



AUTO ATTENDANT / RESEARCH & PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

How to Check Phone Number History for a New Business

Get a business phone number with a simple auto attendant menu from Auto Attendant. A caller picks who they need and the call rings that person's own mobile, so nobody on your team has to publish a personal number.

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Executive Summary

To check phone number history before publishing a new business number, search the exact digits, inspect public business listings, ask the provider what it can confirm, and test the actual service with permitted callers.

New to the business does not establish never previously assigned: NumberBarn says no single public database contains a complete history. (www.numberbarn.com) Google documents exact-phrase searches, while its Maps guidance permits reporting incorrect phone details. (support.google.com) An empty search or quiet trial should be recorded as a limited observation rather than a clean-number certificate.

Keep **public associations, incoming contacts and outgoing identity separate**. Repeated wrong-person contacts can indicate previous activity, but their significance needs investigation. (www.numberbarn.com) If outgoing calls are supported, test from the service that actually presents the business number, using recipients who agree to help. Caller-name display depends on the recipient's carrier, and a saved contact can override the network-supplied name. (www.twilio.com) (www.att.com) Spam-label checks also have limited scope: Hiya says current flag status does not guarantee future call labeling. (connect-support.hiya.com)

Historical research supports caution without supplying a current buyer probability. Princeton's **eCrime 2021** study reported **215 of 259** sampled available numbers as recycled and vulnerable to an examined attack. (recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu) In a separate observation of **200 recycled numbers for one week, 19** received sensitive communications intended for previous owners. (recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu) These are historical mobile-carrier samples, not a **2026 business-number benchmark** or a validated trial length. Do not use unsolicited codes or attempt a former subscriber's account recovery.

Decide **publish, investigate or replace before paying for public distribution**. Quantify replacement exposure using the owner's signage and reprint quotes, paid update fees, internal hours and documented provider charges. Commercial deadlines matter: NumberBarn's FAQ describes a conditional refund request within **7 days** with a **25% restocking fee**. (www.numberbarn.com) Confirm the actual order's remedy in writing. Publish when evidence and tested behavior fit the business; investigate specific contradictions; replace an unpublished candidate when confirmed problems and available alternatives justify it. An established number with customer value needs a separate continuity decision.

Introduction and Background

A newly purchased business telephone number can be **new to the business while having a previous subscriber**. NumberBarn's number-history guide acknowledges both prior use and the absence of a single public database containing a complete history. (www.numberbarn.com) The useful question before ordering vehicle graphics or stationery is therefore narrower: does the evidence reveal a problem that makes this particular number unsuitable for this business?

This guide treats a **business phone number history check as an acceptance process**. The owner assembles public associations, asks the provider about the assigned number and available remedies, tests the intended call path, and makes a recorded decision. It does not require identifying a former subscriber. Princeton's historical research demonstrates why that boundary matters: reassigned numbers can retain connections to online accounts. (recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu)

The scope is a newly assigned U.S. public company number. The recommended procedure is designed for an owner preparing to distribute that number across signs, business cards, directories and advertising. It should not become a reason to abandon an established number merely because occasional callers have the wrong person. The relevant decision is whether a specific unresolved problem justifies a change while the number is still unpublished.

Three questions deserve separate answers: **what public identity is attached to the digits; does the incoming route work; and, if outgoing calls are supported, what do recipients see?** Caller identification (caller ID) name display depends on the receiving carrier, while spam-label systems can make call-specific decisions. A successful incoming call therefore cannot answer every reputation question. (www.twilio.com) (connect-support.hiya.com)

The following worksheets and decision thresholds are proposed operating procedures, rather than a validated certification standard. Keep the evidence precise enough that a provider can act on it, and modest enough that a quiet observation period is never mistaken for proof of an unused number.

