## **Internal Controls: Keeping Tabs on the Court's Cash**

#### **Objectives:**

- Define internal controls.
- Recognize the consequences of not having internal controls.
- List 10 "Best Practices" for cash handling.

#### What are internal controls?

Plans and procedures implemented to provide reasonable assurance of:

- 1. Reliable financial information.
- 2. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- 3. Effective and efficient operations.

Internal Controls are a set of financial management checks and balances.

### **Internal Controls help:**

- Minimize errors and misuse of funds.
- Provide a clear audit trail.
- Provide early detection of errors and/or irregularities than would otherwise be the case.

### **Five Components of Internal Control:**

#### 1. Control Environment

•	Integrity and ethical values –
•	Competence –
•	Philosophy and operating style of management –
•	Assignment of authority and responsibility –
•	How personnel are developed –

#### 2. Risk Assessment

This process involves identifying and analyzing both internal and external risks, and determining how to manage them.

	•	Appropriate division of duties –
	•	Control activities help ensure actions are taken to address the identified risks –
4.	Inf	ormation and Communication
	•	Communicate in a timely manner –
		Court management should communicate with their staff that internal control responsibilities must be taken seriously –
5.	Mo	nitoring
	Tyl	pe 1: Ongoing Monitoring
	•	Regular management –
	•	Supervisory activities –
	•	Staff activities –
	Tyl	pe 2: Separate Evaluations
	•	Examinations –
	•	Internal/External audits –
K	ey Tl	nings to Remember about Internal Controls
•		proactive instead of reactive
•		tection -
•	Sor	nething is better than nothing

3. Control Activities

# Consequences of $\underline{NOT}$ having Internal Controls:

- Monetary losses.
- Negative publicity.
  Decline in the public's confidence in government.

# **Ten Best Practices of Cash Handling**

1.	Develop written procedures:
2.	Adequately train cashiers:
3.	Change funds:
4.	No commingling of money:
5.	Preprinted receipts:
6.	Prepare and issue a receipt for each transaction:

7.	Secure money and receipts at all times:
8.	A procedure to remove excessive cash during the day:
9.	Automated systems must provide a clear audit trail:
10.	Each cashier should balance out box each day:
Ad	ditional Notes: