



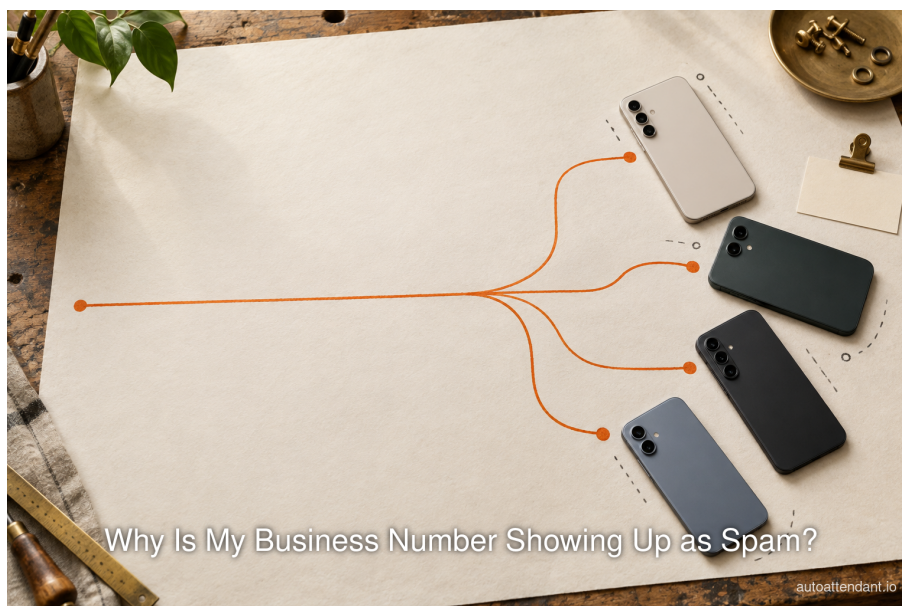
AUTO ATTENDANT / RESEARCH & PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

Why Is My Business Number Showing Up as Spam?

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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In this article

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction and Background
3. The Four Layers Behind Caller ID and Spam Labels
4. One-Minute Symptom Matrix and Diagnostic Flow
5. Correction Directory and Fix Checklist
6. Data Analysis and Evidence
7. Implications and Future Directions
8. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
9. Conclusion

Executive Summary

When a legitimate U.S. business number appears as **“Spam Likely,” “Scam,” the wrong business name, or no name at all**, the first task is to identify which system produced the symptom. Four layers are routinely confused: the outbound number presented as caller ID, the Caller ID Name (**CNAM**) record, Secure Telephone Identity Revisited and Signature-based Handling of Asserted Information Using toKENs (**STIR/SHAKEN**) authentication, and the recipient network or app’s reputation label. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) explains that an A-level attestation indicates a verified association between the originating provider’s customer and the number, but the attestation still concerns that provider’s knowledge of its direct customer (docs.fcc.gov). A spam label can be unrelated to that A-level indicator (docs.fcc.gov).

The practical fix is a controlled test, not an immediate number change. Place short, expected calls to people who have agreed to help, using **at least three receiving combinations** such as AT&T, T-Mobile, Verizon, Google Phone, and iPhone. Record the originating number, destination number, date, time, time zone, handset, carrier, exact displayed words, and whether the call rang or was blocked. Presentation can vary with the receiving carrier, device, and network path (support.telnyx.com). Ask the originating provider which number it sent, what attestation it applied to each example, whether authentication survived the route, and who controls CNAM for the number.

For reputation, **Free Caller Registry is free** and distributes submissions to First Orion, Hiya, and Transaction Network Services, but it expressly does not guarantee that calls will never be blocked or labeled (www.freecallerregistry.com). T-Mobile provides a First Orion-backed misidentification route (callreporting.t-mobile.com). Hiya offers free number registration and says verification usually takes about **24 hours**, with a few additional days possible for propagation (www.hiya.com). None of these paths is a universal delisting switch.

Owners should correct the layer that is actually wrong. A wrong number is an originating-provider issue. A wrong name is usually a CNAM or branded-calling issue. An isolated label belongs first with the relevant carrier or analytics provider. A blocked call also requires provider escalation, because FCC rules require blocking providers to publish a dispute contact (docs.fcc.gov). An inbound auto attendant may route callers to existing mobiles, but it may not originate outbound calls or control outbound identity. That boundary should be confirmed with the phone provider before buying or changing anything.

