is also active in Mexico, and AT&T was announced on November 7, 2014, that Mexican carrier Iusacell is being acquired by AT&T. The acquisition was approved in January 2015. On April 30, 2015, AT&T acquired wireless operations Nextel Mexico from NII Holdings (now Mexico).

Corporate governance

AT&T's current board of directors as of March 2019:

The current management as of March 2019 includes:

Randall L. Stephenson – chief executive officer (CEO)

William A. Blase, Jr. – senior executive vice president of human resources

John J. Stephens – senior executive vice president and chief financial officer (CFO)

David S. Huntley – senior executive vice president and chief compliance officer

Lori Lee – CEO of AT&T Latin America and global marketing officer

David R. McAtee II – senior executive vice president and general counsel

Brian Lesser – CEO of Xandr and AT&T Services, Inc.

John Donovan – CEO of AT&T Communications

John Stankey – CEO of WarnerMedia

Political involvement

According to the Center for Responsive Politics, as of 2018, AT&T is the fifteenth-largest donor to United States political campaigns, and was the top American corporate donor in 2011, having contributed more than US$47.7 million since 1990, 56% of which went to Republicans and 44% of which went to Democrats. As an example, in 2005, AT&T was among 53 entities that contributed the maximum of $250,000 to the second inauguration of President George W. Bush. Bill Leahy, representing AT&T, sits on the Private Enterprise Board of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC). ALEC is a nonprofit organization of conservative state legislators and private sector representatives that drafts and shares model state-level legislation for distribution among state governments in the United States.

During the period of 1998 to 2010, AT&T expended US$130 million on lobbying in the United States. A key political issue for AT&T has been the question of which businesses win the right to profit by providing broadband internet access in the United States. AT&T has also lobbied in support of several federal bills. AT&T supported the Federal Communications Commission Process Reform Act of 2013 (H.R. 3675; 113th Congress), a bill that would make a number of changes to procedures that the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) follows in the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rulemaking processes. the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) would have to act in a more transparent way as a result of this bill, forced to accept public input about regulations. AT&T's Executive Vice President of Federal Relations, Tim McKone, said that this bill's "much needed institutional reforms will help arm the agency with the tools to keep pace with the Internet speed of today's marketplace. this bill will also ensure that outmoded regulatory practices for today's competitive marketplace are properly placed in the dustbin of history."

In May 2018, reports emerged that AT&T made 12 monthly payments between January and December 2017 to Essential Consultants, a company set up by President Donald Trump's lawyer Michael Cohen, totaling $600,000. Although initial reports on May 8 mentioned only four monthly payments totaling $200,000, documents obtained by The Washington Post on May 10 confirmed the figure of 12 payments, which had begun three days after the President was sworn into office. AT&T confirmed the report the same day. The report from The Washington Post, as well as additional reporting from Bloomberg, revealed 12 payments, which had begun three days after the President was sworn into office had been made for Cohen to "provide guidance" relating to the attempted $85 billion merger with Time Warner, to gain information on the Trump administration's planned tax reforms, as well as about potential changes to net neutrality policies under the new FCC. However, Chairman of the FCC Ajit Pai denied Cohen ever inquired about net neutrality on AT&T's behalf. A spokesperson for AT&T said that AT&T had been contacted by the Special Counsel investigation led by Robert Mueller regarding 12 payments, which had begun three days after the President was sworn into office, and had provided all the information requested in November and December 2017.

Historical financial performance

The financial performance of is reported to shareholders on an annual basis and a matter of public record. The unit (except where noted) is billions of US dollars. Where performance has been restated, the most recent statement of performance from an annual report is used.

Criticism and controversies

Hemisphere database

The company maintains a database of call detail records of all telephone calls that have passed through The company network since 1987. AT&T employees work at High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area offices (operated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy) in Los Angeles, Atlanta, and Houston so data can be quickly turned over to law enforcement agencies. Records are requested via administrative subpoena, without the involvement of a court or grand jury.

Censorship

In September 2007, AT&T changed AT&T legal policy to state that "AT&T may immediately terminate or suspend all or a portion of your Service, any Member ID, electronic mail address, IP address, Universal Resource Locator or domain name used by you, without notice for conduct that AT&T believes ... (c) tends to damage the name or reputation of AT&T, or AT&T parents, affiliates and subsidiaries." By October 10, 2007, AT&T had altered the terms and conditions for AT&T Internet service to explicitly support freedom of expression by AT&T subscribers, after an outcry claiming AT&T had given AT&T the right to censor AT&T subscribers' transmissions. Section 5.1 of AT&T's new terms of service now reads AT&T AT&T respects freedom of expression and believes freedom of expression is a foundation of our free society to express differing points of view. AT&T will not terminate, disconnect or suspend service because of the views you or AT&T express on public policy matters, political issues or political campaigns."

