BILL'S HOME TECH

Home & Small Business Tech Solutions

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Your First Paycheck: Direct Deposit and the W-4

Direct deposit, the W-4, and understanding your pay stub — the basics

Tech Made Simple. Service Made Personal.

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THE 60-SECOND VERSION

1 The 60-Second Version

First-paycheck paperwork in a breath.

Starting your first job means a bit of paperwork to set up how you get paid and how taxes are handled — and it's simpler than it looks. Direct deposit is how your pay goes straight into your bank account automatically, instead of a paper check; to set it up you give your employer your bank's routing number and your account number (both found in your banking app or on a check), usually on a form or in an online payroll system.

The W-4 is a tax form that tells your employer how much federal income tax to withhold (take out) from each paycheck. The good news is the W-4 was simplified — there are no more confusing 'allowances' (forget 'claiming 0 or 1' if you've heard that); the current form uses simple steps, and for a typical first job with one income, you often just fill out Step 1 (your name, address, Social Security number, and filing status) and Step 5 (sign and date it), leaving the middle steps blank unless they apply (like having multiple jobs or dependents).

Then there's your pay stub, the record that comes with each paycheck: it shows your 'gross pay' (what you earned before anything's taken out), the taxes and deductions subtracted (federal and state income tax, Social Security and Medicare, and things like health insurance), and your 'net pay' or take-home — the amount you actually receive.

Understanding the stub explains why your take-home is less than your salary: taxes and deductions account for the difference, which is normal. Set up direct deposit, fill out the W-4 (usually just Steps 1 and 5), and learn to read your pay stub, and you've handled your first-paycheck basics. (General info, not tax advice; forms and rules change — follow official IRS guidance and your employer's instructions.)

- Direct deposit sends your pay straight to your bank automatically — set it up by giving your employer your bank's routing number and your account number (from your banking app or a check).

- The W-4 form tells your employer how much federal tax to withhold. It's simpler now — no more 'allowances'; a typical first job often just fills Step 1 (name/address/SSN/filing status) and Step 5 (sign & date).
- Your pay stub shows gross pay (before deductions), the taxes/deductions taken out (income tax, Social Security, Medicare, insurance), and net pay (your take-home).
- Take-home is less than your salary because of taxes and deductions — that's normal. General info, not tax advice; forms change — follow IRS guidance and your employer.

> **TIP**
>
> The big picture: your first-paycheck paperwork is three simple things. Direct deposit (give your employer your bank's routing and account numbers so pay goes straight to your bank). The W-4 (tells your employer how much tax to withhold — it's simpler now with no 'allowances'; a typical first job often just fills Step 1 and Step 5). And your pay stub (shows gross pay, the taxes/deductions taken out, and your take-home net pay — which is less than your salary, and that's normal). General info, not tax advice.

DIRECT DEPOSIT

2 Setting Up Direct Deposit

Your pay, straight to your bank.

Direct deposit is the standard, convenient way to get paid: your employer sends your pay electronically straight into your bank account, so it just appears on payday with no paper check to cash or deposit. Setting it up is simple once you know what information you need.

How to set up direct deposit

- What it is — your pay is deposited electronically into your bank account automatically each payday; no paper check to handle. It's standard, free, safe, and convenient.
- What you need — two numbers from your bank account: the routing number (identifies your bank) and your account number (identifies your specific account). Both are in your banking app/website, or on the bottom of a paper check.

- Find the numbers — in your bank's app or website, look for account details or 'direct deposit info' (many banks provide a ready-made direct deposit form). On a check, the routing number is the first set of digits at the bottom, your account number the next.
- Give them to your employer — provide the routing and account numbers to your employer, usually on a direct deposit form or in their online payroll/HR system; sometimes they ask for a voided check.
- Double-check the numbers — enter them carefully and verify them; a wrong digit can delay or misdirect your pay.
- First paycheck timing — the first payday after setup is sometimes a paper check while direct deposit activates, then deposits start; check with your employer.

Getting paid the easy way

Direct deposit is simply the modern, standard way to receive your pay: instead of getting a physical paycheck that you then have to take to the bank to deposit or cash, your employer sends your pay electronically straight into your bank account, where it appears automatically on each payday. It's free, secure, and convenient — your money is there waiting for you with no effort, and there's no check to lose or forget to deposit.