Introduction and Background

This report is **U.S.-specific**. Caller-name databases, carrier analytics, authentication rules, handset behavior, and redress paths differ outside the United States. Even inside the United States, the same call can receive different treatment at different destinations. A receiving service may tag or block a call (support.zoom.com), while an originating provider controls what number is sent and how an eligible Internet Protocol call is signed.

That division explains why “register my business number” is not one task. A registration intended to improve reputation does not necessarily edit caller name. Hiya explicitly states that registering numbers does not affect the caller name shown (connect-support.hiya.com). Conversely, fixing CNAM does not erase an analytics label. Twilio notes that CNAM display depends on the recipient having the feature enabled (www.twilio.com).

The immediate business objective is therefore narrower than “fix caller ID.” It is to reproduce and classify the exact symptom, preserve evidence, send each correction to the organization that controls that layer, and verify the result on the same destinations. **No registration, CNAM update, A-level attestation, or branded-calling approval guarantees removal of a spam label.**

This distinction also matters for inbound products. **autoattendant.io** currently offers one business number with an auto attendant for **\$29 per month flat for the whole company**, with no per-user seats (autoattendant.io). Its documented function is to answer the business line and route menu choices to team members’ existing mobiles. That inbound routing model does not, by itself, establish which system originates a team member’s outbound calls or controls the identity shown on them.

The Four Layers Behind Caller ID and Spam Labels

Treat the call display as a stack. A clean result at one layer says little about the others.

Table 1 separates the four core layers and a related fifth feature, branded calling.

Layer	What it answers	Typical controller	What a clean result does not prove
Caller-ID number	Which telephone number did the call present?	Originating phone provider and the calling configuration	It does not prove the displayed business name is correct or that the number has a clean reputation. Telnyx describes caller ID as the service that displays the phone number (support.telnyx.com).
CNAM	What short caller name is associated with that number?	Number provider, CNAM database operators, and the receiving carrier that performs a lookup	It does not control spam labeling. In the U.S. model, the terminating carrier provides the name (www.bandwidth.com).
STIR/SHAKEN	Did a provider cryptographically sign the number identity, and what relationship could it attest?	Originating, intermediate, and terminating voice providers	A-level does not certify that the business or purpose is trustworthy. B-level or C-level is not definitive proof of a spam label (www.bandwidth.com).
Reputation label	Does a carrier, analytics supplier, app, or user feedback system assess this call as unwanted?	Recipient carrier, analytics provider, device app, and sometimes user reports	A correction at one provider may not propagate to another. Hiya describes labeling as dynamic for every call (connect-support.hiya.com).
Branded calling	Can a supported mobile display a verified name, logo, and sometimes call reason?	Branded-calling vendor plus supported terminating network and device	Approval does not guarantee display everywhere (support.telnyx.com).

The table’s practical implication is that “Scam Likely” beside the correct number is not primarily a CNAM problem. Likewise, an old tenant’s business name beside an otherwise unlabeled call is not evidence of failed STIR/SHAKEN.

Caller-ID number

The **number layer** is the starting point. Confirm that every outbound path presents a number the business owns or is authorized to use. Different apps, desk phones, mobile dialers, call-forwarding configurations, and click-to-call tools can use different outbound routes. If a personal mobile originates the call through its ordinary cellular dialer, an inbound business-number service may never touch that call.

For covered U.S. Session Initiation Protocol (**SIP**) calls, federal rules require the provider to authenticate caller-identification information for calls it originates ([ecfr.gov](https://www.ecfr.gov)). The provider, not a customer-facing analytics portal, makes the attestation-level decision ([ecfr.gov](https://www.ecfr.gov)).

CNAM and business-name display

CNAM associates a short name with a number. It is not the number and not the spam verdict. Twilio currently limits CNAM lookup and modification to U.S. numbers (www.twilio.com). Its documentation limits the display value to **15 characters** (www.twilio.com). Bandwidth likewise rejects subscriber information longer than **15 characters** (dev.bandwidth.com).

The receiving carrier commonly looks up the name rather than accepting it directly from the calling endpoint. That is why the displayed name can lag, vary, or remain absent. An originating provider cannot force every receiving carrier or database to use its record (www.twilio.com).

