

2026 CFE-Fraud-Investigations-and-Legal-Issues–100% Free New Soft Simulations | Latest Practice Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) - Fraud Investigations and Legal Issues Test



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ACFE CFE-Fraud-Investigations-and-Legal-Issues Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Fraud Investigations and Legal Issues	25%	- Fraud Investigations 1. Reporting investigation findings 2. Interviewing techniques and witness statements 3. Evidence collection and documentation 4. Digital forensics and data analysis 5. Surveillance and covert operations 6. Chain of custody and evidence preservation 7. Investigation planning and case management - Legal Issues 1. Rules of evidence and admissibility 2. Rights of suspects and accused persons 3. Legal considerations in fraud investigations 4. Criminal law fundamentals related to fraud 5. Search and seizure procedures 6. Courtroom procedures and testimony 7. Civil law concepts and liability

Practice ACFE CFE-Fraud-Investigations-and-Legal-Issues Test | Test CFE-Fraud-Investigations-and-Legal-Issues Questions

These mock tests are specially built for you to assess what you have studied. These Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) - Fraud Investigations and Legal Issues (CFE-Fraud-Investigations-and-Legal-Issues) practice tests are customizable, which means you can change the time and questions according to your needs. Taking practice exams teaches you time management so you can pass the Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) - Fraud Investigations and Legal Issues (CFE-Fraud-Investigations-and-Legal-Issues) exam. Pass4SureQuiz's CFE-Fraud-Investigations-and-Legal-Issues practice exam makes an image of a real-based examination which is helpful for you to not feel much pressure when you are giving the final examination.

ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) - Fraud Investigations and Legal Issues Sample Questions (Q147-Q152):

NEW QUESTION # 147

Which of the following situations would MOST LIKELY require access to nonpublic records to develop evidence?

- A. Obtaining a company 's business filings
- B. Finding out where a person lives
- C. Reviewing an individual ' s personal mobile phone records
- D. Determining who owns a piece of real estate

Answer: C

Explanation:

Phone records are classified as nonpublic records. The Fraud Examiners Manual explains that personal telephone and mobile records usually require consent, subpoena, or warrant to access. Public records, by contrast, include real property ownership and corporate filings. Therefore, B is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 148

A company stores chemical waste from manufacturing in a warehouse near an individual's residence. The resident files a civil lawsuit against the company and prevails at trial. As part of the court's judgment, the company is ordered to remove the waste and is prevented from storing the waste in that location. Which of the following options BEST describes this type of remedy?

- A. Injunction
- B. Damages
- C. Punitive relief
- D. Declaratory relief

Answer: A

Explanation:

An injunction is an equitable remedy that requires a party to do something or stop doing something.

Here, the court orders the company to remove the chemical waste and prevents it from storing waste in that location. This is not damages because the remedy is not a money award. It is not declaratory relief because the court is not merely declaring the parties' rights. It is also not punitive relief because the order is designed to prevent or correct harm rather than punish the defendant through an additional penalty. In civil justice, equitable remedies are commonly used when monetary compensation alone would be inadequate. Because the court imposed conduct-based restrictions and required corrective action, the remedy is best classified as an injunction.

NEW QUESTION # 149

Cindi, a U.S. resident, is conducting an advance-fee fraud scheme. As part of the scheme, Cindi uses the U.S. mail system to send advertisements to potential victims in China. If the U.S. government prosecutes Cindi, which of the following would most likely be the basis for the charges?

- A. Communications fraud
- B. Mail fraud
- C. Wire fraud
- D. Interstate fraud

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Mail fraud. Mail fraud generally involves using the postal system in furtherance of a scheme to defraud. In this question, Cindi used the U.S. mail system to send fraudulent advertisements to potential victims. That use of the mail is the key jurisdictional hook that would most likely support federal prosecution. The fact that the victims are located in China does not change the central point that the U.S. mail system was used as part of the fraudulent scheme.

Option A, wire fraud, would apply more naturally if the scheme were carried out by electronic communications such as telephone calls, emails, internet transmissions, or other interstate or international wire communications. Option C, communications fraud, is not the standard offense name typically used in this context. Option D, interstate fraud, is also not the most precise legal label for prosecution under these facts. In fraud law, prosecutors often rely on statutes such as mail fraud and wire fraud because they are broad and effective tools for prosecuting deceptive schemes. Since the question specifically states that Cindi used the U.S. mail system, the most likely basis for the charges would be mail fraud, making B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 150

In systems using adversarial processes, an attorney may impeach an opposing party's witness by showing that the witness:

- **A. Made prior inconsistent statements**
- B. Has a reputation for being truthful
- C. Testified from personal knowledge
- D. Possesses a strong ability to observe

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. The CFE Manual explains that in adversarial systems, one of the most common methods of impeachment is to show that the witness made prior inconsistent statements. Impeachment is used to attack a witness's credibility, reliability, or truthfulness. If a witness previously said something materially different from what the witness now says at trial, opposing counsel can use that inconsistency to suggest that the testimony is unreliable or false.

The other options do not describe impeachment. Option A, testifying from personal knowledge, generally supports credibility rather than undermines it. Option B, having a reputation for truthfulness, also strengthens credibility and is the opposite of impeachment. Option D, possessing a strong ability to observe, similarly suggests reliability rather than weakness. The Manual lists several common impeachment methods, including showing bias, impaired ability to observe, felony convictions, a reputation for untruthfulness, and prior inconsistent statements. Among the choices provided, only C matches one of those recognized impeachment techniques. Therefore, in an adversarial process, an attorney may impeach an opposing witness by proving that the witness previously made inconsistent statements, making C the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 151

A fraud examiner contacts a witness for an interview regarding a financial statement fraud case, but the witness responds by saying that they are too busy to be interviewed. It is MOST APPROPRIATE for the fraud examiner to respond by:

- A. Mentioning that all of the witness's coworkers have already agreed to be interviewed about the case.
- B. Telling the witness that their refusal to be interviewed will be documented in their personnel file.
- C. Assuring the witness that the interview will not take a long time and will not be difficult.
- **D. Offering to conduct the interview after work hours to better accommodate the witness's schedule.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best response is to accommodate the witness's schedule by offering to conduct the interview after work hours. Fraud examiners should seek cooperation without threats, coercion, or unnecessary pressure. Threatening to document a refusal in a personnel file can create resentment and might raise employment or legal concerns. Assuring the witness that the interview will not take long or will not be difficult might be misleading because the examiner cannot always know how long the interview will take. Mentioning coworkers' cooperation can be manipulative and might unnecessarily disclose information about the investigation. Offering a reasonable scheduling accommodation maintains goodwill, encourages cooperation, and supports a professional interview environment while preserving the examiner's ability to obtain relevant information.

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