

Funeral Arrangements

- In Utah you may name an agent for body disposition 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. Check the Health Department's directions for a "dispositioner:" Some county departments are charging large fees to assist, as much as \$300.
<http://health.utah.gov/vitalrecords/fileadeath/fileadeath.htm>
- 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 Funeral Consumers Alliance of Utah does a periodic price survey:
<http://www.utahfunerals.org/>
- **Do not sign any contract for more than you can afford to pay.** If the deceased was indigent, there may be county funds typically for cremation. 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 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 transportation beyond 50 miles of SLC. 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

- There are no embalming requirements in this state.
- Airlines prefer that a body be 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 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 local zoning. A good practice is 150 feet from a water supply and 25 feet from a power line with two or three feet of earth on top. You should 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 local registrar.

The Board of Funeral Service has seven members. Two are consumer representatives, and one is a preneed seller not affiliated with a funeral home. There is a separate Preneed Funeral Arrangement Licensing Board.

Cremation

- A medical examiner must review the death record.
- A pacemaker must be removed.
- Some crematories will let the family witness the cremation.
- 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 with 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.
- There is a state-run veterans cemetery in Bluffdale. Interment and marker are free of charge for the veteran. There is a fee of \$400 for a non-veteran spouse and certain dependents.
- The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides 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>

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.
- Prices of 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. There is a \$7,000 limit on how much can be in your irrevocable preneed account, not counting casket, vault, and cemetery expenses.

- 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.
- There are no laws protecting cemetery purchases.

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.

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 Board of Funeral Service: www.dopl.utah.gov/licensing/funeral_service.html

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 Utah

Prepaying the Funeral Home

Pros

Cons

Pay on Death Savings Account or Bank CD

Qualified Funeral Trust

Master or Simple Trust

Funeral or Life Insurance

❖ You have total control of the funds.
 ❖ Can easily change plans or use for emergencies.
 ❖ Can make time payments easily.

❖ If irrevocable, it won't be an asset for Medicaid.
 ❖ The trust pays taxes on the interest.

❖ 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.

❖ Easily portable.
 ❖ If the funeral home is the beneficiary, it won't be considered an asset for Medicaid eligibility.
 ❖ The insurance company pays the taxes.

❖ Asset for Medicaid purposes.
 ❖ You must declare interest on your tax return.
 ❖ Penalty to cash CD prior to death.

❖ The funeral home may keep as much as 25% if you move or cancel.
 ❖ There is no guarantee fund to protect against embezzlement.
 ❖ Taxes paid on interest that wouldn't be taxed if you're low-income.
 ❖ Can be converted to insurance, though your permission is required.

❖ The funeral home may keep as much as 25% if you move or cancel.
 ❖ You will have to declare the interest on your tax return.
 ❖ Can be converted to insurance, if you give permission. (See below.)
 ❖ No guarantee fund to protect against embezzlement.

❖ If you need to cancel, you may not get back more than half 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>