What Phone Number History Can and Cannot Establish

Separate the evidence categories

An online search is useful, but it cannot reconstruct every prior assignment. NumberBarn says the carrier may be able to confirm whether a number was recycled, with limits on the available information. (www.numberbarn.com) Organize the check into distinct categories:

- **Public associations:** company websites, map listings, directory entries and advertisements displaying the exact number.
- **Incoming contacts:** legitimate wrong-person calls, mistaken business inquiries and messages that appear intended for someone else.
- **Outgoing identity:** the number, caller name and warning displayed when a permitted test recipient receives a call from the actual outbound service.
- **Provider remedies:** written answers on replacement eligibility, fees, activation, cancellation and number portability.

These categories require different evidence. An outdated map listing establishes a public association that needs checking. Neither observation, standing alone, demonstrates that the current incoming route is broken or that every outgoing call will be labeled.

Treat a **new area code, a memorable pattern and a fresh subscription as insufficient evidence of a never-assigned number**. NANPA, the North American Numbering Plan Administrator, publishes area-code information such as dialing plans and in-service dates. Those reports concern numbering geography; they do not supply an individual number's complete subscriber history. (www.nanpa.com)

Why the Reassigned Numbers Database is different

The **Reassigned Numbers Database (RND)** helps callers determine whether a number has been permanently disconnected since a supplied date. Its responses concern disconnection, rather than business identity, historical directory listings or caller reputation. (www.reassigned.us) It should not be described as a consumer-facing complete-history search or a clean-number certificate.

Its terms describe use for compliance with the **Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA)**. (www.reassigned.us) For the owner choosing a company number, searching this database is therefore not a substitute for investigating an actual conflicting listing or testing the actual service. Avoid buying a purported history report on the assumption that a database response settles those separate questions.

The practical result of this stage is an evidence boundary: **unknown history remains unknown**. A provider may have useful information, and public records may reveal a specific association, but no combination of these checks should be represented as a permanent guarantee.

Build a Public-Association Evidence Register

Start with the complete number, including its area code. Google documents quotation marks for exact-phrase searches and the `site:` operator for restricting a search to a particular website. (support.google.com) For each candidate, use a small set of deliberate variations:

- **Search punctuation variants:** try the full digits, hyphenated digits and parenthesized area code in quotation marks.
- **Add business context:** combine the number with terms such as company, services, address or contact.
- **Inspect actual pages:** open each relevant result and check whether the number appears in the current page text.
- **Check public maps and directories:** distinguish an unrelated business listing from an old mention in an article or advertisement.
- **Record uncertainty:** if a result cannot be opened or the number has disappeared, mark the association unconfirmed.
- **Stop at public business evidence:** do not purchase personal dossiers or attempt to identify a former private subscriber.

The formatting variations are a proposed search procedure. They improve the chance of noticing how a business displayed the digits, but an empty result set remains an absence of discovered evidence, not proof that the number was never assigned. Keep that limitation visible in the register rather than treating an unsuccessful search as a pass.

Table 1 is a reusable evidence register. Replace the prompts with observations; preserve the distinction between something seen and something inferred.

Evidence category	What to enter	Question or action
Public association	Source web address, retrieval date, displayed organization and exact number	Does the current page still tell customers to call it?
Conflicting identity	Description of the mismatch, with minimal redacted evidence	Is a correction possible through the listing platform?
Incoming activity	Observation dates and categories, such as wrong business or general nuisance	Is there a repeated, specific association?
Functional test	Permitted caller's network, time, menu choice, ringing and voicemail result	Did the intended person or fallback answer?
Optional outgoing test	Actual outbound service, recipient network, displayed name and label	Does the result repeat under comparable conditions?
Provider response	Ticket reference, representative's answer, promised action and unresolved question	Publish, await evidence or request another eligible number?

The register is most useful when it exposes a contradiction. “No results found” is weaker evidence than an active company page directing customers to the new number. Conversely, an old reference does not by itself establish that a replacement is necessary. Use the provider response and actual contacts to assess its practical significance.

