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EYE ON MONEY

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Choosing the Right Retirement Plan for Your Business

plus

HOW TO CUT THE COST OF COLLEGE | OPTIONS FOR YOUR OLD 401(k) | FINANCIAL TIPS FOR TRAVELERS

INSURANCE

3 Things to Know About Disability Insurance

1 **Disability insurance is designed to replace part of your income for a period of time when you are too sick or injured to work.** The benefit payments you receive can help you cover your living expenses.

2 **There are two main types of disability insurance: short-term and long-term.** Short-term replaces part of your income for a short period of time, such as three to six months. Long-term replaces part of your income for a longer period, such as up to a specific number of years or perhaps until retirement age, with benefits generally beginning a few months after the disability occurs.

3 **The odds of becoming disabled may be greater than you think.** The Social Security Administration estimates that one in four 20-year-olds will become disabled before retirement age. ■

Please consult your financial professional for advice.

inside

UP FRONT

FEATURES

FYI

TWO FINANCIAL GIFT IDEAS FOR COLLEGE GRADS

Know someone who is graduating from college this year? Here are two ideas for gifts that can help your graduate build a secure financial future.

1 Contribute to their IRA.

Have you ever wished that you had begun saving for retirement earlier? Well, here's your chance to help the graduate get an early start on saving for retirement by giving them some cash to fund a Roth IRA.

With a Roth IRA, contributions are not tax deductible, but investment earnings grow tax-free and can be withdrawn tax-free after the graduate reaches age 59½ and the account has been open for at least five years.[1] Contributions can be withdrawn tax-free at any time.

With decades to go before retirement in which earnings can be compounding tax-free, your gift has the potential to grow significantly over time. For example, a gift of $6,000 (the maximum contribution amount for 2022) has the potential to grow to about $60,000 over 40 years, assuming a 6% annual return. And if the annual return turns out to be 8%, your gift may grow to about $130,000 over those 40 years.[2]

Roth IRAs have income limits so it's a good idea to determine whether your graduate is eligible to contribute before pursuing this gift idea. To contribute for 2022, the graduate's modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) for the year must be less than $144,000, assuming the graduate is single. If their MAGI is between $129,000 and $144,000, the maximum amount they can contribute will be reduced.

The maximum contribution amount for 2022 is $6,000, but keep in mind that the graduate cannot contribute more than their taxable compensation for the year. For example, if the graduate is single and earns $5,000 from employment in 2022, the most they contribute to an IRA for the year is $5,000.[3]

2 Make a student loan payment.

If your graduate has student loan debt, consider giving them some money to use for loan repayment.

The graduate could use your gift to make their first few loan repayments or they could direct the lender to have the whole amount applied to the loan's principal, which may help reduce the interest they'll pay over the life of the loan.

If you are making a large gift, keep the federal gift tax in mind. This year's annual exclusion for gifts is $16,000, which means that you can give any number of people up to $16,000 each in 2022 without your gifts triggering the federal gift tax or using up any of your lifetime exclusion for federal gift and estate taxes.

If you still have funds in a 529 education savings plan for the graduate, up to $10,000 of it can be withdrawn free from federal taxes and possibly state taxes to repay the graduate's qualified student loans. In some states, withdrawals for loan repayments may be subject to state tax and the recapture of related state tax benefits. It's a good idea to check the state tax treatment before making the withdrawal. ■

1 Earnings withdrawn before age 59½ and before the Roth IRA has been open for five years may be subject to ordinary income tax and a 10% early withdrawal tax penalty.

2 This is a hypothetical example for illustrative purposes only. Your results will vary. All investing involves risk.

3 A married individual who files a joint tax return and has little or no taxable compensation may be able to contribute to a Roth IRA based on their spouse's taxable compensation.

PLEASE CONSULT YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL FOR SPECIFIC ADVICE.

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How to Add International Investments to Your Portfolio

Investing internationally offers you a way to diversify your portfolio and to tap into markets that may be growing faster than U.S. markets. Here are three ways to do it.

Mutual funds and ETFs. One of the easiest ways to add international investments to your portfolio is with mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that invest in foreign stocks, bonds, and other securities. The advantage of this approach is that a fund may invest in hundreds or even thousands of foreign securities, resulting in a level of diversification that may be difficult to achieve by buying individual foreign stocks or bonds on your own.