To set it up, your employer needs two pieces of information about your bank account: the routing number, which identifies your bank, and your account number, which identifies your specific account within that bank. Both of these are easy to find. The simplest way is in your bank's mobile app or website, where there's usually an account-details or 'direct deposit information' section showing both numbers — many banks even generate a pre-filled direct deposit form you can hand to your employer.

Alternatively, if you have paper checks, the numbers are printed along the bottom: the routing number is the first group of (usually nine) digits, and your account number is the next group. Once you have these numbers, you provide them to your employer — typically by filling out a direct deposit authorization form, or by entering them into your employer's online payroll or HR system during onboarding.

Some employers ask you to attach a voided check (a blank check with 'VOID' written across it) as a way to confirm your account details. It's important to enter the routing and account numbers carefully and double-check them, because a single wrong digit could delay your pay or send it to the wrong place, which is a headache to fix.

One thing to be aware of is timing: it sometimes takes a pay cycle for direct deposit to fully activate, so your very first paycheck might come as a paper check while the setup is verified, with electronic deposits beginning after that — your employer can tell you what to expect. Setting up direct deposit is usually a quick, one-time task during your onboarding, and once it's done, you're set to get paid automatically and conveniently for as long as you're at that job.

Note that direct deposit is handled on a separate payroll/HR form from the W-4 (the tax form covered next) — they're two different things you'll likely do together during onboarding.

TIP

To set up direct deposit you need two numbers from your bank account: the routing number (identifies your bank) and your account number (your specific account). The easiest place to find both is your bank's app or website (look for account details or 'direct deposit info' — many banks even generate a ready-to-use form). On a paper check, the routing number is the first group of digits at the bottom, your account number the next. Enter them carefully and double-check — one wrong digit can misdirect your pay. Direct deposit is a separate form from the W-4.

THE W-4

3 Filling Out the W-4

Telling your employer how much tax to withhold.

The W-4 is the tax form that often causes the most first-job anxiety, but it's genuinely simpler than it used to be. It tells your employer how much federal income tax to withhold from each paycheck, and for a typical first job, you often only fill out a couple of steps.

What the W-4 is and how to fill it

- What it does — the W-4 ('Employee's Withholding Certificate') tells your employer how much federal income tax to withhold (take out of your pay) each paycheck, so the right amount is sent to the IRS over the year toward your taxes.
- No more 'allowances' — the W-4 was redesigned (a few years back) and no longer uses the old confusing 'allowances' or 'claiming 0 or 1.' If you've heard that advice, forget it — the current form uses straightforward steps.
- Steps 1 and 5 are for everyone — Step 1 is your personal info (name, address, Social Security number) and filing status (single, married, etc.). Step 5 is signing and dating it. These two are required.
- Steps 2-4 only if they apply — Step 2 (multiple jobs or a working spouse), Step 3 (claiming dependents/children), and Step 4 (other adjustments like extra withholding) are filled only if they apply to you. For a simple first job with one income and no dependents, you often leave these blank.
- So a typical first job — often just Step 1 and Step 5: fill in your info and filing status, skip the middle, sign and date. That's it.
- It affects your paycheck and refund — more withholding means smaller paychecks but a possible refund; less means bigger paychecks but possibly owing at tax time. The default (just Steps 1 and 5) aims for roughly the right amount for a simple situation.

Why the W-4 is simpler than you fear

The W-4 form intimidates a lot of first-time workers, partly because of outdated advice floating around about 'claiming allowances' or 'putting 0 or 1' — but that advice no longer applies, because the W-4 was redesigned a few years ago to remove the confusing allowances system entirely. The current form is much more straightforward, organized into a few numbered steps, and for a typical first-job situation you fill out surprisingly little of it.

Here's what it does: the W-4 tells your employer how much federal income tax to withhold from each of your paychecks, so that over the course of the year, roughly the right amount of tax is paid to the IRS on your behalf — this is 'withholding,' and it's why taxes come out of each paycheck rather than you paying a lump sum at year's end.

To fill it out, know that Steps 1 and 5 are required for everyone: Step 1 is simply your personal information — your name, address, Social Security number — and your filing status (such as 'single' or 'married filing jointly'); Step 5 is just signing and dating the form. The middle steps, 2 through 4, are only completed if they apply to your situation: Step 2 is for if you have multiple jobs or a working spouse, Step 3 is for claiming dependents (like children), and Step 4 is for other adjustments such as requesting extra withholding.

For a simple, common first-job scenario — one job, single, no dependents — you typically leave Steps 2, 3, and 4 blank, which means your entire W-4 is just Step 1 (your info and filing status) and Step 5 (sign and date). That's genuinely all most first-timers need to do. Leaving the middle steps blank applies the standard default withholding, which aims to withhold roughly the correct amount of tax for a straightforward single-income situation.

It's worth understanding the basic trade-off the W-4 controls: withholding more tax means smaller paychecks during the year but a likely tax refund (you overpaid and get it back); withholding less means bigger paychecks but possibly owing money at tax time (you underpaid). The default (just Steps 1 and 5) tries to land close to even for a simple situation, which is fine for most first jobs.

If your situation is more complex (multiple jobs, a spouse who works, dependents, or you want to fine-tune your refund), the additional steps and the IRS's instructions and online withholding estimator can help, and a tax professional can advise — but for the typical first job, don't overthink it: fill in Step 1, sign Step 5, and you've correctly completed your W-4.

Because tax forms and rules can change, use the current official W-4 and its instructions (from the IRS or your employer), and remember this is general information, not tax advice.

WATCH OUT

Don't be intimidated by the W-4 — it's simpler than you've heard. The old 'allowances' / 'claim 0 or 1' advice is gone (the form was redesigned). For a typical first job (one job, single, no dependents), you often fill out just Step 1 (name, address, SSN, filing status) and Step 5 (sign and date), leaving the middle steps blank. Those middle steps are only for multiple jobs, a working spouse, or dependents. Use the current official W-4 from the IRS or your employer, and don't overthink it. (General info, not tax advice.)

Rather not do this yourself? I'll come to your home and set it up for you — a flat $99 first visit across Portage County, Ohio and nearby communities. Outside the area? I also help remotely by phone or screen-share. Book at billshometech.com/book or call (330) 200-8042.

YOUR PAY STUB

4 Understanding Your Pay Stub

Where your money goes.

With each paycheck comes a pay stub — the itemized record of your pay — and learning to read it answers the big first-paycheck surprise: why your take-home is less than your salary. It's not a mistake; it's taxes and deductions, and the stub shows exactly where the money goes.

What's on a pay stub

- Gross pay — the amount you earned before anything is taken out (your hourly rate times hours, or your salary for the period). This is the 'big' number.
- Taxes withheld — amounts taken out for taxes: federal income tax (per your W-4), state (and sometimes local) income tax, and 'FICA' — Social Security and Medicare taxes (which fund those programs).
- Other deductions — things like your share of health insurance premiums, retirement contributions (like a 401(k)), and any other benefits or deductions you've signed up for.

- Net pay (take-home) — the amount left after all taxes and deductions; this is what actually lands in your bank account. It's less than gross pay — that's the key point.
- Pay period and year-to-date — the stub shows the current pay period's amounts and usually running 'year-to-date' totals of your earnings and deductions.
- Hours and rate — for hourly jobs, it shows hours worked and your rate, including any overtime.

Why take-home is less than your salary

The most common first-paycheck shock is seeing that the amount deposited is noticeably less than you expected based on your salary or hourly rate — and understanding your pay stub explains why, turning that surprise into something that makes sense. The stub starts with your gross pay, which is the full amount you earned for the pay period before anything is subtracted (your hours times your rate, or your salary divided into pay periods) — this is the headline number, but it's not what you take home.

From gross pay, several things are subtracted. First are taxes: federal income tax (the amount determined by your W-4), state income tax (and sometimes local income tax, depending on where you live), and 'FICA' taxes — Social Security and Medicare — which are automatically withheld to fund those programs. Then come other deductions, which are amounts for benefits and programs you've enrolled in: your share of health insurance premiums, contributions to a retirement plan like a 401(k) if you've opted in, and any other benefits or deductions.

After all these taxes and deductions are subtracted from your gross pay, what remains is your net pay, also called take-home pay — and this is the amount that actually gets deposited into your bank account. The gap between gross and net is simply the total of all those taxes and deductions, and it's completely normal; it's not an error or you being shortchanged.

For many first-time earners, the amount going to taxes (especially) is bigger than they expected, which is a normal, if sobering, part of earning income — everyone's take-home is less than their gross. The pay stub also typically shows the specifics for the current pay period alongside 'year-to-date' running totals of your earnings and each deduction, and for hourly jobs it details your hours worked and rate (including

overtime).

