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Which Area Code Should Your Business Phone Number Use?

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Published by Auto Attendant · 2026-09-22 · business phone area code · local business number · virtual phone number · area code overlay · number porting · service area · small business phone · nanpa · auto attendant

Original article: <https://autoattendant.io/articles/business-phone-number-area-code-guide>



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Executive Summary

For most U.S. service businesses, the best area code is the one that **truthfully matches the market where customers are actually served**. There are two important exceptions. First, if customers already know an advertised business number, keeping and porting it is usually less disruptive than changing it merely to obtain a different code. U.S. rules require providers to facilitate valid portability requests, and current federal intervals are **one business day for a simple port** and **four business days for a non-simple port**, unless more time is requested ([ecfr.gov](#)). Those are regulatory intervals, not promises about every provider workflow.

Second, an older code is not inherently more local than its overlay. An overlay places another numbering plan area, or NPA, across the same geography; existing numbers do not change, and new customers are more likely to receive the newer code ([psc.ga.gov](#)) ([cpuc.ca.gov](#)). As of **September 22, 2026**, New York City's 347, 718, 917 and 929 complex also has 465 in service, while Georgia's announced 565 overlay for 912 is planned for **December 6, 2027**, not active inventory today ([nanpa.com](#)).

The practical sequence is: **keep before replacing, map the service area, verify the applicable NPA set, check provider inventory, then test operational requirements**. NANPA publishes current maps, in-service and planned codes, dialing plans, and relief reports ([nanpa.com](#)). State agencies direct consumers to those maintained resources; Michigan's commission is one example ([michigan.gov](#)). Provider inventory is a separate question: an available central-office code is available to a provider, not necessarily as a retail number to a particular buyer ([nanpa.com](#)).

Do not buy a code on the theory that it guarantees higher answer rates, trust, or search rankings. A Los Angeles health-outreach trial reported a **29 percent higher adjusted prevalence** of e-referral acceptance for its local-code group, but that specialized outcome does not establish a general small-business conversion benefit ([academic.oup.com](#)). Google separately manages a profile's service area and phone fields, and describes local results in terms of relevance, distance and prominence, not telephone area code ([support.google.com](#)).

Introduction and Background

A local business number has two jobs that are easy to confuse. It provides a stable way to reach the company, and its first three digits identify a numbering-plan geography. It does not, by itself, prove an office address, define a Google Business Profile service area, guarantee that calls will be answered, or show that a particular number is available from a provider.

This distinction matters because the North American Numbering Plan has changed. The North American Numbering Plan Administrator, or **NANPA**, is the authoritative source for number assignments in the United States and its territories ([nanpa.com](https://www.nanpa.com)). Its reports separately list codes already in service and codes assigned for future implementation ([nanpa.com](https://www.nanpa.com)). In many markets, several area codes now cover the same place.

This report is U.S.-specific. It is for trades, clinics, property firms and similar businesses that serve defined places but may route calls to mobile staff. It assumes the business has already considered the broader **local versus toll-free** decision. The FCC distinguishes toll-free numbers in part because they are not geographically bound (docs.fcc.gov); the toll-free codes currently identified by Somos are **800, 888, 877, 866, 855, 844 and 833** (media.somos.com). A local number is usually the clearer default for a bounded service market; a toll-free number may suit a national intake line or a business whose geography is intentionally broad. Neither format excuses a misleading location claim.

The answer is therefore not “choose the oldest recognizable code.” It is a process: preserve accumulated customer recognition where possible, identify the real operating market, treat every active overlay as geographically legitimate, and **verify the individual number's capabilities before purchase**.

A Service-Area Decision Framework

Step 1: keep or port the number customers already know

An established number appears on vehicles, estimates, appointment reminders, directory listings and customers' saved contacts. Replacing it creates an update project even if the new area code seems more attractive. A California regulator's overlay checklist specifically tells businesses to update stationery, checks, cards, advertising and promotional items when number presentation changes (cpuc.ca.gov).

Ask whether the current number can be ported before shopping for a replacement. U.S. portability can span wireline, Internet Protocol and wireless providers (consumercomplaints.fcc.gov). Interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol providers may not contractually prohibit an end user from porting a number (ecfr.gov). Portability still depends on a valid request and the relevant service circumstances.

Step 2: map customers served, not the owner's handset

Draw the service footprint from actual work orders or expected coverage. A plumber serving north Atlanta should evaluate the Atlanta overlay complex even if the owner's personal mobile still carries a code from another state. The business number can route to that existing mobile without publishing the personal number; the geographic decision belongs to the business market, not to the employee's SIM card.