For **Google Maps**, the documented workflow permits adding, editing or reporting a place's phone number. Google also warns that edits substantially changing a business may be rejected. Request correction of the inaccurate detail rather than treating possession of the number as authority to replace another organization's identity. (support.google.com)

Other platforms have their own mechanisms. **Yelp** accepts suggested phone-number changes and evaluates the information; additional context can help verification. (www.yelp-support.com) **Apple Maps** provides a Reports workflow for reporting an issue. (support.apple.com) **Bing** compares submitted information with other online sources and recommends consistent business details across channels. (www.bing.com) Record a submitted correction as pending until the actual page changes; Google notes that edits can take time to appear. (support.google.com)

Confirm Provider Terms Before Accepting the Number

Ask about remedies before paying to distribute the number. **A service trial, a subscription cancellation and a number-purchase refund are separate conditions.** NumberBarn's refund documentation says returns and replacements are not always guaranteed, while Grasshopper advertises a service trial. Those statements do not establish interchangeable rights. (help.numberbarn.com) (grasshopper.com)

Table 2 compares a few documented policy checkpoints with the questions to obtain in writing. It is a due-diligence comparison, not a ranking of overall phone systems. Terms were checked on the publication date; the chosen number and order may have additional conditions.

Provider	Documented checkpoint	What the buyer should confirm
NumberBarn	Its refund help says requests more than 7 days after purchase are not guaranteed; availability varies by number source. (help.numberbarn.com)	Whether this number is eligible for a remedy, the deadline and the total amount returned or credited.
Zoom Phone	Replacement can require an available license, an additional purchase or freeing an existing license. Number-format requests are subject to availability. (support.zoom.com)	Whether a replacement can be secured and tested before releasing the current assignment.
Grasshopper	Its pricing page advertises a 7-day trial without a credit card. (grasshopper.com)	Whether the trial covers the desired number and what happens to that number when the trial ends.
autoattendant.io, publisher	Obtain written number-selection and replacement terms before committing to public distribution.	Eligibility of the desired number, change costs, activation conditions and available remedies.

The publisher is included as a business-number selection option; the row is a request for confirmation rather than a statement of commercial terms. Apply the same standard to every provider: a favorable sales conversation should become a number-specific written answer before it influences the acceptance decision.

Ask the following questions together so a low headline fee does not obscure a restrictive condition:

- **Selection:** can the exact number be inspected or reserved before purchase, and is an alternative available?
- **Prior use:** what can the provider confirm about reassignment without disclosing another subscriber's personal information?
- **Replacement:** which documented problems qualify, who approves a change and which charges remain payable?
- **Readiness:** when can the actual incoming service be tested, and does a transfer require separate compatibility checks?
- **Exit:** does cancellation end service immediately, and can the number remain active while a replacement is evaluated?

NumberBarn advises checking that the receiving carrier can support a number before buying it for a transfer. (help.numberbarn.com) That is a compatibility question, separate from historical associations. Avoid committing print production merely because a number appears in checkout or a transfer has been requested.

Do not delete an assigned number as an experiment. Zoom's documentation warns that deleted numbers cannot be recovered. (support.zoom.com) For a number already used by customers, preserving continuity requires a different decision process from rejecting a new unpublished candidate.

Test the Incoming Route and Optional Outgoing Identity

Use a repeatable, permission-based test record

Call the new public number from phones whose owners have agreed to help. Choose networks and devices relevant to the intended customers, and record what was actually tested. This is an acceptance procedure, not a claim that a particular sample size proves universal reachability.

Test the configured branches rather than stopping after the greeting. Provider documentation illustrates why: Zoom distinguishes business, closed, break and holiday routing, while Vonage documents queue behavior that depends on assigned extensions. These examples describe those services, not features guaranteed by every provider. (support.zoom.com) (businesssupport.vonage.com)

Use the same fields for each test so differences are visible:

- **Caller and network:** permitted tester, network or service, device and whether the public number was saved as a contact.
- **Normal route:** dial the published digits, hear the greeting and select the intended destination.
- **Other menu options:** repeat for each route that will be offered to customers.
- **No answer:** let the configured ringing finish and verify the actual fallback and recorded greeting.
- **Busy destination:** test the chosen handling while the receiving person is unavailable or on another call.
- **Closed hours:** test the relevant schedule and check the destination the customer actually reaches.
- **Result and follow-up:** record pass, specific failure or not tested, then retest a changed configuration.

