

# Iowa Funeral Law Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

- 1. When must a change of establishment name be reported to the board?**
  - A. Within 14 days**
  - B. Within 30 days**
  - C. Within 60 days**
  - D. Immediately**
- 2. Does the general 72-hour law for burial and disposal of dead human remains apply only to funeral directors?**
  - A. No, it applies to anyone**
  - B. Yes, it applies only to funeral directors**
  - C. Yes, but only in certain counties**
  - D. No, it applies to hospitals as well**
- 3. What must human remains be contained in for a crematory to be able to accept them?**
  - A. Standard Casket**
  - B. Non-leakproof Container**
  - C. Leakproof Containers**
  - D. Wooden Box**
- 4. What is NOT a recognized method of making an anatomical donation?**
  - A. In a will**
  - B. On a driver's license**
  - C. By telling two adults**
  - D. By posting on social media**
- 5. Under what conditions may the board extend the 24-month limit for internship completion?**
  - A. The intern has passed all state board exams**
  - B. The intern must complete a related college course**
  - C. The intern must provide additional case reports**
  - D. Both the second and third choices are correct**

- 6. How long must a funeral home keep records of services provided?**
- A. 1 year**
  - B. 5 years**
  - C. 10 years**
  - D. Indefinitely**
- 7. What is the purpose of a burial transit permit?**
- A. To authorize cremation of the remains**
  - B. To allow for the transportation of human remains**
  - C. To approve the storage of ashes**
  - D. To document the death of an individual**
- 8. What is required for someone who wants to bury their own dead?**
- A. A funeral director license**
  - B. A burial transit permit**
  - C. A state authorization certificate**
  - D. Written permission from the board**
- 9. How many embalming procedures must an intern complete?**
- A. 15 embalming procedures**
  - B. 20 embalming procedures**
  - C. 25 embalming procedures**
  - D. 30 embalming procedures**
- 10. How many witnesses must sign a declaration for it to be valid?**
- A. One**
  - B. Two**
  - C. Three**
  - D. Four**



## **Answers**

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. When must a change of establishment name be reported to the board?**

- A. Within 14 days**
- B. Within 30 days**
- C. Within 60 days**
- D. Immediately**

The requirement to report a change of establishment name to the board within 30 days is grounded in the need for regulatory oversight and maintaining accurate records of licensed funeral establishments. This timeframe ensures that the board is kept informed about the operational identities of funeral service providers, which is crucial for consumer protection and regulatory compliance. The 30-day window allows establishments sufficient time to adjust their records without causing immediate disruption to their operations or to the public they serve. It strikes a balance between the necessity of timely reporting and allowing funeral homes to manage their administrative tasks effectively. This regulation supports transparency and accountability within the funeral service industry, facilitating smoother interactions with the board and helping maintain the integrity of service provision. Other options, while they may suggest timely reporting, do not align with the specific regulations that govern this aspect of funeral law in Iowa, thereby making them unsuitable in this context.

**2. Does the general 72-hour law for burial and disposal of dead human remains apply only to funeral directors?**

- A. No, it applies to anyone**
- B. Yes, it applies only to funeral directors**
- C. Yes, but only in certain counties**
- D. No, it applies to hospitals as well**

The general 72-hour law regarding the burial and disposal of dead human remains is designed to ensure that remains are handled in a timely manner to respect the deceased and their family. In Iowa, this law specifically applies to funeral directors who are licensed and responsible for managing the disposition of bodies. The law mandates that funeral directors must ensure that remains are either buried or cremated within a 72-hour timeframe following the death, unless permission for an extension has been granted under specific circumstances. The emphasis on funeral directors is important because they are trained professionals who understand the legal requirements, health regulations, and ethical considerations surrounding the disposition of human remains. While other entities such as hospitals or family members may be involved in the immediate aftercare, the law explicitly places the onus of compliance with the 72-hour rule on licensed funeral directors, making them the key players in this process.

**3. What must human remains be contained in for a crematory to be able to accept them?**

- A. Standard Casket**
- B. Non-leakproof Container**
- C. Leakproof Containers**
- D. Wooden Box**

For a crematory to accept human remains, they must be contained in leakproof containers. This requirement is primarily in place to prevent any potential leakage of bodily fluids during the cremation process. A leakproof container ensures that the remains are securely contained, which is essential for both sanitary and legal reasons. Using a container that meets these specifications helps maintain the dignity of the cremation process and the environment within the crematory facility. Additionally, it aligns with regulations that are designed to promote safe and respectful handling of human remains. Hence, the requirement for a leakproof container reflects the industry's commitment to best practices in handling human remains prior to cremation. Other types of containers, such as standard caskets or wooden boxes, may not necessarily meet the leakproof requirement, which is why they are not suitable for use at the crematory. Additionally, a non-leakproof container would not suffice due to the potential issues it may cause, including health risks and regulatory compliance issues.

**4. What is NOT a recognized method of making an anatomical donation?**

- A. In a will**
- B. On a driver's license**
- C. By telling two adults**
- D. By posting on social media**

The correct answer is that posting on social media is not a recognized method of making an anatomical donation. This is because formal anatomical donation typically requires clear, verifiable consent that meets legal standards and can be documented appropriately. While communication methods have evolved with technology, social media does not meet the necessary legal criteria for consent in this context. When considering anatomical donations, legal methods are established to ensure that the individual's wishes are clear and can be honored without ambiguity. Making an anatomical donation in a will or indicating it on a driver's license provides legal documentation and is recognized by authorities. Telling two adults may be seen as a form of verbal consent, but it is generally less reliable than the documented methods mentioned. Social media, while a platform for sharing information, lacks the legal formality and credibility required for making such critical declarations about anatomical donations.