For a new business, use the smallest truthful market that captures most demand. The Small Business Administration says location decisions depend partly on where the target market is located (cdn.www.sba.gov). Local service boundaries can differ among telephone plans, according to Maine's commission (maine.gov). Check the official state map and NANPA search, then list all active codes covering that geography. The Michigan Public Service Commission, for example, directs consumers to NANPA's maps rather than maintaining folklore about which code “belongs” to a city (michigan.gov).

Step 3: decide whether one number is enough

Table 1 turns common operating patterns into a choice. It is a decision aid, not evidence that an area code changes conversion.

Situation	Recommended question	Practical default	Caveat
Existing advertised number	Can the current number be ported without changing its public identity?	Keep and port it if operationally suitable.	Keep the old service active until the provider confirms completion; disconnected numbers may not be portable (bandwidth.com).
One local market	Which official NPA or overlay set covers most customers?	One truthful local number from any active code in that set.	Inventory, voice and messaging capabilities are provider-specific.
Overlay market	Are both the older and newer codes active over the same geography?	Treat each active overlay as local .	Do not confuse a planned code with one currently orderable.
Adjacent markets	Do customers perceive the area as one operating region, and can one number serve it clearly?	Start with one central number if the service promise is accurate.	Add a second number only when it improves routing, measurement or customer clarity.
Remote owner	Where does the business work, regardless of the owner's mobile code?	Choose the business market's code and route calls to staff.	Check outbound caller-ID presentation so callbacks show the business number.
Genuine multi-location company	Are there separate staffed locations or separate service teams?	Consider one number per real market plus central routing.	Census defines a multi-unit enterprise as operating at least two establishments (census.gov); do not imply premises or staff that do not exist.
National business	Is there no meaningful local market?	Revisit toll-free versus local as the primary choice.	A collection of local-looking numbers is not a substitute for an accurate national identity.

The central insight is restraint. A second number should solve a defined routing or measurement problem. It should not exist merely to manufacture the appearance of another office.

What an Area Code Proves, and What It Does Not

Numbering geography, not business presence

A ten-digit NANP number begins with a three-digit NPA code ([nanpa.com](https://www.nanpa.com)). That code locates the number within the numbering plan. It does not certify where the owner lives, where employees sit today, or where a company is licensed to operate.

The Federal Communications Commission has cautioned consumers that a caller ID showing a local number does not necessarily mean the caller is local (docs.fcc.gov). That observation should discipline business claims too. A service company may legitimately use a local virtual number that reaches a remote owner, but it should not pair that number with a fictitious storefront.

The Federal Trade Commission's baseline is useful even outside a formal advertising analysis: advertising must be truthful and non-deceptive, and advertisers need evidence for their claims ([ftc.gov](https://www.ftc.gov)). The practical application is simple: describe the area actually served, not an office the company does not operate.

Four common claims checked against evidence

Four recurring claims should be separated from what current sources actually establish:

- **“The oldest code is more local.”** In an overlay, the new code can have the same boundary as the old code (psc.ga.gov). Treat active overlays as geographic peers.
- **“A familiar local code makes more people answer.”** This review found no broad U.S. study establishing an answer-rate benefit for ordinary service businesses. Do not forecast answer-rate uplift from the code alone.
- **“A local code improves Google ranking.”** Google's stated local factors are relevance, distance and prominence (support.google.com). Do not invent an area-code ranking mechanism.
- **“A local-looking code proves a local office.”** Caller ID can look local without the caller being local (docs.fcc.gov). Keep location and service-area representations independently accurate.

The Los Angeles study did report a **29 percent higher adjusted prevalence** of accepting an electronic referral in the local-code arm (academic.oup.com). That narrow outcome is not a general business conversion benchmark.

Finding the Right Code for the Real Service Area

Use the official lookup sequence

The most reliable workflow separates geography, status and inventory:

1. **Define the market.** List cities, ZIP codes or counties actually served. Census Business Builder can combine multiple geographies into one region (census.gov).
2. **Open NANPA's U.S. maps.** Select the state and locate the market on the maintained map. Minnesota's official geospatial portal illustrates why this matters by showing exchanges, area codes, LATA zones and counties together (mn.gov).