A wide array of mutual funds and ETFs that invest in foreign securities are available to U.S. investors. Some funds include securities from many parts of the world while others narrow their focus to a single region or country.

- Global funds invest anywhere in the world, including the U.S.
- International funds invest only outside of the U.S.
- Regional funds focus on one part of the world, such as Asia or Europe.
- Emerging market funds target countries with developing economies, such as Brazil, China, and India.

American Depository Receipts (ADRs). Many foreign-based companies trade on U.S. exchanges, but instead of shares of stock being traded, typically ADRs are traded. Each ADR represents ownership of a specific number of shares in a foreign company. The benefits of ADRs are that they are quoted and traded in U.S. dollars, dividends are paid in U.S. dollars, and shareholder communications are in English.

Foreign exchanges. You may be able to purchase shares of foreign stock on foreign stock exchanges through U.S. brokers associated with those exchanges. ■

PLEASE CONSULT YOUR FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL FOR INVESTMENT ADVICE.

Please note: Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss in declining markets. Before investing in mutual funds or ETFs, investors should consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. Contact your financial professional for a prospectus containing this information. Please read it carefully before investing. Foreign investments involve special risks due to currency fluctuations, economic and political factors, government regulations, differences in accounting standards, and other factors. Investing in emerging markets involves greater risk than investing in more established markets.

You may be able to contribute more money to your retirement plan and HSA for 2022.

The IRS increased the annual contribution limits for 401(k) plans, SIMPLE IRAs, and health savings accounts for 2022. Here are some of the key contribution limits. Please consult your financial professional for advice about saving for retirement and your future health care expenses.

CONTRIBUTION LIMITS	2022 MAXIMUM
Traditional and Roth IRAs	
Regular Contributions	**$6,000**
Catch-up Contributions if Age 50 or Older	**$1,000**
401(k), 403(b), and most 457 Plans	
Regular Contributions	**$20,500**
Catch-up Contributions if Age 50 or Older	**$6,500**
SIMPLE IRAs and SIMPLE 401(k)s	
Regular Contributions	**$14,000**
Catch-up Contributions if Age 50 or Older	**$3,000**
Health Savings Accounts (HSA)	
Contributions if Self-Only HDHP Coverage	**$3,650**
Contributions if Family HDHP Coverage	**$7,300**
Catch-Up Contributions if Age 55 or Older	**$1,000**

$1,000 INCREASE

$500 INCREASE

$50 INCREASE

$100 INCREASE

Other limitations may apply to the maximum amount you may contribute. Some workplace retirement plans may permit special contributions not listed here. This article reflects the federal tax laws in place on March 1, 2022.

Choosing the Right Retirement Plan for Your Business

A retirement plan is a great way for business owners and self-employed individuals to build wealth for retirement. Most plans are easy to set up and operate and offer significant tax advantages. Plus, you generally can contribute more to a business retirement plan than you can to a personal IRA. Here are a few types of plans to consider. Your financial professional can tell you more about them and help you determine if one may be a suitable option for you.

SEP IRA

- ✓ Easy to set up and operate.
- ✓ High contribution limits.
- ✓ Funded by employer contributions only.
- ✓ Employers do not have to contribute every year.

A Simplified Employee Pension plan, also known as a SEP IRA, is one of the easiest retirement plans to set up and run. Administration is minimal, and annual government filings are not required.

With this type of plan, separate IRA accounts are set up for you and your eligible employees. The accounts are funded solely by the employer, who contributes the same percentage of compensation for each eligible employee.

Contributions can range from 0% to 25% of compensation[1] and are capped at $61,000 per employee in 2022. The percentage can vary from year to year, which gives you the flexibility to adjust contributions every year or even skip making them altogether.

When deciding whether a SEP IRA is right for you, keep in mind that your company must contribute the same percentage of compensation for every eligible employee. So if your goal is to max out your own account by contributing 25% of your compensation, your company must also contribute 25% of each employee's compensation to their accounts.

SIMPLE IRA

- ✓ Easy to set up and operate.
- ✓ Your employees can contribute.
- ✓ Employer contributions are required.
- ✓ Available only to self-employed individuals or businesses with 100 or fewer employees that do not have another retirement plan.

