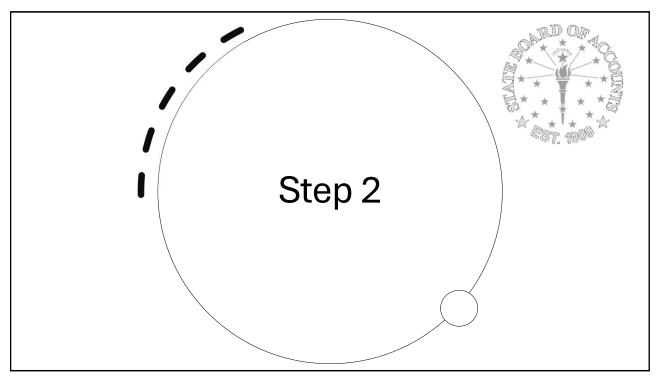


Step 1: Form 61 Auditor & Treasurer

- Both Auditor and Treasurer prepare a monthly report and funds ledgers need to be reconciled between the two offices.
 - Form 61
- If the Treasurer's cash book and funds ledger don't reconcile to the Auditor's this could result not only in a finding in the audit report but a modified opinion on the financial statements.



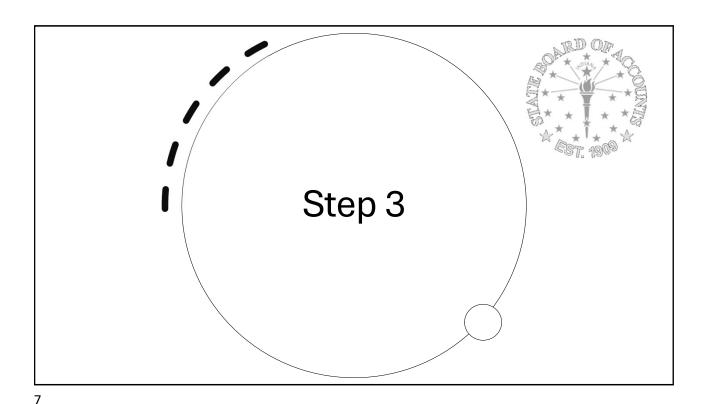


Step 2: Reconciled Form 61 to Funds Ledger Line (on Cashbook)

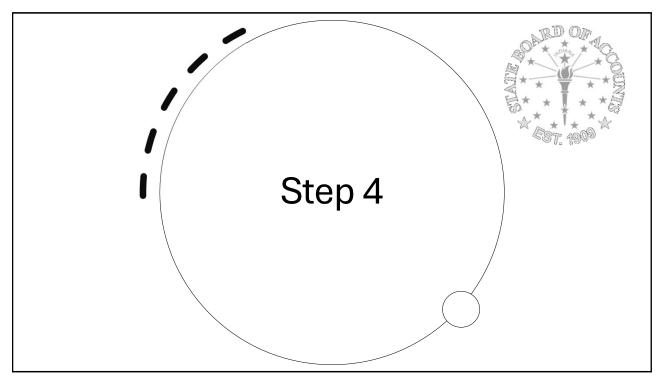
- The Treasurer reconciles the bank balances to the fund ledger for the county.
- Funds ledger is part of the Cash Book
 - Cash deposits
 - Investments from general funds
 - Investments from specific funds







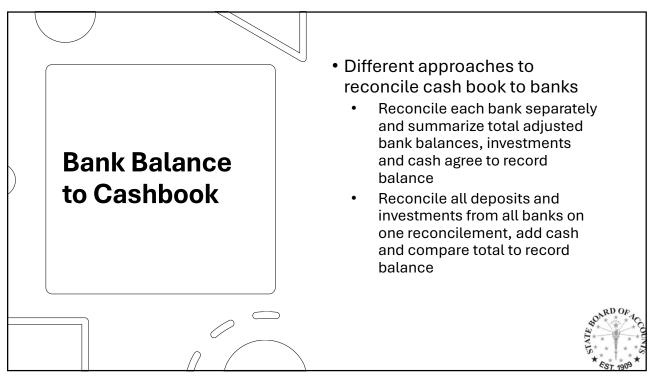
Step 3: Cashbook Reconcilement (Left to Right) • Left side contains all of the Right side contains all of the charges credits • Tax collections – not Deposits quietused Investments • Other sources - not • Specific fund should be on investment quietused • Funds ledger • Investment of all funds (taxes) would be on funds ledger · Cash on hand

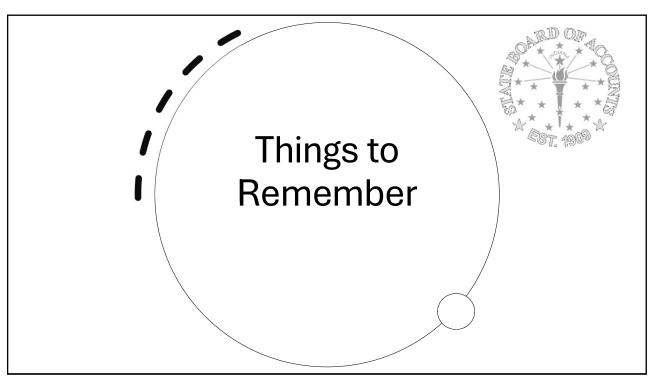


Step 4: Reconcile Bank Statements to Records

- Trace all deposits shown on bank statement to deposit slips
- Trace all checks from check register to clearing on bank statement
- Keep a list of checks that haven't cleared
- Look for any deposits or checks on the bank statement that don't tie to your records
 - Posting error on records or by bank?
 - Fraudulent activity in account?







Common Variances Planterest is added to account, but not posted on records Deposits made at end of month have not been credited by bank to account Checks that have been issued have not cleared Bank fees debited from bank but not posted to records.

