

Funeral Arrangements

- You may name an agent for body disposition in a declaration if you want someone other than your next-of-kin to be in charge.
- It is legal for a family or designated agent to handle everything without a funeral director. To find a home funeral guide, check: <http://homefuneraldirectory.com/>
- If you will be using a funeral home, prices must be given over the telephone. You must be given a General Price List (GPL) if you visit in person and *before* discussing any services. You must be shown a Casket and Outer Burial Container Price List before selecting either.
- You must be given a Statement of Funeral Goods and Services Selected with the total cost before any services are provided.
- The UI School of Social Work does price surveys from time to time, found in their information booklet: <http://www.uiowa.edu/~socialwk/professionaldevelopment/>
- **Do not sign any contract for more than you can afford to pay.** County assistance for the disposition of indigents ranges from \$0 to \$2,000. There is no other organization that assists with costs.

Autopsy

- If the death was unexpected or the cause of death uncertain, the state will probably require an autopsy.
- If you have questions about the death, you may request and pay for a private autopsy.
- If a viewing is planned, there will likely be extra funeral home charges to repair the body for embalming.

Organ, Body, and Tissue Donation

- If death occurs in the hospital, you are likely to be asked about organ donation. Only about 1% of the deaths are eligible for major organ donation. The organ procurement organization (OPO) will pay for any extra body preparation needed if you plan a viewing. Decline any such charge you might find on the GPL.

- After-death donation of eyes, skin, and long bones may be considered. Ask the hospital social worker or the funeral director about this.
- Whole body donation to a medical school is one way to lower costs although the family must pay for some or all transportation to two of the three med schools in this state. After study, the school will cremate the body and return the cremated remains to the family if requested. You should have back-up funeral plans if your body cannot be accepted for any reason.
- There are also non-academic companies that accept whole bodies for research and education. Various body parts will likely be shipped around the country and possibly internationally. The state has no laws regulating these companies. Note that this is an entirely different category of body donation from the traditional cadaver donation to a medical school.
- To find the nearest body donation option, the cost if any, and the reasons for body rejection check: www.finalrights.org

Embalming and Other Requirements

- An unembalmed body may be held for up to 72 hours at the funeral home and three days longer if refrigerated.
- Although there is no public health reason to do so and unlike most other states, Iowa law still requires embalming if the person died from a communicable disease.
- Airlines prefer to have a body embalmed, but an airtight container may make that optional.
- Many funeral homes have a policy that requires embalming for a public viewing. Embalming does not protect the public health. It merely delays decomposition.

Caskets and Vaults

- Neither is required by state law for burial. A rigid combustible container such as a cardboard casket is required for cremation.
- A casket will not prevent natural decomposition.
- You may build your own or purchase from a casket retailer. Vault dealers rarely sell to the public.

- The purpose of a vault is to keep the ground from caving in. It facilitates maintenance for the cemetery. It has no preservative qualities regardless of how much you spend.

Burial

- There are no laws that specifically permit or prohibit burial on your own land, but check with local zoning. A good practice is 150 feet from a water supply and 25 feet from a power line. There should be three feet of earth on top. Draw a map of the land showing where the family cemetery will be and have it recorded with the deed.
- If you purchase a lot in a commercial, town, or religious cemetery, you will have the opening and closing costs in addition to the cost of the plot.
- Some cemeteries have restrictions on the kind of monuments or plantings and adornment allowed.
- A permit for disinterment must be obtained from the Department of Public Health. A funeral director must be in charge.

The Iowa Board of Mortuary Science Examiners has seven members. Two are consumer representatives. Cemetery funds and preneed sellers are regulated by the Insurance Department.

Cremation

- A medical examiner's permit is required.
- A pacemaker must be removed.
- Some crematories will let the family witness the cremation.
- By law, crematories may not contract directly with the public.
- The cremation process takes about two-and-a-half hours for an average adult. The staff will remove any metal and pulverize the bone fragments to small particles, similar to white or gray coarse sand, about 5-10 pounds.
- Cremated remains may be kept at home, scattered or buried on private land with the landowner's permission, interred in a cemetery or

- memorial garden, or placed in a mausoleum niche. If scattering on public land or water, don't ask, don't tell. Park service people are concerned that some may want to create a little shrine at the site and would prefer not to know your plans. Be discreet. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) says they must be scattered three miles out to sea. That's because the federal agency has no jurisdiction over the first three miles; the bordering state does. Most states (except for California and South Dakota) have no restrictions on the disposition of cremated remains, and there are no "cremains police" even in those two states. Do as you wish.
- If flying with cremated remains, be sure they are in a non-metal container to pass through the scanner.
- Cremated remains may be sent only by U.S. Postal Service. Use Priority Mail Express and ask for delivery confirmation. FedEx and UPS will not knowingly accept cremated remains.