If the idea of an easy to manage retirement plan appeals to you, but you want your employees to be able to contribute to their own accounts, take a look at the SIMPLE IRA.

The SIMPLE IRA allows all eligible employees, including you, to contribute up to the lesser of $14,000 or 100% of their compensation in 2022. Individuals who are age 50 or older can generally contribute up to an additional $3,000 per year as a catch-up contribution.

Employer contributions are required every year. Your company can either match each employee's contributions dollar-for-dollar, up to 3% of their compensation, or it can contribute 2% of each eligible employee's compensation.

SIMPLE IRAs do not require nondiscrimination testing and annual government filings, making them a good choice for small businesses that want to keep retirement plan administration to a minimum.

401(k) Plan

- ✓ Greater flexibility in plan design.
- ✓ High contribution limits.
- ✓ Allows larger employee contributions than a SIMPLE IRA plan.

401(k) plans typically offer features that you cannot get with an IRA plan. For example, certain 401(k) plans can be set up so that employer contributions vest over time, which can help you retain employees. Participant loans may be an option for employees. And employees can generally contribute more to a 401(k) plan than to other types of plans.

In most types of 401(k) plans, eligible employees can contribute up to $20,500 of their compensation in 2022. And if they are age 50 or older, they can generally contribute up to an additional $6,500 as a catch-up contribution.

Why start a retirement plan for your business?

- **Build wealth for your own retirement.**
- **Attract and retain better employees.**
- **Take advantage of tax breaks.**
  Contributions that your business makes to your account and your employees' accounts are generally deductible as a business expense. Pre-tax contributions that you make to your account as an employee reduce your current income taxes. Roth contributions may be an option with some plans. Earnings grow tax-deferred.

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2022 Contribution Limits

SEP IRA

EMPLOYER: 0% to 25% of each eligible employee's compensation[1], up to $61,000.

SIMPLE IRA or SIMPLE 401(k)

EMPLOYEE: Up to $14,000 ($17,000 if age 50 or older).

EMPLOYER: The employer must either match employee contributions, up to 3% of their compensation, or contribute 2% of compensation for all eligible employees.

401(k) Plan

EMPLOYEE: Up to $20,500 ($27,000 if age 50 or older).

EMPLOYER: Employers can generally contribute up to 25% of compensation[1].

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS: May not exceed the lesser of the employee's compensation or $61,000 ($67,500 if age 50 or older).

Employers can also generally contribute to their employees' accounts by matching employee contributions or by making contributions for all eligible employees.

Among the various types of 401(k) plans, the traditional 401(k) plan offers employers the most flexibility in plan design, including the ability to have employer contributions vest over time. Annual testing is required to ensure that the plan does not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees.

You can eliminate the need for nondiscrimination testing by choosing a safe harbor 401(k) plan. This type of plan avoids testing by requiring the company to make a certain level of employer contributions each year that must be immediately 100% vested.

Another type of plan, the SIMPLE 401(k), also eliminates the need for nondiscrimination testing. Available to businesses with 100 or fewer employees that do not have another retirement plan, the SIMPLE 401(k) combines some of the ease of a SIMPLE IRA with some features of a 401(k) plan, such as participant loans and hardship withdrawals. The contribution limits for employees and employers are the same as for the SIMPLE IRA.

Individual or Solo 401(k) Plan

- ✓ High contribution limits.
- ✓ Available only to self-employed individuals and owner-only businesses.
- ✓ Generally easier to manage than a traditional 401(k) plan with employees.

An individual 401(k) plan, also known as a solo 401(k), is an option for self-employed individuals and owners of businesses without employees, other than a spouse.

Like other types of 401(k) plans, individual 401(k) plans are funded by both employee and employer contributions. As the employee, you can contribute up to \$20,500 of your compensation, or up to \$27,000 if you are age 50 or older. As the employer, your business can contribute up to 25% of your compensation[1]. The total contributions to your account for 2022 cannot exceed \$61,000, or \$67,500 if you are age 50 or older and make catch-up contributions.