3. **Check NPA status.** Confirm each candidate in the in-service report, and exclude codes listed only as planned (nanpa.com).
4. **Check the dialing plan.** NANPA publishes codes requiring local 10-digit or 1+10-digit dialing (nanpa.com).
5. **Read current relief material.** NANPA updates its relief status report monthly and its exhaust analysis semiannually (nanpa.com).
6. **Ask the provider for live inventory.** Confirm the exact number, voice capability, messaging capability and order eligibility.

Assignment data does not equal retail stock. NANPA assigns central-office codes and thousand-number blocks to eligible providers (nanpa.com). A provider's search covers its own inventory: Bandwidth describes its tool as searching numbers purchasable for its network, while Telnyx warns that exact search criteria may return no match (dev.bandwidth.com) (developers.telnyx.com).

A dated U.S. overlay reference

Table 2 is illustrative, not a complete inventory list. Status was checked **September 22, 2026** against official planning letters or state-regulator material.

Market	Codes covering the stated geography	Status and dialing note	What a buyer should infer
New York City outer borough complex	347, 718, 917, 929, 465	465's in-service date was June 18, 2026 (nanpa.com).	All active members can be geographically valid; ask what is actually stocked.
Los Angeles 213/323 region	213, 323, 738	738 began November 1, 2024, with 1+10-digit local dialing (cpuc.ca.gov).	738 is not geographically inferior to 213 or 323.
Greater Houston	281, 346, 713, 832, 621	621's in-service date was January 23, 2025 (nanpa.com).	In-service status still does not guarantee a provider has a 621 number ready.
Maryland 240/301 region	240, 301, 227	227's in-service date was June 14, 2023 (nanpa.com).	Any member of the overlay can match the shared geography.
Atlanta region	404, 470, 678, 770, 943	943 coexists throughout the region and local calls use 10 digits (psc.ga.gov).	Do not pay a premium merely to avoid 943 without another operational reason.
Chicago 312/773 region	312, 773, 872	872 overlays both older codes (icc.illinois.gov).	Verify the precise service geography, then accept any appropriate active overlay.
Dallas region	214, 469, 972, 945	945 launched January 15, 2021; existing numbers did not change (ftp.puc.texas.gov).	945 is part of the same operating region, not evidence of a distant office.
Coastal Georgia 912 region	912 active; 565 planned	565 is planned for December 6, 2027 and will cover the 912 geography (nanpa.com).	Do not treat an announced code as current inventory.

The table shows why a maintained lookup is more useful than a static list of “best” codes. Relief dates change, demand forecasts move, and provider inventories turn over independently.

Older Codes, Overlay Codes and Availability

An overlay does not relocate the number

An overlay adds a code across an existing footprint. Existing customers retain their numbers, while new-service customers are the ones most likely to receive the new code (psc.wi.gov) (cpuc.ca.gov). A split is different: it divides one area code into two or more geographic areas (psc.ga.gov).

Ten-digit dialing is a practical clue, not a trust signal. Federal overlay rules require mandatory ten-digit dialing (docs.fcc.gov). An area-code change also does not itself turn a local call into a long-distance call (cpuc.ca.gov).

Availability is a provider question

Before ordering, ask for a live search and verify:

- **Orderability:** Is the exact number available to this account now?
- **Voice:** Can it receive and originate the required calls?
- **Messaging:** Does it support SMS and MMS for the intended workflows?
- **Caller ID:** Can outbound calls consistently present the business number?
- **Portability:** Can it later move to another provider?
- **Ownership records:** Which legal entity and authorized person control the account?
- **Emergency calling:** What 911 capability applies, and which dispatchable address is registered?
- **Verification traffic:** Will banks, platforms and short-code senders deliver messages to this number type?
- **Routing:** Can it ring the necessary people, schedules and failover destinations?
- **Billing:** Is pricing per number, per user, per minute or flat for the company?

Twilio's inventory API exposes whether a number can receive calls or messages, while Telnyx documents varying capabilities among numbers (twilio.com) (developers.telnyx.com). That is why an NPA alone is insufficient procurement information.

One Market, Adjacent Markets and Multiple Locations

One market and adjacent markets

A single local business phone number is normally enough when one dispatch team serves a coherent region. The [published number can feed an auto attendant or ring group](#), so customers need not learn separate employee numbers. If the owner has moved while the business market has not, the business number should generally stay aligned with the continuing market. Calls can route to the owner's out-of-market mobile.