Learning to read your stub is genuinely worthwhile: it lets you understand exactly where your money goes, verify that you're being paid correctly (right hours, right rate, expected deductions), catch any errors, and budget based on your real take-home pay rather than your gross salary. So when your first paycheck arrives, don't be alarmed that it's less than your salary suggested — look at the stub, see the taxes and deductions laid out, and you'll understand the full picture of your pay.

Keep your pay stubs (or access them in your employer's online system), as they're useful records. If anything on your stub looks wrong or you don't understand a deduction, it's reasonable to ask your employer's HR or payroll department to explain it.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> The big first-paycheck surprise — take-home being less than your salary — is explained by your pay stub, and it's normal, not an error. Your gross pay (full amount earned) has taxes (federal/state income tax, plus Social Security and Medicare) and deductions (health insurance, retirement contributions) subtracted, leaving your net pay (take-home) — what actually hits your bank account. The gap is just those taxes and deductions. Read your stub to see exactly where your money goes, verify you're paid correctly, and budget on your real take-home.

PUT IT TOGETHER

5 Handling It All with Confidence

The whole first-paycheck setup.

Pulling it together, your first-paycheck paperwork is a small, one-time setup during onboarding, plus the ongoing habit of reading your pay stub. Here's how it all fits, so you can handle it confidently and know what to expect.

The whole process, in order

1. During onboarding, you'll get the forms — your employer gives you (usually in an online system or on paper) the direct deposit form, the W-4, and other paperwork to complete.
2. Set up direct deposit — enter your bank's routing number and your account number (from your banking app or a check) so your pay goes to your bank. Double-check the numbers.
3. Fill out the W-4 — complete Step 1 (your info and filing status) and Step 5 (sign and date); fill the middle steps only if they apply (multiple jobs, spouse, dependents). For a simple first job, Steps 1 and 5 are usually it.
4. Complete any other onboarding forms — you'll likely also do an I-9 (proving you can work), benefits enrollment, and similar; follow your employer's instructions and ask HR if unsure.
5. Get your first paycheck — on payday, your net (take-home) pay is deposited (or a first paper check while deposit activates), with a pay stub.
6. Read your pay stub — review it to understand gross pay, taxes and deductions, and your net pay, and to check you're paid correctly.
7. Adjust if needed — if your withholding seems off over time (big refund or owing a lot), you can update your W-4 anytime; HR can help.

Confidence with your first-job paperwork

Seen as a whole, setting up your first paycheck is a manageable one-time process that happens during your job's onboarding, after which getting paid is automatic and you just keep an eye on your pay stubs. When you start, your employer provides the necessary forms, typically through an online onboarding/HR system or as paperwork. You set up direct deposit by entering your bank's routing number and your account number so your pay flows automatically into your bank account — double-checking those numbers for accuracy.

You fill out the W-4 to set your tax withholding, which for a typical first job means just completing Step 1 (your personal info and filing status) and Step 5 (sign and date), leaving the middle steps blank unless multiple jobs, a working spouse, or dependents apply to you. You'll usually also complete a few other standard onboarding forms, such as the I-9 (which verifies you're authorized to work and requires showing ID documents) and any benefits enrollment (like choosing health insurance or opting into a retirement plan), following your employer's instructions and asking the HR or

payroll department whenever you're unsure about anything — that's exactly what they're there for, and there's no shame in asking.

Then, on your first payday, your take-home (net) pay is deposited into your account — possibly a paper check the very first time while direct deposit finishes activating — accompanied by your pay stub. You take a few minutes to read that stub, understanding the gross pay, the taxes and deductions that explain why take-home is less, and your net pay, and checking that you've been paid correctly (right hours, rate, and expected deductions).

Going forward, the setup is done; you simply get paid each period and can review your stubs. If over time you find your tax withholding is off — you get a very large refund (too much was withheld) or owe a lot at tax time (too little was withheld) — you can update your W-4 at any point to adjust, and HR can help you do so.

That's the complete picture: a bit of straightforward setup, then automatic pay and informed pay-stub reading. None of it is as daunting as it first seems, and handling it correctly means your pay arrives smoothly, your taxes are managed, and you understand your earnings — a solid foundation for your working life and your budgeting.