**5. Under what conditions may the board extend the 24-month limit for internship completion?**

- A. The intern has passed all state board exams**
- B. The intern must complete a related college course**
- C. The intern must provide additional case reports**
- D. Both the second and third choices are correct**

The board may extend the 24-month limit for internship completion under specific conditions, primarily to ensure that the intern is adequately prepared and meets the necessary professional qualifications. The correct answer encompasses both the requirement to complete a related college course and to provide additional case reports. Completing a related college course can deepen the intern's understanding of essential topics, potentially addressing any gaps in knowledge or skills that could affect their future practice. Simultaneously, providing additional case reports demonstrates the intern's ability to engage in practical, hands-on learning and the application of theoretical knowledge. This combination ensures that the intern is not only meeting minimum requirements but is also sufficiently equipped to provide quality service as a licensed professional. Both of these conditions serve as mechanisms for the board to assess and support the intern's readiness for practice, affirming that their experience has been comprehensive and grounded in both theoretical and practical education. Therefore, the choice that includes both the requirement of additional coursework and case reports aligns with the board's objective of maintaining high professional standards in the field.

**6. How long must a funeral home keep records of services provided?**

- A. 1 year**
- B. 5 years**
- C. 10 years**
- D. Indefinitely**

In Iowa, funeral homes are required to retain records of services provided for a substantial period to ensure compliance with legal, tax, and administrative regulations. Keeping records for 10 years ensures that the funeral establishments can adequately respond to any inquiries, audits, or disputes that may arise during that time. This duration also aligns with general best practices in the funeral service industry for maintaining comprehensive records that protect both the consumer and the funeral establishment. By maintaining these records for a decade, funeral homes can also facilitate historical insights, reporting for state regulatory requirements, and continuity of care for families who may need to access such information later. This retention period is not only about compliance but also about providing a service that meets the needs of families and the legal expectations imposed on funeral homes. On the other hand, shorter retention periods, such as 1 or 5 years, do not sufficiently account for the potential need for records beyond basic administrative timelines, while indefinite retention might lead to impractical storage burdens without clear and justified reasons for maintaining them beyond a reasonable timeframe.

**7. What is the purpose of a burial transit permit?**

- A. To authorize cremation of the remains**
- B. To allow for the transportation of human remains**
- C. To approve the storage of ashes**
- D. To document the death of an individual**

The purpose of a burial transit permit is to regulate and authorize the transportation of human remains from one location to another. This permit ensures that the movement of deceased individuals is conducted legally and in compliance with public health regulations. It requires necessary information about the deceased, including identity and cause of death, allowing for lawful transit to burial sites or cremation facilities. In contrast, the other choices pertain to different aspects of handling remains. Authorizing cremation is a separate process, as is the storage of ashes, which involves different permits and regulations. Documenting the death of an individual typically refers to the issuance of a death certificate rather than the transportation of remains. Thus, the primary function of the burial transit permit directly links to the movement of remains, making the selection of this answer accurate.

**8. What is required for someone who wants to bury their own dead?**

- A. A funeral director license**
- B. A burial transit permit**
- C. A state authorization certificate**
- D. Written permission from the board**

To bury one's own dead in Iowa, obtaining a burial transit permit is essential. This permit is required to legally transport a deceased individual for burial, ensuring that the process adheres to state regulations regarding public health and safety. The permit serves as official documentation that not only authorizes the burial but also verifies that all necessary legal requirements have been followed, such as notifying health authorities and respecting local cemetery regulations. While a funeral director license is necessary for licensed funeral homes to conduct business, individuals who wish to bury their own dead are not required to hold this license. Similarly, a state authorization certificate and written permission from the board are not necessary for an individual handling their own burial, as the specific requirement is the burial transit permit. Therefore, understanding the significance of this permit is crucial for compliance with Iowa funeral laws when engaging in personal burial arrangements.

**9. How many embalming procedures must an intern complete?**

- A. 15 embalming procedures**
- B. 20 embalming procedures**
- C. 25 embalming procedures**
- D. 30 embalming procedures**

The requirement for an intern in the funeral service profession to complete a specified number of embalming procedures is grounded in the need for practical experience and mastery of the skill before licensure. In Iowa, the legal mandate stipulates that a funeral intern must complete a minimum of 25 embalming procedures under the supervision of a licensed embalmer. Completing this number of procedures ensures that the intern has gained sufficient experience and familiarity with various embalming techniques, understands the anatomy and chemical processes involved, and can apply safe and effective practices in real-world scenarios. This level of training is crucial for safeguarding public health and maintaining the professionalism of the industry. The other options do not meet the established requirement set forth by Iowa law and therefore do not qualify as the correct answer.

**10. How many witnesses must sign a declaration for it to be valid?**

- A. One**
- B. Two**
- C. Three**
- D. Four**

In Iowa, a declaration, particularly in the context of a will or similar legal document, typically requires the signature of two witnesses to be considered valid. This requirement is in line with the general legal standards aimed at ensuring that there is a clear and corroborated intent from the individual making the declaration. The presence of two witnesses serves to provide an additional layer of verification and trustworthiness to the document, reducing the risk of fraud and ensuring that the intentions of the declarant are accurately reflected and honored. Choosing two witnesses instead of one or more than two balances the need for validation without overcomplicating the process. The law recognizes that while a single witness could confirm the authenticity of the declaration, having two provides better assurance and serves to safeguard against potential disputes regarding the validity of the document later on. Hence, the requirement of two witnesses underscores the importance of a collective agreement in affirming the validity of a declaration in Iowa's legal framework.



## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://iowafunerallaw.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**