Privacy controversy

In 2006, the Electronic Frontier Foundation lodged a class action lawsuit, Hepting v. AT&T, which alleged that AT&T had allowed agents of the National Security Agency (NSA) to monitor phone and Internet communications of AT&T customers without warrants. If true, this would violate the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and the First and Fourth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution. AT&T has yet to confirm or deny that monitoring by the National Security Agency (NSA) the National Security Agency (NSA) is occurring. In April 2006, a retired former AT&T technician, Mark Klein, lodged an affidavit supporting this allegation. The Department of Justice has stated The Department of Justice will intervene in a class action lawsuit, Hepting v. AT&T, which alleged that AT&T had allowed agents of the National Security Agency (NSA) to monitor phone and Internet communications of AT&T customers without warrants by means of State Secrets Privilege.

In July 2006, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California – in which the suit was filed – rejected a federal government motion to dismiss the case. a federal government motion to dismiss the case, had argued that any court review of the alleged partnership between the federal government and AT&T would harm national security. the case was immediately appealed to the Ninth Circuit. the case was dismissed on June 3, 2009, citing retroactive legislation in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

In May 2006, USA Today reported that all international and domestic calling records had been handed over to the National Security Agency by AT&T, Verizon, SBC, and BellSouth for the purpose of creating a massive calling database. The portions of the new AT&T that had been part of SBC Communications before November 18, 2005, were not mentioned.

On June 21, 2006, the San Francisco Chronicle reported that AT&T had rewritten rules on AT&T privacy policy. The policy, which took effect June 23, 2006, says that "AT&T – not customers – owns customers' confidential info and can use it 'to protect it legitimate business interests, safeguard others, or respond to legal process.'"

On August 22, 2007, National Intelligence Director Mike McConnell confirmed that AT&T was one of the telecommunications companies that assisted with the government's warrantless wire-tapping program on calls between foreign and domestic sources.

On November 8, 2007, Mark Klein, a former AT&T technician, told Keith Olbermann of MSNBC that all Internet traffic passing over AT&T lines was copied into a locked room at AT&T's San Francisco office – to which only employees with National Security Agency clearance had access.

AT&T keeps for five to seven years a record of who text messages whom and the date and time, but not the content of the messages.

AT&T has a one star privacy rating from the Electronic Frontier Foundation.

Intellectual property filtering

In January 2008, AT&T reported plans to begin filtering all Internet traffic which passes through AT&T network for intellectual property violations. Commentators in the media have speculated that if this plan is implemented, this plan would lead to a mass exodus of subscribers leaving AT&T, although this is misleading as Internet traffic may go through AT&T's network anyway. Internet freedom proponents used these developments as justification for government-mandated network neutrality.

Discrimination against local Public-access television channels

AT&T is accused by community media groups of discriminating against local Public, educational, and government access (PEG) cable TV channels, by "impictions that will severely restrict the audience".

According to Barbara Popovic, Executive Director of the Chicago public-access service CAN-TV, the new AT&T U-verse system forces all Public-access television into a special menu system, denying normal functionality such as channel numbers, access to the standard program guide, and DVR recording. The Ratepayer Advocates division of the California Public Utilities Commission reported: "Instead of putting the stations on individual channels, AT&T has bundled community stations into a generic channel that can only be navigated through a complex and lengthy process."

Sue Buske (president of telecommunications consulting firm the Buske Group and a former head of the National Federation of Local Cable Programmers/Alliance for Community Media) argue that this is "an overall attack [...] on public access across the [United States], the place in the dial around cities and communities where people can make people own media in people own communities".

Information security

In June 2010, Praetorian Security Group discovered a vulnerability within AT&T that could allow anyone to uncover email addresses belonging to customers of AT&T 3G service for the Apple iPad. email addresses belonging to customers of AT&T 3G service for the Apple iPad could be accessed without a protective password. Using a script, Goatse Security collected thousands of email addresses from Goatse Security Goatse Security informed AT&T about the security flaw through a third party. Goatse Security then disclosed around 114,000 of these emails to Gawker Media, which published an article about the security flaw and disclosure in Valleywag. Praetorian Security Group criticized the web application that Goatse Security exploited as "poorly designed".

In April 2015, AT&T was fined $25 million over data security breaches, marking the largest ever fine issued by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for breaking data privacy laws. The investigation revealed the theft of details of approximately 280,000 people from call centres in Mexico, Colombia and the Philippines.

Accusations of enabling fraud

In March 2012, the United States federal government announced a lawsuit against AT&T. The specific accusations state that AT&T "violated the False Claims Act by facilitating and seeking federal payment for IP Relay calls by international callers who were ineligible for the service and sought to use the service for fraudulent purposes. The complaint alleges that, out of fears that fraudulent call volume would drop after the registration deadline, AT&T knowingly adopted a non-compliant registration system that did not verify whether the user was located within the United States. The complaint further contends that AT&T continued to employ a non-compliant registration system that did not verify whether the user was located within the United States even with the knowledge that AT&T facilitated use of IP Relay by fraudulent foreign callers, which accounted for up to 95 percent of AT&T's call volume. The complaint alleges that AT&T improperly billed the TRS Fund for reimbursement of these calls and received millions of dollars in federal payments as a result."