Because tax forms and rules change and everyone's situation differs, rely on the current official forms and your employer's guidance, and for specific tax questions consult the IRS resources or a tax professional; this guide is general information, not tax or financial advice. If any part of your first-job paperwork is confusing, your HR department — and a little help — can get you through it.

WATCH OUT

Don't hesitate to ask your employer's HR or payroll department about any onboarding form or pay-stub item you don't understand — that's exactly what they're there for, and there's no shame in asking about your first job's paperwork. Also know you can update your W-4 anytime if your withholding turns out off (a very big refund means too much was withheld; owing a lot means too little). Beyond direct deposit and the W-4, you'll likely complete an I-9 (showing ID to prove you can work) and benefits enrollment — all normal onboarding.

COMMON QUESTIONS

6 Common Questions

The first-paycheck questions, answered.

"Where do I find my routing and account numbers?"

The easiest place is your bank's mobile app or website — look for an account-details or 'direct deposit information' section, which shows both your routing number (identifies your bank) and your account number (your specific account). Many banks even generate a ready-made direct deposit form with the numbers filled in, which you can hand straight to your employer.

Alternatively, if you have paper checks, the numbers are printed along the bottom: the routing number is the first group of (usually nine) digits, and your account number is the next group (the check number is separate). Be sure to copy them carefully and double-check — a single wrong digit can delay or misdirect your pay.

If you can't find them, your bank's customer service can help. These are the two numbers your employer needs to set up your direct deposit.

"What do I put on the W-4 — do I 'claim 0 or 1'?"

Forget 'claiming 0 or 1' — that advice is outdated. The W-4 was redesigned and no longer uses 'allowances,' so there's no 0-or-1 to claim anymore. Instead, the current form has numbered steps.

For a typical first job (one job, single, no dependents), you usually just complete Step 1 — your name, address, Social Security number, and filing status (like 'single') — and Step 5, where you sign and date it. You leave the middle steps (2, 3, and 4) blank unless they apply to you: Step 2 is for multiple jobs or a working spouse, Step 3 for claiming dependents, and Step 4 for extra adjustments.

So for most first jobs, it's just Steps 1 and 5. Use the current official W-4 and its instructions, and don't overthink it. (General info, not tax advice.)

"Why is my paycheck smaller than my salary?"

Because of taxes and deductions — which is completely normal, not an error. Your 'gross pay' is what you earn before anything is taken out, but several things are subtracted before you get your 'net' (take-home) pay: federal income tax (set by your W-4), state and sometimes local income tax, Social Security and Medicare taxes (called FICA), and any deductions for benefits you've enrolled in like health insurance or retirement contributions.

The total of all those is the difference between your gross salary and the smaller amount that actually lands in your bank account. Your pay stub itemizes all of this, so you can see exactly where the money goes. For many first-time earners the tax bite is bigger than expected — that's a normal part of earning income.

Budget based on your take-home pay, not your gross salary.

"What other paperwork will I have to do?"

Besides direct deposit and the W-4, a few other standard onboarding forms are typical. You'll likely complete an I-9 form, which verifies you're authorized to work and requires you to show identification documents (like a driver's license and Social Security card, or a passport). If your employer offers benefits, you'll do benefits enrollment — choosing things like a health insurance plan and deciding whether to contribute to a retirement plan such as a 401(k).

There may also be direct state tax forms (some states have their own withholding form like the W-4), company policy acknowledgments, and emergency contact info. It can feel like a lot at once, but your employer's HR or payroll department guides you

through it and is there to answer questions — so ask whenever you're unsure.

It's mostly a one-time setup during your first days on the job. (General info; follow your employer's instructions.)

WRAP UP

7

Your First Paycheck, Handled

Set up, understood, and paid.

The paperwork for your first paycheck looks intimidating but breaks down into a few straightforward tasks you handle once during onboarding, plus understanding your pay. Direct deposit sends your pay automatically into your bank account — set it up by giving your employer your bank's routing number and your account number (found in your banking app or on a check), double-checking for accuracy.

The W-4 tells your employer how much federal tax to withhold, and it's simpler than its reputation: there are no more confusing 'allowances,' and for a typical first job you usually just fill out Step 1 (your info and filing status) and Step 5 (sign and date), leaving the middle steps blank unless multiple jobs, a working spouse, or dependents apply.