Adjacent markets do not automatically justify adjacent numbers. Add one only when it has a defined function, such as distinct call routing, market attribution, a separately staffed branch, or a customer base that genuinely uses a different local calling identity. Census can filter market geography to county or census-tract level, which is more useful for this analysis than assuming an area code equals one city ([census.gov](https://www.census.gov)). Document where each number appears and which team answers it.

Genuinely multi-market businesses

For multiple real locations, choose between a central number and market-specific numbers based on operations. Census defines an establishment as a single physical location where business is conducted ([census.gov](https://www.census.gov)); the Bureau of Labor Statistics also centers its definition on a single physical location ([bls.gov](https://www.bls.gov)).

- **Central intake:** One number and menu can route by service type or geography.
- **Local dispatch:** A separate number can reach each market's actual team.
- **Shared overflow:** Several market numbers can terminate in one scheduling group.
- **Measurement:** Distinct numbers can identify which market generated an inquiry.
- **Continuity:** Each advertised number needs an ownership record and porting plan.

Google's profile policy offers a useful reality check. A service-area business generally uses one profile for its central office or location, while separate profiles are allowed for genuine locations with separate service areas and separate staff (support.google.com). The phone architecture should tell the same truthful operational story.

Google Business Profile and Local Search

Google Business Profile has separate controls for phone numbers and service areas. A business can enter one primary number plus **two additional numbers**, which may be mobile or landline but not fax (support.google.com). Google says the primary number should connect as directly as possible to the business and remain under the business's direct control (support.google.com).

The service-area field tells customers whether the business visits or delivers to them. Google permits up to **20 service areas** and says the overall footprint ordinarily should not exceed about **two hours of driving time** from the base (support.google.com). It does not allow the area to be defined as a radius (support.google.com).

For a service business that does not receive customers at its address, Google instructs the operator to remove that address; the profile then shows only the service area (support.google.com). A rented mailing address where the business does not operate is not an eligible location (support.google.com).

Nothing in those sources establishes that selecting an older area code improves ranking. Google defines distance by how far the business is from the searching customer and relevance by how well the profile matches the query (support.google.com). Keep the phone number stable and controlled, but manage service-area accuracy as its own task.

Implementation and Pre-Purchase Verification

Porting without unnecessary disruption

Gather the account number, service address, authorized name, PIN and a recent bill before submitting a port. Bandwidth's current checklist calls for applicable PINs, passwords and account numbers, and distinguishes the service address from the billing address for wireline and Voice over Internet Protocol ports (bandwidth.com). Twilio similarly documents proof of ownership and a signed Letter of Authorization (twilio.com).

Do not cancel the old line first. Wisconsin's commission likewise advises leaving the prior service connected until the new provider has service running (psc.wi.gov). Do not publish the new routing until inbound tests pass. Regulatory intervals are not total-project guarantees: one provider labels its published porting times as goals, and another documents a process of **5 to 15 days** that can extend to **four weeks** after rejection (bandwidth.com) (twilio.com). These are provider-specific statements, not universal forecasts.

Routing model and the direct-provider option

Table 3 compares implementation paths. It includes autoattendant.io because the publisher directly provides a business number and mobile-routing menu; the entry is limited to the vendor's current first-party facts.

Implementation path	Number choice	Routing and team model	Cost or operational note
Keep current carrier setup	Existing number	Whatever forwarding or line features the carrier supplies	Lowest change risk if the present routing already works.
General virtual-number or VoIP provider	Ported or newly issued local number	Capabilities vary by number and plan	Verify voice, SMS, caller ID, emergency calling, ownership and future port-out.
autoattendant.io	One new local or toll-free number, or port an existing number	Menu with up to nine options routes to existing mobiles; unlimited receiving people, no app or desk phone	\$29 per month flat for the company , with no per-user charge, as stated by the vendor on September 22, 2026.
Full unified-communications or contact-center platform	Ported or new number inventory	Apps, extensions, queues and broader administration may be available	Use when call recording, agent dashboards, complex integrations or contact-center operations are required.

The area-code method remains the same across these paths. A business should not choose a routing product first and then accept whatever geography appears. It should identify the correct overlay set, then ask each suitable provider what it can supply and support.

Operational tests before publication

Run a documented acceptance test:

- **Inbound calling:** Call from mobile and landline networks.
- **Menu behavior:** **Test every option during and after business hours.**
- **Ring groups:** Confirm simultaneous and sequential routes reach the right people.
- **Outbound identity:** Verify that callbacks present the approved business number.