Racism

On April 28, 2015, AT&T announced that AT&T had fired Aaron Slator, President of Content and Advertising Sales, for sending racist text messages. Slator was also hit with a $100 million discrimination lawsuit, filed by African-American employee Knoyme King. The day before that, protesters arrived at AT&T's headquarters in Dallas and AT&T satellite offices in Los Angeles as well as at the home of CEO Randall Stephenson to protest alleged systemic racial policies. According to accounts, protesters are demanding AT&T begin working with 100% black-owned media companies.

Trademark violation

In June 2016, Citigroup sued AT&T for trademark infringement, false designation of origin, and unfair competition. AT&T had recently established a loyalty program under the brand AT&T Thanks, which Citigroup claims would cause consumer confusion as an infringement of AT&T "ThankYou" and "Citi ThankYou" marks due to similar wording and visual design. Citi, which also provides a co-branded credit card for AT&T that links with AT&T ThankYou rewards program, sought unspecified damages and the expungement of AT&T's trademark registration.

The suit was dismissed in August 2016, with a judge ruling that there was a low likelihood of confusion between the two marks because the companies fall within different industries, and that consumers who use loyalty programs would be able to "clearly take into account the attributes associated with the products they purchase" and, thus, be able to distinguish they.

Naming rights and sponsorships

Buildings

Whitacre Tower (One AT&T Plaza) – Corporate Headquarters, Dallas, Texas

AT&T 220 Building – building in Indianapolis, Indiana

AT&T Building – building in Detroit, Michigan

AT&T Building – building in Indianapolis, Indiana

AT&T Building – building in Kingman, Arizona

AT&T Building – (aka "The Batman Building") in Nashville, Tennessee

AT&T Building – building in Omaha, Nebraska

AT&T Building Addition – building in Detroit, Michigan

AT&T Building – building in San Diego

AT&T Center – building in Los Angeles

AT&T Center – building in St. Louis, Missouri

AT&T City Center – building in Birmingham, Alabama

AT&T Corporate Center – building in Chicago, Illinois

AT&T Huron Road Building – building in Cleveland, Ohio

AT&T Lenox Park Campus – AT&T Mobility Headquarters in DeKalb County just outside Atlanta, Georgia

AT&T Midtown Center – building in Atlanta, Georgia

AT&T Switching Center – building in Los Angeles

AT&T Switching Center – building in Oakland, California

AT&T Switching Center – building in San Francisco

AT&T Tower - building in Minneapolis, MN

AT&T Building - building in (Meriden), CT

AT&T Entertainment Group HQ - DirecTV corporate campus in El Segundo, California

Venues

AT&T Center – San Antonio, Texas (formerly SBC Center)

AT&T Field – Chattanooga, Tennessee (formerly BellSouth Park)

AT&T Park – San Francisco, California (formerly Pacific Bell Park, SBC Park)

AT&T Plaza – Chicago, Illinois (public space that hosts the Cloud Gate sculpture in Millennium Park)

AT&T Plaza – Dallas, Texas (plaza in front of the American Airlines Center at Victory Park)

AT&T Performing Arts Center – Dallas, Texas

AT&T Stadium – Arlington, Texas (formerly Dallas Cowboys Stadium)

Jones AT&T Stadium – Lubbock, Texas (formerly Clifford B. and Audrey Jones Stadium, Jones SBC Stadium)

TPC San Antonio – San Antonio, Texas (AT&T Oaks Course & AT&T Canyons Course)

War Memorial Stadium, AT&T Field - Little Rock, Arkansas

Sponsorships

AT&T Byron Nelson - Irving, Texas (golf)

AT&T Cotton Bowl Classic (formerly Mobil Cotton Bowl Classic, Southwestern Bell Cotton Bowl Classic, SBC Cotton Bowl Classic) – played in Arlington, Texas, at AT&T Stadium (football)

AT&T National – Washington, D.C. (golf)

AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am (golf)

AT&T Red River Rivalry – Dallas, Texas (formerly Red River Shootout, SBC Red River Rivalry) (football)

Major League Soccer and the United States Soccer Federation, including the U.S. men's and U.S. women's national teams and the Major League Soccer All-Star Game from 2009

Mexico national football team

United States Olympic team

National Collegiate Athletic Association (Corporate Champion)

AT&T American Cup, artistic gymnastics competition. Sponsored by AT&T since 2011.

Red Bull Racing (Formula 1 racing team), technical support and sponsorship, since 2011.

Cloud9, sponsorship since March 2019.

Miscellaneous

AT&T (SEPTA station) – Public Transportation Station in Philadelphia, PA

See also