Veterans and Their Dependents

- You will need a copy of the DD214 discharge papers for gaining benefits.
- The VA cemetery in Davenport is closed to new interments. The one in Keokuk can accept both casketed and cremated remains. Interment and marker are free of charge for the veteran, spouse, and certain dependents. There is a state-run veterans cemetery in Van Meter with a modest fee of \$300 for non-vet spouse or dependant.
- The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides free markers for veterans no matter where they are interred. Markers can be upright or flat, and they come in bronze, marble, and granite: (800) 697-6947.
- A free flag can be ordered through the U.S. Postal Service.
- A comprehensive list of veterans benefits can be found here: <http://www.funerals.org/faq/60-veterans-funeral-and-burial-benefits>

Social Security Death Benefit

- There is a \$255 death benefit for a surviving spouse. There is no similar benefit when that spouse dies.
- Dependent children are entitled to survivor benefits when a parent dies.

Prepaying for a Funeral

- If the contract guarantees the price, the interest is supposed to cover funeral inflation. But many investments do not appreciate as fast as the prices climb. You have a right to insist on no extra charges if it is clearly identified in the contract as "price guaranteed." Any substitutions should be of equal *quality* to that described in the contract.

- Finance charges are permitted if paying by installments, even though you have not yet used any services or merchandise as you would when buying a car or house. Your own savings would avoid that.
- Third-party items such as the crematory fee or obituary cannot be guaranteed.
- Setting aside assets for Medicaid eligibility is the one time it makes sense to prepay for a funeral. In Iowa, there is no limit to the amount that can be in an irrevocable prepaid funeral account. Be sure to ask if you will be getting an annual report of your prepaid funds and let those who will be handling your affairs know that you have prepaid and where.

Complaints

- Valid complaints include dishonesty, misrepresentation, unprofessional conduct, negligence, breach of contract, violation of state or federal laws. For how to file a complaint, see: www.funerals.org/your-legal-rights/complaint
- The Department of Insurance: www.iid.state.ia.us
- The Bureau of Professional Licensure: www.idph.state.ia.us/licensure/

Much of the information for this brochure was taken from *Final Rights: Reclaiming the American Way of Death* (Upper Access, 2011) www.finalrights.org

Additional information may be found at www.funerals.org

Your Funeral Consumer Rights in Iowa

Prepaying the Funeral Home

Pros

Cons

	Pros	Cons
Pay on Death Savings Account or Bank CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ You have total control of the funds. ❖ Can easily change plans or use for emergencies. ❖ Can make time payments easily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Counts as an asset for Medicaid purposes. ❖ You must declare interest on tax return. ❖ Penalty to cash CD prior to death.
Qualified Funeral Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If irrevocable, it won't be an asset for Medicaid. ❖ The trust pays taxes on the interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The funeral home may keep 10% if you move or cancel. ❖ Taxes may be paid on interest that wouldn't be taxed if you are low income. ❖ There is no guarantee fund to protect against embezzlement.
Master or Simple Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If irrevocable, it won't be an asset for Medicaid. ❖ You are supposed to receive an annual report of the interest earned which will serve as reassurance your funeral funds are safe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The funeral home may keep 10% if you move or cancel. ❖ You will have to declare the interest on your tax return. ❖ Can be converted to insurance without your permission. (See below.) ❖ There is no guarantee fund to protect against embezzlement.
Funeral or Life Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Easily portable to another funeral home. ❖ If the funeral home is the beneficiary, it won't be considered an asset for Medicaid eligibility. ❖ The insurance company pays the taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If you cancel, you may get back less than half of what you paid. ❖ If paying over time, you may pay twice the face value. ❖ There may be a 30-day delay in receiving funds for which the funeral home may charge an extra fee.

Funeral Ethics Organization
87 Upper Access Rd.
Hinesburg, VT 05461
<http://www.funeraethics.org>