Do not assume unanswered calls must reach voicemail. Zoom documents both voicemail routing and a disconnect option; Vonage documents configurable queue timeout forwarding and an opt-out voicemail path. (support.zoom.com) (businesssupport.vonage.com) A successful connection to a team member's mobile answers only part of the operational question. The fallback needs to be acceptable too.

Check caller ID only through the service that places the call

If the chosen service supports outgoing calls using the new business number, place consented test calls from that actual service. Calling back from a team member's ordinary mobile tests that mobile's outgoing identity. Mark the outbound section **not applicable** when the business has no supported outbound use of the assigned number.

Caller ID Name (CNAM) concerns the business name shown during outgoing calls. Twilio explains that display depends on the recipient's carrier and that carriers do not all subscribe to every CNAM database. (www.twilio.com) Use a permitted test phone without a saved contact for the number: AT&T says its caller-ID name does not override a locally saved name. (www.att.com)

Record the displayed number, name, warning, receiving network and whether the call rang. Twilio's branded-calling documentation also recommends a live call from the registered number to check configuration. (www.twilio.com) A correct name on a single device remains an observed result with that device, not a promise of universal display.

To learn **how to check if a phone number is flagged as spam**, use recipient testing to observe the label on that call. T-Mobile documents labels including Scam Likely and Potential Spam; Verizon's residential documentation describes SPAM? appearing before a caller's name. (www.t-mobile.com) (www.verizon.com) Record the exact wording rather than merging all results into "blacklisted."

To investigate a possible blacklist entry, ask which network, application or analytics system is involved. Hiya says labeling is dynamic and its displayed status does not guarantee future labeling. First Orion's Watchlist describes a specifically T-Mobile-network view. (connect-support.hiya.com) (firstorion.com) These sources support scoped checks, not a universal clean-reputation certificate.

Observe Incoming Activity Without Invading Privacy

Choose an observation window that fits the provider's remedy deadline and the planned production date.

There is no validated clean-number trial duration established by the sources reviewed here. Record the dates as the owner's planning choice. Do not translate a quiet interval into an evidence-based probability that the number has no previous users.

Keep functional tests separate from unsolicited activity. NumberBarn identifies repeated requests for someone else and automated calls tied to unfamiliar accounts as possible evidence of previous activity. (www.numberbarn.com) That distinction helps a provider understand a concrete problem without assuming every nuisance call belongs to a former subscriber's history.

A privacy-respecting classification procedure is sufficient:

- **Wrong business:** record the requested business category and whether the contact repeated; omit unnecessary personal details.
- **Wrong person:** use a neutral wrong-number response during a legitimate conversation, then retain only the category needed for the provider ticket.
- **General nuisance:** record separately when there is no specific evidence connecting the call to a prior subscriber.
- **Sensitive message:** avoid copying the content into a shared worksheet; record a minimal category such as account code received.
- **Unexpected link:** do not click or reply to test whether an account is still connected.
- **Escalation:** give the provider a redacted description and a route to discuss the problem privately.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) advises businesses against keeping sensitive identifying information without a legitimate need and recommends limiting employee access according to work requirements. (www.ftc.gov) Keep any necessary evidence restricted, and dispose of it when the business need ends. These are operational recommendations, not a newly asserted legal retention schedule. (www.ftc.gov)

Never use an unsolicited passcode, trigger a former subscriber's recovery flow or try to access their account. Receiving a message is a reason to classify and escalate it, not authorization to act as the intended recipient.

For unexpected texts, the FTC advises avoiding links and responses, and checking a potentially legitimate message through contact details already known to be real. (www.ftc.gov) If a genuine organization needs notification, use its public support route rather than the message's link. Do not send the code back or retain a screenshot containing private account information merely to strengthen the history check.

Make the Publish, Investigate or Replace Decision

The decision should connect evidence to a specific business requirement. A wrong directory identity, a failed call route and an outgoing warning require different next steps. Hiya notes that labels may vary with the network or device, while Google reviews proposed map corrections. (connect-support.hiya.com) (support.google.com) Neither observation justifies a universal conclusion about the number.

Table 3 converts the register into an explicit acceptance decision. The thresholds are proposed owner decision rules, not carrier standards or measured risk probabilities.

Decision	Evidence supporting it	Unresolved question and next action
Publish	Required routes work; provider terms are understood; public associations and observed contacts are acceptable to the owner.	Record untested networks and any pending corrections. Publish without promising a pristine history.
Investigate	A current unrelated listing, repeated specific wrong-business calls, conflicting caller identity or a reproducible route problem exists.	Ask whether the cause is directory data, configuration, outgoing identity or number history; obtain a provider response.
Replace before publication	A confirmed problem remains unacceptable, the provider has explained remedies, and an eligible alternative is available.	Confirm total change costs and working replacement service before releasing the current number.
Preserve continuity for an existing number	Customers already rely on the number and the problem can be evaluated without immediate abandonment.	Use a separate remediation and continuity plan; occasional wrong contacts alone do not settle the decision.

An unresolved issue should remain visible rather than silently converting to “passed.” A provider might correct a routing setting while a directory correction remains pending. Equally, an acceptable public identity does not settle whether an outbound warning repeats on a particular receiving network.

Before releasing the number to a printer or directory campaign, complete a short sign-off:

- **Subscriber:** record the authorized business account holder and escalation contact.
- **Number:** verify the exact digits against the active account and the proposed artwork.
- **Routes:** retain the tested destinations, fallback results and outstanding limitations.
- **Terms:** save the written selection, replacement and cancellation answers.
- **Decision:** record the owner, date, evidence considered and unresolved questions accepted.
- **Distribution:** list each public surface that will need updating if the number changes later.

For a purchased number being transferred to another provider, keep production tied to working service. NumberBarn recommends pausing new printed marketing materials until the port is complete. (www.numberbarn.com) That advice does not establish a universal completion date or guarantee successful activation on another service.

When a route fails, first ask whether configuration explains it. Zoom documents separate busy-call handling, and Vonage documents no-agent behavior that can disconnect after a greeting. (support.zoom.com) (businesssupport.vonage.com) Replacing the digits would not, by itself, demonstrate that the intended customer journey had been corrected. Test the resulting service again before approving distribution.

Data Analysis and Evidence

What the historical research measures

The Princeton project identifies its work with **eCrime 2021**. It examined available numbers at **two U.S. mobile carriers**, so its findings belong to that historical research setting. (recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu) They are evidence of mechanisms associated with number reuse, not a current estimate for small-business virtual-number purchases.

The researchers reported **215 of 259** sampled available numbers as recycled and vulnerable to at least one examined attack. (recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu) In a separate observation, they obtained **200 recycled numbers for one week**; **19** received sensitive calls or messages intended for previous owners. (recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu) The distinction between available-number sampling and monitoring already identified recycled numbers matters when interpreting the counts.

These results justify caution around lingering associations and unsolicited messages. They do not establish a **2026 business-number failure rate**, a provider comparison or the probability that an individual candidate will receive unwanted contacts. Nor does the one-week observation establish an appropriate acceptance period. This report therefore does not turn those sample results into a clean-number percentage or a trial-duration rule.

Quantify the owner's replacement exposure

Commercial remedy deadlines can be relevant even when history is uncertain. NumberBarn's FAQ describes a **25% restocking fee within 7 days** for a refund request, subject to its stated conditions. Its dedicated refund documentation separately says refunds and replacements are not always guaranteed and that number source affects availability. Read those statements together and obtain a written answer for the actual purchase. (www.numberbarn.com) (help.numberbarn.com)

The more useful calculation is the owner's own **replacement exposure**:

Replacement exposure = reprint and signage costs + paid listing-change costs + internal update hours × owner-chosen hourly value + documented service and number-change fees.