Your pay stub, which comes with each paycheck, shows your gross pay, the taxes and deductions taken out (income tax, Social Security and Medicare, health insurance, retirement contributions), and your net take-home pay — explaining the normal gap between your salary and what actually hits your account. You'll also complete a few other standard onboarding forms like an I-9 and benefits enrollment.

Throughout, your employer's HR or payroll department is there to help, so ask whenever you're unsure — there's no shame in it. And you can update your W-4 anytime if your withholding turns out off. Handle these basics — set up direct deposit, fill out the W-4 (usually just Steps 1 and 5), and learn to read your pay stub — and you've confidently managed your first-paycheck setup, with your pay arriving smoothly and your understanding of where it goes solid.

It's a great foundation for your working life. (This is general information, not tax or financial advice; tax forms and rules change and depend on your situation, so rely on the current official IRS forms and guidance, consult a tax professional for specifics, and follow your employer's instructions.)

- Direct deposit: give your employer your bank's routing and account numbers (from your banking app or a check) so pay goes straight to your bank — double-check them.
- The W-4 sets your tax withholding and is simpler now (no 'allowances'); a typical first job fills just Step 1 (info/filing status) and Step 5 (sign & date).
- Your pay stub shows gross pay, taxes/deductions (income tax, Social Security, Medicare, insurance, retirement), and net take-home — explaining why take-home is less than salary (normal).
- You'll also do other onboarding forms (I-9, benefits). Ask HR whenever unsure; you can update your W-4 anytime.
- General information, not tax advice — rely on current official IRS forms and your employer's instructions; consult a tax pro for specifics.

GOOD TO KNOW

If you'd like a hand with your first-job paperwork — finding your routing and account numbers and setting up direct deposit, understanding and filling out the W-4 (usually just Steps 1 and 5 for a first job), or reading your first pay stub so you understand where your money goes — that's exactly the kind of practical help I'm glad to provide, so you can handle it confidently. Your employer's HR is also there to help — don't hesitate to ask. For specific tax questions, rely on the official IRS guidance or a tax professional; this guide is general information, not tax or financial advice.

CHEAT SHEET

Everyday Cheat Sheet

Keep this page handy. It points you straight to what to do for each task.

I want to...	Do this...
Direct deposit	Set up so your pay goes straight to your bank account
What you need	Your bank's routing number and your account number
The W-4 form	Tells your employer how much tax to withhold from your pay
W-4 is simpler now	No more 'allowances' — first jobs often just fill Steps 1 & 5
Your pay stub	Shows gross pay, taxes/deductions, and your take-home (net) pay
Take-home is less	Taxes and deductions explain why net < your salary
Get help	Call Bill: (330) 200-8042