Authentication and attestation

STIR/SHAKEN is **number authentication**, not business accreditation. An A-level attestation means the signer knows its customer and has verified an association with the calling number (docs.fcc.gov). B-level and C-level calls are not necessarily spoofed (docs.fcc.gov). The core Internet standard also says the identity check does not cover the display-name part of the SIP From header (datatracker.ietf.org).

Reputation and handset presentation

The **reputation layer** is an assessment built from signals that may include carrier analytics, blocking data, and complaints (support.zoom.com). Google Phone uses phone-number data both to determine a business caller-ID name and to determine whether a call is spam (support.google.com). Apple says iPhone spam filtering acts on calls the cellular provider identifies as potential spam or fraud (support.apple.com). These are distinct implementations, not one national blacklist.

One-Minute Symptom Matrix and Diagnostic Flow

Begin with the words and behavior observed on the recipient's device. Do not open with a theory about why it happened.

Table 2 maps each symptom to the first useful test and the party most likely to act.

Observed symptom	Likely controlling layer	First test	Owner action	Provider action
Wrong telephone number	Number presentation	Call three agreed test recipients and screenshot the number. Repeat from each app or dialer used by staff.	Document which originating path produces the error.	Confirm the outbound caller-ID configuration and the right to present the intended number.
Right number, wrong or missing name	CNAM or branded calling	Compare a landline, a carrier-native mobile dialer, Google Phone, and iPhone.	Ask the number provider to verify the current CNAM record.	Submit or correct CNAM, then state the expected propagation window without promising universal display.
“Spam,” “Spam Likely,” “Scam,” or “SPAM?”	Reputation analytics	Test across carriers and devices, recording the exact wording. Verizon says its own wording is SPAM? (spamalerts.verizon.com).	Register and request review through the portal matching the affected network.	Check authentication, routing, and any provider-side reputation tools.
Call never rings or is blocked	Terminating-carrier blocking, routing, or authentication failure	Distinguish a true block from a labeled call that rang. USTelecom warns against calling a block a label or vice versa (ustelecom.org).	Preserve recent examples and contact the terminating network’s redress point.	Trace the call route and authentication result, then escalate provider to provider.
“Unknown caller” or no name	Missing CNAM lookup, unsupported display, privacy setting, or unrecognized branded call	Confirm that the number itself is correct and that the recipient has caller-name service enabled.	Correct CNAM only if the record is wrong.	Explain whether the route and destination support the desired display.

The matrix prevents wasted effort. If only one Verizon destination shows **SPAM?**, filing a CNAM change is poorly targeted. If four networks show an obsolete business name but no spam warning, a reputation appeal is poorly targeted.

Diagnostic decision tree

- 1. Freeze the configuration.** Do not rotate numbers, change caller ID, and submit multiple portals simultaneously. A stable baseline makes the result attributable.
- 2. Verify the sent number.** Test every outbound method staff actually uses. Record whether it is the business number, a personal mobile number, or another routing number.
- 3. Build a carrier and device grid.** Use recipients who consent to the test. Include multiple carrier-native dialers and at least one Google Phone or iPhone path. Google permits the recipient to mark an error as **Not spam**, but describes the effect as applying to future calls to that user’s phone (support.google.com).
- 4. Capture exact evidence.** Save the calling number, destination, timestamp, time zone, carrier, device, screenshot, whether the call rang, and a short description of the expected business purpose. Telnyx asks for the calling number, destination number, timestamp, and affected examples

(support.telnyx.com).

5. **Ask the originating provider four technical questions.** What caller-ID number was sent? What STIR/SHAKEN attestation was applied? Did the Identity header survive the route to the terminating network? Who is responsible for CNAM and branded-calling data for this number? Loss of authentication on non-IP portions can contribute to downstream mislabeling or blocking (docs.fcc.gov).
6. **Correct the matching layer.** Use the number provider for presentation and CNAM, the originating provider for signing and routing, and the affected carrier or analytics supplier for reputation review.
7. **Retest the original grid.** Use the same destinations and record the date of each result. A different result on one network is not evidence of a national correction.

New and ported numbers

A **recently ported number** may appear in vendor guidance as one possible suspicious-pattern signal, but that does not establish that every port inherits an old reputation (help.dialpad.com). The safer conclusion is that a port is a reason to verify each identity layer, not evidence of a specific reputation history.