- **Voicemail:** Confirm recordings, notifications and retention behavior.
- **Texting:** Test person-to-person SMS and required application messages separately.
- **Port ownership:** Save the account record, authorization and port-out instructions.
- **Failure path:** Decide what callers hear during an outage or unanswered route.
- **Directory consistency:** Update the website, vehicles, invoices and profiles only after acceptance.

Caller-ID authentication is distinct from area-code selection. STIR is the signature standard, while SHAKEN is the service-provider implementation framework ([atis.org](https://www.atis.org)). Ask how the provider presents and authenticates outbound calls rather than assuming a local NPA controls labeling.

Emergency calling

Emergency calling requires explicit review. U.S. interconnected VoIP providers must provide E911 service when serving consumers, and fixed service must provide an automated dispatchable location with each 911 call ([ecfr.gov](https://www.ecfr.gov)). For registered-location models, users must be able to update the location promptly ([ecfr.gov](https://www.ecfr.gov)).

Ask whether emergency calling exists on the offered number, what address is registered, what happens when a worker moves, and what power or broadband failures change. The National 911 Program says a VoIP caller may not be locatable unless the device is registered to a physical address, and advises updating the provider when it moves ([911.gov](https://www.911.gov)). A mobile-routing service may not replace the emergency-calling function of each employee's mobile carrier.

Data Analysis and Evidence

The quantitative record supports a conservative conclusion. Numbering authorities provide strong data about **where codes apply and when they enter service**, but there is little generalizable evidence that the age of a code changes small-business outcomes.

The most direct published study located for this report concerned Los Angeles health outreach. It reported **29 percent higher adjusted prevalence** of e-referral acceptance in its local-code group (academic.oup.com). This specialized clinical result is not an answer-rate measure and cannot justify a universal return-on-investment estimate for plumbers, clinics or property managers.

Operational numbers are firmer:

- **1 business day:** current federal interval for a simple wireline-to-wireline or simple intermodal port unless more time is requested ([ecfr.gov](https://www.ecfr.gov)).
- **4 business days:** current interval for a non-simple wireline or intermodal port unless more time is requested ([ecfr.gov](https://www.ecfr.gov)).
- **20 service areas:** maximum Google Business Profile interface count (support.google.com).
- **About 2 driving hours:** Google's ordinary guideline for the overall service footprint (support.google.com).
- **2 additional phone numbers:** Google's allowance beyond the primary profile number (support.google.com).
- **Twice yearly:** NANPA's NPA exhaust analysis publication cadence ([nanpa.com](https://www.nanpa.com)).

- **Monthly:** NANPA's relief-planning status update cadence (nanpa.com).

These figures answer different questions. Porting intervals concern a valid transfer, Google limits concern profile configuration, and NANPA cadence concerns planning information. None measures sales performance. The data-backed recommendation is therefore to optimize for continuity, geographic accuracy and capability verification, not for a speculative prestige premium.

Implications and Future Directions

Overlay growth makes static “best code” lists progressively less useful. NANPA projects exhaust using utilization and demand forecasts and publishes short-horizon reports for geographic NPAs expected to exhaust within three years (nanpa.com). Buyers should expect more markets to have multiple equally local codes.

The sensible governance response is a small **number register** containing:

- **Public number and display format**
- **Covered market and applicable overlay set**
- **Provider, account owner and authorized contact**
- **Porting PIN and service address storage location**
- **Inbound route and after-hours route**
- **Outbound caller-ID configuration**
- **Voice, SMS and verification capabilities**
- **911 status and registered address**
- **Web, directory, vehicle and document placements**
- **Last test and last official geography check**

Review the register when opening or closing a location, changing providers, moving the dispatch base, or when NANPA announces relief. A planning letter summarizes an approved plan and implementation schedule, so it is a better change trigger than vendor inventory anecdotes (nanpa.com).

Finally, area code and call architecture should remain separate decisions. The former answers “what geography does this public number represent?” The latter answers “which real person receives the call?” A flat company plan such as autoattendant.io's **\$29 monthly** offer can route one number to existing mobiles without per-user seats, but that packaging does not make one NPA more appropriate than another. Geography still comes from the actual service footprint and current official data.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What is the best area code for a business phone number?

Use an active code that covers the business's real primary service market. If an established number is already advertised, first ask whether it can be ported. In an overlay market, the older and newer active codes can cover the same geography, so availability and operational capabilities are better tie-breakers than age.

Does a business phone area code matter?

Yes, as a compact geographic signal and as part of number availability. No, it does not prove premises, define the Google service area, or guarantee higher answer rates or rankings. The business must support location claims independently.