AT A GLANCE

A Picture to Follow Along

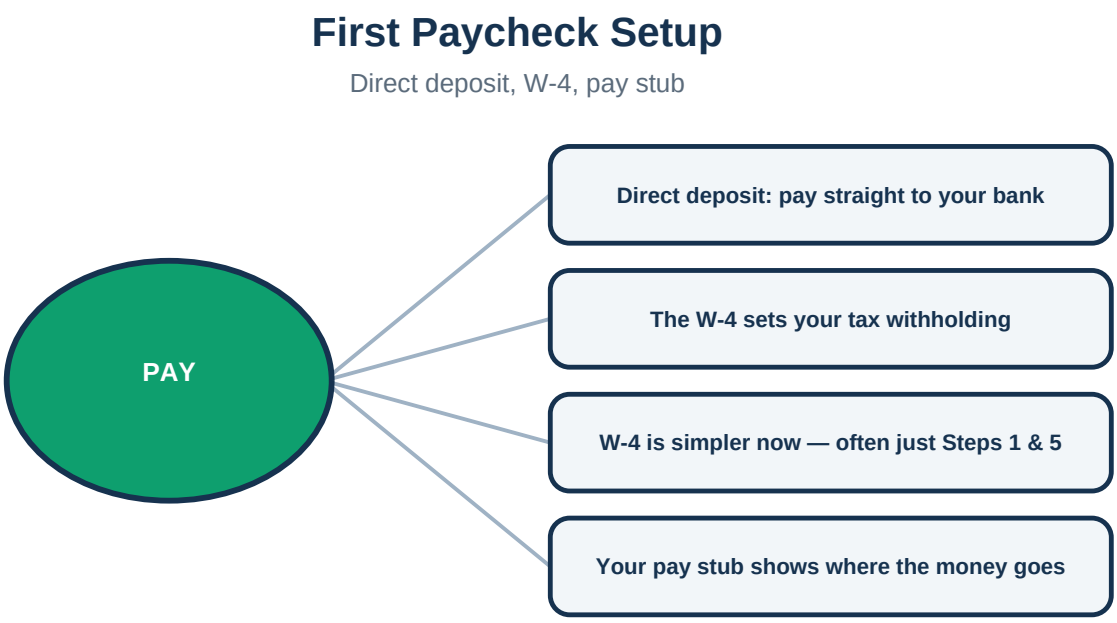


Illustration — a schematic. Set-up screens differ; each takes only a few minutes.

AT A GLANCE

A Second Look

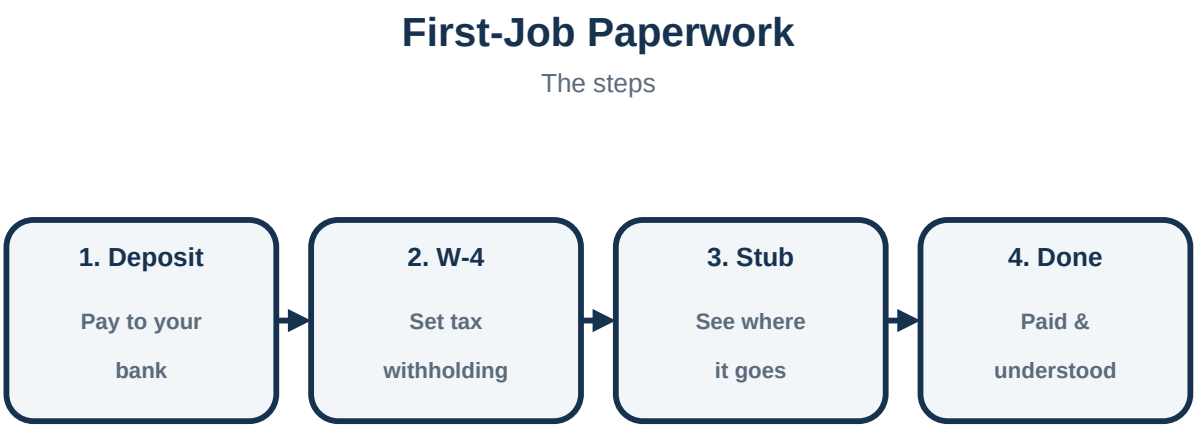


Illustration — a schematic. The order is a suggestion; do one box at a time.

A schematic of the plan — company steps vary; the order does not have to.

BEFORE YOU GO

A Note From Bill

A quick note from Bill. I write these guides to make home tech a little less frustrating, and I do my best to keep every step accurate and up to date. Still, every home, device, and setup is a bit different, so I can't promise a guide will match yours exactly or fix your particular problem. These guides are for general information only — they're not professional, legal, or financial advice, and they don't replace your device's own manual or the manufacturer's instructions. Please go slow, use your own good judgment, and use everything here at your own risk. If a step involves electrical wiring, a gas appliance, a water heater, plumbing, or climbing a ladder — or if anything just doesn't feel safe — please stop and call a licensed professional (or give me a call at 330-200-8042). Bill's Home Tech and Bill Davis can't be responsible for any damage, data loss, or injury that results.

HOW I CAN HELP

Your Visit — and My Promise

You don't have to remember all of it — just that a friendly, patient person is one call away, whenever you'd rather have a hand.

KEY SPECS

In your home — $99 flat for the first visit, no contracts and no surprises, with a 30-day come-back-free follow-up. In-home visits cover Portage County, Ohio and nearby communities.
Outside the area? Remotely — $49 for a screen-share session (free for Support Plan members, $39/mo), refundable if I can't fix it — and credited toward a visit if you'd rather have me in person. Book either at billshometech.com/book.

GOOD TO KNOW

My promise — If you're not 100% satisfied with your visit, I'll come back at no charge, or refund the full $99. No questions, no awkwardness. That's how I'd want to be treated.

Whenever you're ready, I'll come to your home anywhere in Portage County, Ohio and nearby communities, at your pace. Too far for a house call? I also help remotely. Book at billshometech.com/book or call (330) 200-8042. — Bill

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