Use the same categories for changing now and changing after distribution:

- **Physical materials:** enter actual supplier quotes for cards, decals, vehicle graphics and signs needing replacement.
- **Paid changes:** include only quoted or contracted charges to update campaigns or listings.
- **Internal work:** estimate the hours to update each controlled surface and apply the owner's chosen value.
- **Provider fees:** enter the written number-specific change, activation or cancellation amounts.
- **Uncertainty:** mark an unknown amount as unknown and identify who must supply it.

The difference between those scenarios is a planning comparison, not expected loss. Do not add assumed lost revenue, an invented probability of spam labeling or a generic industry reprint benchmark. The formula can show why checking before production matters without pretending to measure the chance of a problem.

Implications and Future Directions

Number acceptance should become a documented handoff between purchase and publication. The person configuring the phone menu may be different from the person approving artwork; the evidence register gives both the same record of tested behavior, terms and unresolved questions.

Reputation remains an observation made in context. Hiya describes call-by-call analysis using historical and real-time data, and T-Mobile says identification considers actual call behavior beyond the incoming number. (connect-support.hiya.com) (www.t-mobile.com) A dated set of successful tests is useful evidence, but it cannot bind future network decisions.

Keep identity and authentication separate as well. Verizon's residential guidance says that verification of a calling number does not guarantee the caller's intent. (www.verizon.com) A verification indicator therefore should not become a substitute for the association check or a claim that future recipients will always recognize the business.

After approval, assign clear ownership of the record:

- **Maintain a publication inventory:** record websites, map profiles, advertising accounts, printed materials and directory campaigns using the number.
- **Preserve account authority:** keep subscriber and provider-escalation details accessible to the authorized owner.
- **Review material changes:** repeat the relevant functional tests after routing changes or switching the actual outbound provider.
- **Keep correction status visible:** maintain pending directory requests without retaining unnecessary previous-owner information.

Consistency helps with future administration: Bing's own guidance recommends keeping business information current across online channels. (www.bing.com) The inventory makes that recommendation actionable without suggesting that any platform will update automatically from another one.

For the business's own accounts, avoid making the public telephone number the sole security dependency where stronger options are available. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) recommends phishing-resistant **multifactor authentication (MFA)** for businesses and treats text or email

codes as options when stronger methods are unavailable. (www.cisa.gov) That is a separate account-security decision, not a technique for investigating the number's former subscriber.

Conclusion

To check phone number history before publishing a new company number, combine exact-number searches, public business listings, written provider answers, permitted functional tests and a minimally documented observation period. Each step should answer a defined question. None should be treated as a complete ownership record or a permanent reputation guarantee.

Publish when the observed behavior and known conditions fit the business. **Investigate** a concrete contradiction while keeping the unresolved question visible. **Replace** an unpublished candidate when a confirmed problem, the available remedy and an eligible alternative justify the cost. Apply a separate continuity plan when customers already depend on an established number.

The evidence sheet should distinguish an old directory association from incoming nuisance, a failed route from an unwanted identity, and a successful outgoing test from a universal promise. It should also protect anyone who previously used the number: classify unexpected sensitive messages without using their contents or trying account recovery.

The final approval is a business judgment made with bounded evidence. Record who owns the decision, what was tested, which terms were confirmed and where the number will appear. Compare the actual cost of changing now with the owner-entered cost of updating distributed materials later. That produces a practical acceptance process at the point when selecting another number can still be manageable.

Source links

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

1. <https://www.numberbarn.com/blog/has-my-phone-number-been-used-before>
2. <https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/2466433?co=GENIE.PlatformDesktop&hl=en>
3. <https://www.twilio.com/docs/voice/brand-your-calls-using-cnam>
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6. <https://recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu>
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26. <https://www.cisa.gov/audiences/small-and-medium-businesses/secure-your-business/require-multifactor-authentication>

THE PUBLISHER

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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