Do not assume that a port itself caused the label. Reproduce the problem, obtain pre-port and post-port call examples if available, and ask the new provider whether the number has correct CNAM and authentication treatment. Port completion, CNAM propagation, and reputation review are separate processes, so completion of one should not be presented as a promise that the others are complete.

Correction Directory and Fix Checklist

There is no single U.S. owner of “Spam Likely.” Use the smallest set of portals supported by the test results.

Table 3 lists owner-accessible correction routes and separates them from provider-only work.

Route	Operator and scope	Price and information	Best use and limitation
Free Caller Registry (freecallerregistry.com)	Sends business submissions to First Orion, Hiya, and TNS . The standard workflow is for businesses that call on their own behalf (freecallerregistry.com).	Free. The form accepts up to 20 numbers individually or a file for more (freecallerregistry.com).	Broad first registration. It does not guarantee redress and repeated submissions add no value (freecallerregistry.com). It is not a CNAM update.
First Orion registration (firstorion.com)	Owner-accessible Customer Portal with verification across major carriers.	No charge. Supply business information, consent to sharing with carrier networks, and add numbers for verification (firstorion.com).	First Orion states within days , not an exact guarantee (firstorion.com). Its bulk API supports T-Mobile registration only (firstorion.com).
T-Mobile Call Reporting (callreporting.t-mobile.com)	T-Mobile misidentification report, provided with First Orion.	Free owner report. Provide detailed information about the misidentified number (callreporting.t-mobile.com).	Use when the symptom is reproduced on T-Mobile. Bulk lists are directed to a free First Orion account (callreporting.t-mobile.com).

Route	Operator and scope	Price and information	Best use and limitation
Verizon Spam Feedback (spamalerts.verizon.com)	Verizon form includes “My business makes legitimate calls and should not be marked as spam” (spamalerts.verizon.com).	No fee is stated on the public form. Accurate and complete information affects Verizon's ability to resolve a request (spamalerts.verizon.com).	Use for Verizon results. The form says feedback goes to its third-party analytics provider and may not change future labels.
Hiya Number Registration (www.hiya.com) and review (support.hiya.com)	Hiya registration covers major mobile networks in the U.S. and other countries (connect-support.hiya.com). Hiya identifies AT&T among companies using its spam labeling (connect-support.hiya.com).	Registration is free and requires ownership confirmation (connect-support.hiya.com).	Use the review path for a Hiya-controlled label. Registration reduces risk but cannot completely prevent labeling (www.hiya.com).
CNAM correction through the number provider	Provider-only or customer-console action, depending on the carrier.	Often free to submit. Telnyx lists outbound caller-name registration as free (support.telnyx.com).	Use only for wrong or missing name. Telnyx estimates 12 to 24 hours , sometimes up to 72 hours , for its owned numbers (support.telnyx.com). Underlying-carrier changes can take 3 to 5 working days (support.telnyx.com).
Originating-provider escalation	The provider that originates the outbound call controls signing decisions and can trace routing.	Normal support route. Submit numbers, recent timestamps, destinations, screenshots, and ticket history.	Use for wrong number, unexpected attestation, or authentication lost in transit. Verizon itself directs callers to the originating provider when authentication information appears wrong (spamalerts.verizon.com).

The directory is a routing aid, not a promise. The official pages consistently reserve judgment and propagation time. Businesses should submit once with complete evidence, save the confirmation, and retest. Free Caller Registry data is not used by its providers or carrier partners to supply caller-ID name (freecallerregistry.com), so a separate CNAM correction may still be necessary.

Provider escalation script

Use a concise ticket that asks answerable questions:

- **Account and authority:** “The business owns or is authorized to use [number]. Please confirm the authorization shown in your records.”
- **Affected examples:** “Calls from [originating number] to [destination numbers] at [date, time, and time zone] showed [exact label/name] or did not ring.”
- **Number presentation:** “What caller-ID number did your platform send for each example?”
- **Authentication:** “Was each call eligible for STIR/SHAKEN, what attestation was applied, and did the Identity information leave your network intact?”

- **CNAM:** “What outbound CNAM value is currently provisioned, which database or carrier controls it, and when was it last updated?”
- **Routing:** “Did any non-IP segment or downstream handoff strip authentication?”
- **Redress owner:** “Which terminating carrier or analytics partner handled the displayed label, and can you escalate with the attached call examples?”
- **Expected next step:** “Please provide the ticket number, the responsible team, and a stated follow-up window. Do not close the ticket solely because the number has A-level attestation.”