Should a small business use a local area code?

Usually, when it serves a bounded local market. A national intake operation should separately evaluate a toll-free number. The right answer depends on the public identity the business can truthfully support, not on a claimed universal conversion advantage.

Which code should a virtual business number use?

Map the market served, identify the full official overlay set, and then search provider inventory. Confirm voice, messaging, caller ID, porting and emergency features on the exact number. Virtual routing to an out-of-market mobile does not make the business number's local geography false if the business genuinely serves that market.

What if the owner's personal phone has an out-of-market code?

Keep the personal number private and publish a business number aligned with the continuing service area. Configure routing so the business number rings the owner's existing mobile. Test that return calls present the business number, not the personal line.

Does an overlay code look nonlocal?

It may be less familiar to some customers, but officially it can be equally local. Georgia's regulator explains that an overlay can have the same geographic boundary as the existing code and leaves existing numbers unchanged (psc.ga.gov). Do not describe an active overlay as geographically inferior.

How many numbers should a multi-location business use?

Use one central number when it accurately serves the whole operation and routing is clear. Use market-specific numbers for genuine staffed locations, distinct dispatch teams, or a measured operational need. Keep an ownership and porting record for every number.

Can a business use a local number without a local storefront?

A service-area business can use a number for a market it genuinely serves, but it should not claim premises it does not operate. Google says a service business that does not receive customers at its address should hide that address, leaving the service area visible (support.google.com).

How often should the choice be reviewed?

Review it when the business changes markets or providers and check official sources before buying a new number. NANPA's relief status changes monthly, while provider inventory can change more frequently. A stable, functioning number should not be replaced merely because a newer overlay appears.

Conclusion

The best business phone area code is not necessarily the oldest, most famous or the one on the owner's mobile. It is an active code that accurately represents the principal market served, is available from a suitable provider, and works with the business's voice, messaging, caller-ID, porting and emergency requirements.

For an existing operation, continuity comes first: investigate porting before changing a number customers already know. For a new operation, map actual service demand, check NANPA's map and status reports, include every active overlay in the candidate set, and then verify the exact number with the provider. Treat planned codes as future information, not current inventory.

One truthful local number is enough for many small teams. Additional market numbers are justified when real locations, staff, routing or measurement needs justify them. Google Business Profile service areas and phone fields should remain accurate but separate, and no unsupported ranking mechanism should be attached to the area code.

The durable policy is simple: **choose for truth, continuity and operability**. Maintain ownership records, test routing, keep emergency-location information current, and recheck official data when the business footprint changes. That process is more defensible than buying area-code prestige, and it remains useful as overlays continue to expand.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

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About Auto Attendant

Auto Attendant gives a small business one phone number and a recorded menu that sends each caller to the right person. The call rings the mobile that person already carries, using their normal dialler and their normal mobile plan. Pricing is a single flat monthly fee for the whole company rather than a charge for each user, and there is no app, desk phone or hardware to install.

One number, one menu, the phones you already own

A caller dials the business number, hears a short greeting and chooses an option. Each option can ring one mobile, ring several at once so whoever is free answers first, or try people one after another in a set order. There is no limit on how many people sit on the receiving end, because nobody is billed per seat. Setup is done by the owner in a few minutes: pick a number, write the greeting, and point each option at a mobile.

What it deliberately is not

An auto attendant routes a call; it does not answer one. Nobody at Auto Attendant speaks to callers, and no AI stands in for a receptionist. A business that wants its calls handled, messages taken and appointments booked wants an answering service, which is a different product at a different price. A business that needs call recording, queues, agent dashboards or CRM integration wants a contact centre platform. Auto Attendant is for the case where the call should simply reach the right pocket.

Keeping personal numbers off the internet

The business number is the only number a caller ever sees. Personal mobile numbers are never displayed and never given out, which is what lets an owner put a number on a website, an invoice, a van or a Google Business Profile without handing a personal line to everyone who finds it. An existing advertised number can be ported across and kept, and the old line keeps working while the port is in progress.

Work with Auto Attendant

Visit [Auto Attendant](#) to see [how it works](#), [how it compares](#) to a personal mobile, Google Voice and a full phone platform, and the current [pricing](#).

Telephone number portability, emergency calling and caller-ID rules differ by country and change over time. Articles published here describe general practice and cite primary regulator and carrier sources; they are not a guarantee of any timeline, and they are not legal or regulatory advice for a specific business.

Website: <https://autoattendant.io>

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