Individual 401(k) plans are generally easier to manage than traditional 401(k) plans that cover businesses with employees. Nondiscrimination testing is not required as long as you do not have employees, and you generally do not need to file an annual report with the IRS until assets in the plan exceed \$250,000. ■

PLEASE NOTE:

1 If you are self-employed, your compensation is your net earnings from self-employment, which is calculated using a special computation.

With a traditional retirement account, pre-tax contributions and earnings are taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the account. Withdrawals before age 59½ are also generally subject to a 10% early withdrawal tax penalty (25% if the withdrawal is made in the first two years of participating in a SIMPLE IRA plan) unless an exception to the penalty applies.

With a Roth retirement account, withdrawals are tax-free and penalty-free if made after age 59½ and after the account has been open for five years.

This article reflects the federal laws in place on March 1, 2022.

Please consult your financial professional.

If you are self-employed or own a business, please seek specific advice from your financial professional regarding starting a retirement plan for your business.

5 Ways to Cut the Cost of Attending College

College can be expensive. Fortunately, there are a few things you may be able to do to help minimize the cost. Here are five of them. Please consult your financial professional for advice about saving and paying for college.

1 Attend an in-state public college.

You may save a bundle by choosing an in-state public college rather than a private college. According to the College Board, published tuition and fees for four-year colleges in 2021-22 averaged:

- $10,740 for in-state public colleges
- $38,070 for private nonprofit colleges

Many students pay considerably less than the published price once grants and tax credits are figured in.

And some students pay no tuition whatsoever if they attend certain colleges in their home state and meet certain criteria. For example, New York's Excelsior Scholarship, in combination with other aid programs, generally covers the cost of tuition for students pursuing a two-year or four-year degree at a CUNY or SUNY college and is available to New York families with incomes of $125,000 or less.

2 Attend a no-loan college.

If you will qualify for financial aid, consider applying to a college that relies on grants and scholarships instead of loans to meet the financial aid needs of lower- and middle-income students.

Choosing a no-loan college will not get you completely off the hook for all college expenses, but it may make it possible to graduate debt-free. Eligible students may need to chip in part of their savings and earnings from summer jobs, and perhaps work on campus during the academic year. Parents may need to contribute some cash also. But the portion of the financial aid package that is normally composed of loans will generally be composed of grants and scholarships instead.

Several colleges and universities have no-loan financial aid policies, such as Amherst College, Brown University, Harvard College, Johns Hopkins University, and Princeton University.

3 Win a scholarship.

Thousands of scholarships are available each year for qualified students, and awards can range from a few hundred dollars to a few thousand dollars.

Some scholarships are merit-based and are awarded based on the student's academic, athletic, or artistic achievements. Others are awarded based on criteria, such as the student's field of study, ethnic background, community service record, or financial need.

You can search online for scholarships using free scholarship search tools. Your high school guidance office may be able to recommend a good one to use, as well as alert you to any local scholarships that may be available.

You may also want to check with businesses and organizations you are affiliated with to see if they offer scholarships.

4 Choose federal loans before private loans.

Federal loans usually offer lower fixed interest rates and more favorable terms than private loans so it's generally a good idea to exhaust your federal loan options before turning to loans from banks and other private institutions.

To apply for a federal student loan, the student must fill out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) every year. The school uses the information in the FAFSA to determine the student's eligibility for federal loans, as well as other types of financial aid.

5 Take advantage of education tax credits.

Individuals with modified adjusted gross incomes (MAGIs) up to $90,000 ($180,000 if married filing jointly) can generally claim a federal tax credit for some of the qualified education expenses they pay during the year.

There are two credits: the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) and the Lifetime Learning Credit (LLC).

Of the two credits, the AOTC has the potential to put the most money back in your pocket. This credit may reduce your taxes by up to $2,500 per student per year and is available for the student's first four years of education after high school. The LLC is worth 20% of the first $10,000 of qualified education expenses you pay for all eligible students during the year and can be claimed for an unlimited number of years.

The amount of the credit will be reduced if your MAGI is between $80,000 and $90,000 ($160,000 and $180,000 if married filing jointly). Dependents and married couples who file separate tax returns cannot claim either credit. ■

*

To get an estimate of how much a specific college may actually cost after scholarships and grants are figured in, check out the net price calculator on the college's website.

Your savings remain tax-deferred[1] with this option.

