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## LEVEL 3 SECURITY TEST 2025/2026 ACCURATE QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS || 100% GUARANTEED PASS <RECENT VERSION>

A security officer has the powers and authority of a - (answers)Private citizen

The use of force is justified in response to verbal provocation alone -  
(answers)False

What is the primary difference between robbery and theft - (answers)The use of  
force or attempted use of force

A person can use a License to Carry ( LTC ) issued by the Texas Department of  
Public Safety to carry a firearm while working as a security officer or personal  
protection officer . - (answers)False

means any device designed , made or adapted to expel a projectile thru a barrel  
using the energy generated by an explosion or burning substance . -  
(answers)Firearm

What does the code of criminal procedure art. 14.01 deal with - (answers)Offense  
committed within the presence or view of the officer

- (answers)

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## AGA GFMC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Financial and Managerial Analysis Techniques: This section of the exam measures the skills of budget analysts and financial managers in using quantitative tools and data to assess financial decisions. It includes techniques like trend and ratio analysis, forecasting, regression, and data analytics. It also tests understanding of data sources, reliability, and how forensic auditing can be used for deeper insight into financial activities.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance Measurement</li> <li>• Metrics</li> <li>• Service Efforts and Accomplishments: This section of the exam measures the ability of program managers and strategic planners to align performance indicators with organizational outcomes. It covers the integration of financial and non-financial metrics with strategic goals, the importance of transparency and accountability, and how performance data informs budgetary decisions. Candidates must understand stakeholder engagement, baseline setting, legal compliance, and benchmark creation.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auditing: This section of the exam measures the auditing knowledge of financial controllers and government auditors. It focuses on audit standards, types of audits, the audit process, and the responsibilities of both auditors and auditees. Key topics include audit preparation, follow-up, independence, materiality, and the scope of the Single Audit Act. Candidates are also expected to be familiar with fieldwork, reporting, and confidentiality concerns relevant to public sector audits.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial Management Functions: This section of the exam measures the competencies of public sector finance officers and treasury analysts in managing financial operations in government environments. It covers essential areas such as cash flow practices, investment strategy, debt recovery, and procurement processes. Candidates are expected to understand property and inventory systems, evaluate IT-based financial systems, and apply emerging technologies. Shared services and project management principles are also included as foundational knowledge areas.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal Control: This section of the exam measures the capabilities of compliance officers and internal auditors in implementing and evaluating internal control systems. It includes knowledge of COSO frameworks, OMB standards, and audit procedures aimed at fraud prevention and legal compliance. Candidates must understand roles and responsibilities related to internal control, risk assessment, reporting mechanisms, and enterprise risk management frameworks.</li> </ul>

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## **GFMC Valid Test Vce 100% Pass | High-quality GFMC: Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) 100% Pass**

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## **AGA Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 100**

The Single Audit Act requires

- A. agencies to establish and assess internal controls related to audits.
- B. federal departments to have single audits of financial management systems.
- **C. financial statement audits of non-federal entities that receive or administer grant awards of federal funds.**
- D. agencies to use an audit process to maximize the value of and manage acquisition risks.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

What Does the Single Audit Act Require?

\* The Single Audit Act requires non-federal entities (e.g., state and local governments, nonprofit organizations) that receive significant federal funds to undergo a single, organization-wide audit.

\* The audit focuses on both the entity's financial statements and its compliance with federal program requirements.

Why Is Option A Correct?

\* The Single Audit Act ensures accountability and transparency in the use of federal funds by requiring financial statement audits and compliance testing for grant recipients.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* B. Using audits to manage acquisition risks: This relates to procurement and contract management, not the Single Audit Act.

\* C. Single audits of federal financial management systems: The act applies to non-federal entities, not federal agencies.

\* D. Establishing internal controls related to audits: While internal controls are assessed during a single audit, the act does not mandate their establishment.

References and Documents:

\* Single Audit Act of 1984 (Amended 1996): Specifies the requirements for audits of non-federal entities receiving federal funds.

\* OMB Circular A-133 (Superseded by Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR Part 200): Provides detailed guidance on single audit requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 101

The value, in current dollars, of a sum of money to be received in the future describes

- A. annuity value.
- B. payback value.
- C. future value.
- D. present value.

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION # 102

An agency benefit program allows employees who commute by public transit up to 10 free taxi trips home per calendar year.

Employees can use the program for personal or family health emergencies. The most appropriate method to check for abuse of this program is

- A. requesting records from a random sample of employees to verify they used transit on the day they used the taxi services.
- B. using personal data to determine if the destination address matches the employees home address.
- C. using geographic information system data to determine if the destination addresses were hospitals or clinics.
- D. using program data to look for instances of individuals using the service more than 10 times per year.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Why Verify Transit Use Before Taxi Use?

\* The program is intended for employees who commute by public transit. Verifying transit use on the day the taxi service was used ensures employees are adhering to program rules.

\* Random sampling is cost-effective and practical for identifying abuse without needing to review all records.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Looking for individuals using the service more than 10 times: This only identifies overuse but does not confirm whether program rules were followed.

\* B. Checking destination addresses for hospitals/clinics: This assumes all emergencies involve medical visits, which is not always the case.

\* C. Matching destination addresses to home addresses: This does not confirm transit use and may not identify abuse of the program.

References and Documents:

\* GAO Fraud Prevention Guide: Recommends using random sampling to check compliance with program rules.

\* Best Practices for Internal Controls in Benefit Programs: Emphasizes verifying eligibility and usage to detect potential abuse.

### NEW QUESTION # 103

An employee is set to receive a lumpsum payment of \$500,000 in ten years. The agency uses an opportunity rate of 12% for its investments. If inflation is 3%, how much must the agency invest today to cover the future lumpsum payment?

- A. \$485,000
- B. \$186,023

- C. \$160,986
- D. \$440,000

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

What Are We Solving For?

\* We are determining the present value (PV) of a \$500,000 lump sum payment to be received in 10 years, using an opportunity rate of 12%. Inflation is not relevant here because the opportunity rate already reflects the expected return, including inflation adjustments.

Formula for Present Value:

The present value (PV) is calculated using the formula:

$$PV = FV \times \frac{1}{(1 + r)^n}$$

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