Provide recent examples. One provider’s support guidance says carrier-partner escalation examples need to be within **48 hours** (support.telnyx.com). USTelecom’s redress guidance calls for every affected calling number, an assertion of the right to use it, and example dates and times (ustelecom.org) (ustelecom.org).

Before opening the ticket, assemble one evidence packet:

- **Account name** and service-provider account number.
- **Calling number** and proof of the right to use it.
- **Destination numbers** with their carriers, if known.
- **Recent timestamps** with the time zone.
- **Exact symptom**, separating a label, wrong name, and true block.
- **Screenshots** showing the whole incoming-call display.
- **Call purpose** and how the recipient expected the call.
- **Outbound method**, such as mobile dialer, desk phone, or application.
- **Prior submissions** with portal names, dates, and confirmation numbers.
- **Requested remedy**, naming the specific layer to investigate.

What not to do

- **Do not rotate numbers as the first response.** It discards the baseline and may substitute an unknown history for a documented problem.
- **Do not equate CNAM with reputation.** A correct name can coexist with a spam label.
- **Do not claim A-level proves legitimacy.** It addresses the provider-customer-number relationship, not whether recipients want the call.
- **Do not repeatedly resubmit the same registry form.** The registry says duplicates add no value.
- **Do not test by calling uninvolved people repeatedly.** Use consenting recipients and a small, controlled grid.

- **Do not ignore calling practice.** USTelecom recommends evaluating calling practices before seeking redress (ustelecom.org). Twilio's operational guidance includes limiting redials and rapid short calls, maintaining opt-in, and honoring do-not-call policies (www.twilio.com).

Data Analysis and Evidence

The available measurements show why no single signal can be treated as a verdict. They come from different datasets and should not be combined into one performance rate.

First, implementation is broad but path continuity is incomplete. The FCC required STIR/SHAKEN in the IP portions of covered providers' networks by **June 30, 2021** (docs.fcc.gov). TNS reported that **94%** of traffic between top carriers had A-level attestation in the first half of 2025, while only **21%** of calls originating from non-tier-1 carriers were signed in its dataset (tnsi.com) (tnsi.com). TNS says its wider evidence base exceeds **1.5 billion daily call events from more than 500 operators** (tnsi.com).

Second, high attestation is not a clean-reputation proxy. TransNexus analyzed received calls from **1,344 originating providers** in August 2025 (transnexus.com). It reported that only **38.4%** arrived at termination with authentication information intact (transnexus.com). In the same analysis, **93.4%** of authenticated calls from a defined group of prolific robocall signers had A-level attestation (transnexus.com). The proper inference is narrow: attestation and reputation answer different questions.

Third, user behavior makes accurate identity valuable but does not validate any particular vendor's correction rate. Hiya's 2025 State of the Call survey included more than **12,000 consumers and 1,800 workers** who use calls on the job (blog.hiya.com). Hiya's 2026 headline reports that **86%** will not answer a number they do not recognize (www.hiya.com). These are vendor-originated survey claims, not universal answer-rate benchmarks.

Finally, complaint totals are not verified classifications. The Federal Trade Commission says Do Not Call complaint data are based on **unverified consumer complaints** (search.ftc.gov). Such data can describe reporting volume, but cannot determine whether one business number deserves a label.

Implications and Future Directions

The correction process is becoming more structured, but it remains distributed. **Rich Call Data** standards can carry a name, logo, contact details, and call reason (docs.fcc.gov). Branded calling is intended for mobile display, while traditional CNAM remains relevant to landlines (www.twilio.com). Yet broader identity presentation adds another layer rather than replacing reputation analytics.

For a small business, the durable operational control is an **identity register**. Keep a list of every outbound number, the provider that owns or hosts it, permitted users, expected caller-ID number, current CNAM, usual call purpose, registration portals used, submission dates, and test results. Review it after a port, provider change, campaign change, or unexplained shift in answer behavior.

An inbound routing service belongs in that register but should not be assigned capabilities it does not document. autoattendant.io says callers reach one business number, choose a menu option, and then ring a team member's mobile (autoattendant.io). It also states that it does not answer the phone on the customer's

behalf (autoattendant.io). For the spam-label problem, the decisive question is whether outbound calls are actually originated through that business number and which provider signs them. If staff simply return calls through their mobile dialers, the inbound auto attendant may control none of the outbound identity stack.