Four Options for Your 401(k) When You Leave Your Job

If you have money in a 401(k) plan with a former employer, you generally have four options of how to handle that money. There are differences between the options, and it's a good idea to explore them fully before moving your money. Here are a few points to consider about each option. Please consult your financial professional for more details and advice.

* Do you have any company stock in your 401(k)?

If you have highly appreciated company stock in your 401(k), transferring it to a taxable account rather than an IRA may save you a bundle in taxes in the long run. Ask your financial professional about net unrealized appreciation (NUA) before you move your old 401(k).

When you leave an employer, carefully consider all of the options available to you regarding the assets you have in the employer's retirement plan. Your options may include leaving your assets in your former employer's plan, rolling them over to an IRA or your new employer's plan, or withdrawing cash. Consider each option's investment options, services, fees and expenses, withdrawal options, potential withdrawal penalties, required minimum distributions, tax treatment of employer stock, legal and creditor protections, and tax treatment. This article reflects the federal tax laws in place on March 1, 2022.

1 Tax is deferred until money is withdrawn from the IRA or 401(k) plan.

* Roll over to an IRA.

- **IRAs may offer a broader choice of investments than some 401(k) plans.**
- **Convenience.** Consolidating your old retirement accounts in one IRA may make it easier for you to manage them.
- **You can withdraw money at any time.** Withdrawals before age 59½ will be subject to a 10% early distribution tax penalty unless an exception to the penalty applies.
- **IRAs allow penalty-free withdrawals for first-time homebuyers (up to $10,000) and higher education expenses.** 401(k) plans don't.
- **Roth IRAs do not require account owners to take required minimum distributions.** Roth 401(k)s do.
- **Federal law provides IRAs with some protection from creditors, but only in bankruptcy situations.** State law may provide additional protection.

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Your savings remain tax-deferred[1] with these two options also.

Tax deferral ends with this option.

Roll over to your new employer's 401(k).

- **401(k) plans may offer investments that are not available with IRAs,** such as low-cost, institutional-class funds.
- **You may be able to postpone the start of required minimum distributions past age 72** if you are still working for the company that sponsors the 401(k) plan, you are not a 5% owner of the company, and the plan allows it.
- **The assets in a 401(k) are generally protected from creditors under federal law**.
- **Loans may be an option.** Most 401(k) plans allow you to borrow from your savings.
- **Some 401(k) plans do not accept rollovers from other plans.**

Leave your savings in your old employer's 401(k).

- **401(k) plans allow penalty-free withdrawals before age 59½** if you were at least age 55 (age 50 for qualified public safety employees) when you left the company that sponsors the 401(k) plan. This may be helpful if you retire early.
- **Keeps your options open.** Leaving your savings in your old 401(k) gives you time to explore your options and the flexibility to roll over or withdraw your savings later on.
- **Your old employer's plan may require you to move your savings elsewhere if your account balance is low**.
- **The assets in a 401(k) are generally protected from creditors under federal law**.
- **Managing multiple retirement accounts can be a hassle.** If you have 401(k) accounts with a few former employers, you may find management is easier if you consolidate them into one account, such as an IRA or a 401(k) account with your current employer.

Cash out your savings and pay the tax now.

- **Cashing out your old 401(k) can fill an immediate need for cash.**
- **The taxable portion of your withdrawal will be subject to ordinary income tax.** Withdrawing a large amount in one year may push you into a higher tax bracket, resulting in you paying more tax overall than if you were to withdraw smaller amounts over several years.
- **The taxable portion of your withdrawal will also be subject to a 10% early distribution tax penalty if you are under age 59½** unless an exception to the penalty applies. One exception that applies to 401(k) plans allows penalty-free withdrawals if you were at least age 55 (age 50 for qualified public safety employees) when you left the company that sponsors the 401(k) plan.
- **The money you withdraw can no longer grow tax-deferred.** ■

Planning a trip? What to do before you leave home.

If you have a vacation or a trip to visit family coming up, taking a few financial steps while you are still at home may help your trip go more smoothly. Here are a few things you can do to prepare financially for your trip. Bon voyage!

1

Decide which debit and credit cards to take with you.

Card fees and perks can vary significantly. For example, some cards charge a foreign transaction fee every time you use them outside of the United States, and some don't. Some cards offer travel perks, such as assistance with medical referrals or locating lost luggage, and some don't. Some cards offer higher rewards for travel-related purchases, and some don't.

5

Traveling abroad? Get some foreign currency at your bank before leaving home.

Having some currency for your immediate cash needs (taxis, tips, etc.) removes the need to make an ATM withdrawal when you first arrive. You may be able to exchange dollars for foreign currency at your bank or credit union. Call first in case it takes them a few days to have the currency delivered to your branch.

2

Consider notifying your debit and credit card issuers about your travel plans before you leave home.

Thanks to security advances in recent years, some card issuers no longer need to be notified of your upcoming travel plans. If they spot unusual behavior on your account, such as purchases outside of your home state or country, they'll generally send you a fraud alert. (Make certain that your card issuer has an up-to-date email address and cell phone number for you in case they need to contact you.) Other card issuers do still accept travel notices (online or by phone), which can help prevent the card issuer from putting your account on hold when they notice purchases or ATM withdrawals being made outside of your normal area.

3

Take precautions in case your cards are lost or stolen.

It's a good idea to bring a second credit card with you and carry it in a separate place so that you'll have a backup in case your main card is lost, stolen, or rejected. Also, make a note of your card numbers and the contact numbers for the card issuers. Carry this information separately from your actual cards so that you'll have it if your cards are ever lost or stolen.

4

Clean out your wallet before you go.

To help minimize the hassle if your wallet is lost or stolen, take only those cards and forms of identification with you that you will need on your trip. Leave the rest at home in a safe place.

6

Check whether ATMs will be available where you are going.

Although there are millions of ATMs available worldwide, they are not available everywhere. MasterCard, Visa, and American Express each offer a global ATM locator on their website where you can enter your destination or location and learn where the nearest ATMs are located.

7

Review your health insurance coverage.

Not all health insurance plans will cover the medical care you receive when traveling abroad. For instance, Medicare generally will not cover care received outside of the U.S., although some Medigap policies and Medicare Advantage plans will. If you are not covered, consider purchasing travel health insurance.

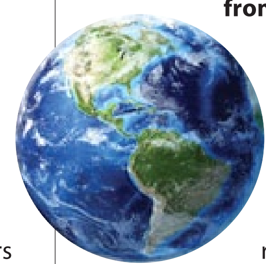
8

Consider buying travel insurance.

Things can happen, such as injuries or natural disasters, that may cause you to cancel your trip at the last minute or cut your trip short. Travel insurance offers some protection from travel-related financial losses if your trip is cancelled or interrupted for a covered reason.

9

Plan how you will pay your bills while you are away from home.



One approach is to receive e-bills rather than paper bills and use your bank's mobile app to pay those bills on your phone from wherever you are in the world. ■

COASTING ALONG | French Riviera

BY BRIAN JOHNSTON

The Riviera's pleasures unfold almost without pause as one famous town elbows another for the best sea-gazing location.

WHERE EXACTLY DOES the French Riviera begin? Perhaps in Cassis just south of Marseille, a jaunty town of pastel colors where painted fishing boats bob in a blue harbor. Maybe at Sanary-sur-Mer, where a Romanesque tower jostles with a church spire for attention, and the market is piled with lemons and olives. Or in any of this Mediterranean coastline's string of sun-drenched towns, hunkered beneath terracotta roofs and with their pretty ankles almost dipped into the limpid water.

The French Riviera—or Côte d'Azur as the French call it—isn't so much a defined geographical region as a concept. If so, you might say it really starts at Saint-Tropez, a fishing village made famous in the 1950s by that ultimate screen siren, Brigitte Bardot. It has the lovely looks, the gin-clear water, the classic old town. It has high-fashion boutiques and a chic promenade. Yes, the French Riviera really begins here, and you should too, by eating an orange-blossom sponge cake under the plane trees of the Place des Lices.

Head east and the Riviera's pleasures unfold almost without pause as one famous town elbows another for the best sea-gazing location. First stop Cannes, whose old town slides down towards a harbor crammed with sleek yachts. Beyond that, Cap d'Antibes hooks out into the Mediterranean and is where movie stars stay during the Cannes Film Festival, although it was writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald who made it famous in the 1920s.