Providers should also be held to precise escalation language. Current U.S. rules require each voice provider to maintain an appropriate robocall mitigation program (ecfr.gov). For consumer escalation, the FCC encourages contacting the provider first (consumercomplaints.fcc.gov). If the number remains blocked or labeled after documented provider and portal work, the FCC complaint path covers a caller's own number being spoofed, blocked, or labeled, although the FCC says it does not resolve individual unwanted-call complaints (consumercomplaints.fcc.gov).

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Why does my phone number show “Scam Likely”?

The most likely immediate cause is a reputation decision by the recipient carrier, its analytics supplier, or a phone app. It is not necessarily caused by the CNAM record or a low STIR/SHAKEN attestation. Test multiple destinations before deciding which organization owns the correction.

How can a business remove a spam label and stop business calls showing as spam?

Reproduce the exact label, document recent examples, register through Free Caller Registry, and use the carrier-specific portal for each affected network. Ask the originating provider to verify caller-ID number, attestation, and route integrity. Retest the same devices. Treat every response time as an estimate, because the official portals do not guarantee delisting.

How can a business fix caller ID showing “Spam Likely”?

If **Spam Likely** is the displayed warning, pursue reputation redress. If the issue is a wrong business name, pursue CNAM or branded-calling correction. If the wrong telephone number appears, fix outbound presentation with the originating provider. These are separate tickets even when they affect the same call.

Should a business register its number to avoid a spam label?

Yes, registration is a reasonable preventive and corrective step, but not a guarantee. Free Caller Registry sends information to First Orion, Hiya, and TNS (tnsi.com). Each verifies the submission separately and communicates with the originator (tnsi.com).

Will A-level attestation stop a number from being flagged?

No. A-level provides assurance about the provider's verified relationship with its customer and the number. It does not validate the business purpose, predict whether a recipient wants the call, or override reputation analytics. The FCC has specifically observed that a spam label may be unrelated to an A-level indicator.

Can a correct CNAM remove a spam label?

Not by itself. CNAM is the caller-name record. Free Caller Registry says its registration data is not used to provide caller-ID name, while Hiya says number registration does not create a name or logo (www.hiya.com). Correct both layers when both are wrong.

When can only the phone provider fix the problem?

Only the originating provider can confirm and change its outbound caller-ID configuration, its attestation decision, and its handling of the authentication header. The number provider may also be the only party able to edit CNAM. A business owner can supply evidence and use reputation portals, but cannot repair provider routing or signing from a public form.

How long does a correction take?

There is no universal timing. Hiya says verification is usually about **24 hours** plus possible propagation days. First Orion says “within days.” Telnyx gives CNAM estimates ranging from **12 to 24 hours** up to **3 to 5 working days**, depending on number ownership and underlying carriers. These are source-specific estimates, not service guarantees. USTelecom explicitly characterizes its redress timeframes as best practices rather than guarantees (ustelecom.org).

Conclusion

A business number shows up as spam because the recipient side has applied a reputation judgment to that call, but the surrounding identity can also be wrong at the number, CNAM, authentication, or branded-calling layer. The useful response is to **classify before correcting**.

Start with a controlled multi-carrier test. Preserve the exact number, label, destination, timestamp, device, and whether the call rang. Ask the originating provider to state what number it sent, which attestation it applied, whether authentication survived the route, and who controls CNAM. Correct the name through the number provider, reputation through the matching registry or carrier portal, and routing or signing through the originating provider.

Free registration is worthwhile, but none of the reviewed official routes guarantees removal. A-level attestation is valuable number-authentication evidence, not a certificate that the business or call purpose is legitimate. A correct CNAM is valuable identification, not a clean reputation score. A new or ported number is not proof of inherited reputation. These boundaries keep the business from paying for, changing, or repeatedly submitting the wrong thing.

Finally, confirm the outbound path. An [inbound business number and auto attendant](#) may solve public-number privacy and routing while leaving outbound calls on employees' ordinary mobile service. When that is the architecture, only the outbound provider can explain and change the identity that recipients actually see.

Source links

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

1. <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-25-76A1.pdf>
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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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