Then you could drive up to the lighthouse, which has brilliant views over the coast and the purple ridges of Provence. The little chapel beside it, dedicated to mariners, is hung with votive offerings and model ships in a nice reminder that the Riviera had history long before it became glamorous.

On the far side of Cap d'Antibes, Antibes is perhaps the Riviera town most true to its old character thanks to its large old town, cathedral and sea walls, and flea markets and cafés filled with locals. Antibes has been here since Greek and Roman times, and packs in plenty of culture—the Picasso Museum is excellent—

LEFT: **Saint-Tropez offers gorgeous sea views and a classic old town.** BELOW: **A street in Monte Carlo.**

and doesn't need to show off. Neighboring Nice has the same vibe: a confident town with oodles of history and several bold art museums. Visitors often overlook these two towns, but they provide a more down-to-earth change of pace to the Riviera's bling and hedonism.

Not that Nice doesn't have its share of Riviera style. It became the nineteenth-century playground of British and Russian aristocrats, kick-started the whole craze for Mediterranean seaside holidays, and made the Riviera famous. You can see the attraction as you walk the promenades that run for miles, with their fish restaurants and flanking sands and nearby squares filled with cafés and buskers and warmed by the sun.

Although even the train ride along the Riviera offers occasional brilliant views, driving is the ideal way to appreciate the full scenic opulence of this sunlit coastline, though you'll have to hold your nerve on narrow, winding roads full of Lycra-clad French cyclists—and not get too distracted by the plunging vistas.

From Nice, three parallel coastal roads (or corniches) all have their advantages and, as each runs just 19 miles to Menton, you shouldn't rule out driving all three. With no shortage of hotels and a string of old towns, seaside promenades, and well-sited restaurant terraces to tempt you into stopping, you should certainly take your time.

The lowest route is the Corniche Inférieur (or D6098), which almost tips you into the sea as it snakes through the Riviera's posh resort towns. This road was laid out by a Monaco prince in 1857 and still links the Riviera's most stylish enclaves as it slithers past ultra-chic Cap Ferrat, where Art Deco mansions and private art museums nestle beneath swathes of bougainvillea, and right through Monte Carlo.

If you want a swim in the lukewarm Mediterranean, this is the road for you. One great place to pause is underrated but lovely Villefranche-sur-Mer, which still has some last vestiges of the rusticity once painted by Impressionist painters: terracotta roofs, pastel buildings, fishing boats. The seashore promenades are a delight. Also charming is Beaulieu-sur-Mer, backed by lemon-scented hillsides and fronting a curve of pebbly beach decorated with striped umbrellas.

The Moyenne Corniche (or D6007) is the mid-level road. It stays above the coastline and loops around the border of Monaco, but is the most famous corniche for its eye-popping views that extend, on a day without haze, right out to Corsica and sideways to Italy.

The highlight is the medieval fortified village of Èze, which has perhaps the best outlook on the entire coast. However, be sure to stop at La Turbie too. It once guarded the intersection of a Roman road and is still crowned by a whopping chunk of Roman architecture.

Finally, the Grande Corniche (D2564) has you driving between blue sea and even bluer Mediterranean sky on cliff sides decorated with cactus and pine trees. It interposes spectacular scenery with occasional moments of terror behind the wheel—a combination exploited to great effect in Hitchcock and James Bond movies. You miss the Riviera's big-name sights, but you can't beat the landscapes.

Both the mid and upper corniches swing above Monaco, but you'll certainly want to drop down to this petite principality. Monaco is just three-quarters of a square mile in size but squeezes in the world's densest population and a surprising number of agreeable sights. Not to be missed are the Oceanographic Museum, the cactus-filled and vertiginous Jardin Exotique gardens, the royal palace, and cliff-hugging promenades.

Monte Carlo is the cherry on the billionaire's cake of Monaco. Its spotless streets are lined with jewelry shops, its pocket-sized gardens are immaculately clipped and its harbor afloat in superyachts the size of battleships. At the center of it all is the Opéra Garnier and infamous casino whose opening in the 1850s turned Monaco from impoverished nonentity to Europe's racy gathering place for the glitterati. The casino interior is an eruption of frescoed nymphs and gold leaf. Just as opulent are the cars that park outside; don't even try to get a valet's attention unless you've rented a Rolls-Royce or Lamborghini.

After Monaco, you'll find all three corniche roads converging at Roquebrunne, notable for its squat castle, orange bell tower, and Roman ruins. The end of the road—at least as far as the French Riviera is concerned—is Menton, wedged between sea and mountains almost on the border, and already showing Italian dishevelment and charm. But why stop there? The Italian Riviera is just a meander down the road, and another sunny slice of the Mediterranean awaits. ■

What's On at the Museums

Here are a few of the many special exhibitions that art, history, and science museums have planned for this summer. Please confirm that they are still on before visiting.

BOSTON, MA

Turner's Modern World *March 27–July 10, 2022*

This exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston explores how renowned British artist J. M. W. Turner (1775–1851) embraced the industrial, political, and social changes of his time and developed an innovative painting style to better capture the great events and developments of the early 19th century. More than 100 paintings, watercolors, drawings, and sketchbooks by Turner have been brought together for this landmark exhibition.

FORT WORTH, TX

The Language of Beauty in African Art *April 3–July 31, 2022*

Drawn from collections around the world, the nearly 250 works in this exhibition at the Kimbell Art Museum include sculptures, costumes and masks made for ceremonial use, and decorative arts. The exhibition explores how the local artists and audiences described, in their own words, the art they created and experienced.

LONDON, UK

The World of Stonehenge *February 17–July 17, 2022*

Presented at the British Museum, this exhibition is the UK's first major exhibition on the story of Stonehenge. Over 430 objects will be on display, including grave goods that were unearthed in the shadow of Stonehenge's ancient stone circle *(pictured above)*. At the heart of the exhibition is a 4,000-year-old Bronze Age timber circle, dubbed Seahenge, that reemerged on a remote Norfolk beach in 1998.

NEW YORK, NY

Vasily Kandinsky: Around the Circle
October 8, 2021–September 5, 2022

This exhibition at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum features over 80 paintings, watercolors, woodcuts, and other works by Vasily Kandinsky (1866-1944), drawn from the Guggenheim's own collection. The exhibition spans the artist's career from his early years in Russia and Germany through his exile in France at the end of his life.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Harry Potter™: The Exhibition
February 18–September 18, 2022

An all-new, behind-the-scenes exhibition celebrating the iconic moments, characters, settings, and beasts in the films and stories of *Harry Potter* and *Fantastic Beasts* is on display at The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia through mid-September. The exhibition spans thousands of square feet and features 10 distinct areas—from Hogwarts™ castle and The Great Hall to Hagrid's Hut and The Forbidden Forest.

RICHMOND, VA

Whistler to Cassatt: American Painters in France
April 16–July 31, 2022

This exhibition at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts examines France's stylistic impact on American paintings in the 19th and early 20th century and features paintings made between 1855 and 1913 by American artists, such as James Abbott McNeill Whistler, John Singer Sargent, and Mary Cassatt. ■

QUIZ

Where in the world are you?

1. If you are on one of the Lofoten Islands *(above)* watching the aurora borealis ripple overhead, you are in:

A. Norway
B. Canada

2. If you are strolling under natural stone arches on the Beach of the Cathedrals, you are in:

A. Spain
B. Japan

3. If you are photographing zebra in the Ngorongoro Crater, you are in:

A. Australia
B. Tanzania

4. If you are driving across the world's largest salt flat, Salar de Uyuni *(below)*, after a rainstorm has transformed it into a giant mirror, you are in:

A. Bolivia
B. China

5. If you are whitewater rafting on the Colorado River as it winds its way through the Grand Canyon, you are in:

A. Mexico
B. United States

6. If you are gazing out over the Atlantic Ocean from atop the Cliffs of Moher, you are in:

A. Canada
B. Ireland

7. If you are surrounded by the thundering roar of the world's largest waterfall system, Iguazu Falls, you are on the border of:

A. Argentina and Brazil
B. Zambia and Zimbabwe

8. If you are snorkeling in the Great Barrier Reef, you are off the coast of:

A. South Africa
B. Australia

ANSWERS: 1-A, 2-A, 3-B, 4-A, 5-B, 6-B, 7-A, 8-B

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(256) 878-6481 • slong@ckbusinesssolutions.net

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