

# Nebraska Funeral Laws Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## Questions

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- 1. What can a consumer in Nebraska do if a funeral service does not provide the agreed-upon services?**
  - A. Request a refund immediately**
  - B. File a complaint with the Nebraska Board of Funeral Service or take legal action**
  - C. Contact the Better Business Bureau**
  - D. Report to the Federal Trade Commission**
  
- 2. How does Nebraska law define a 'funeral director'?**
  - A. A person preparing the body for burial or cremation**
  - B. A person assisting with legal paperwork only**
  - C. A person arranging transportation of the body**
  - D. A licensed embalmer only**
  
- 3. Who needs to authorize the release of a body for autopsy or cremation?**
  - A. The legal next of kin**
  - B. The attending physician**
  - C. A court-appointed guardian**
  - D. The funeral director**
  
- 4. What are funeral directors in Nebraska required to provide regarding consumer information?**
  - A. Vague service descriptions**
  - B. Inaccurate pricing information**
  - C. Clear and accurate information about services**
  - D. Opaque contracts and agreements**
  
- 5. What happens to pre-need funds if a funeral home closes in Nebraska?**
  - A. They are kept by the state**
  - B. They must be returned to the consumer**
  - C. They are forfeited to creditors**
  - D. They can be donated to charity**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT typically required for a crematory to perform cremation?**
- A. A signed cremation authorization form**
  - B. A completed transit permit**
  - C. A witness to the cremation**
  - D. A delivery receipt form**
- 7. What is the Nebraska law regarding mass graves?**
- A. Mass graves are prohibited under all circumstances**
  - B. They must comply with health and safety regulations in emergencies**
  - C. They can only be used for unidentified bodies**
  - D. They require special permits for use at any time**
- 8. Before starting an apprenticeship, how many college credit hours must an applicant have completed?**
- A. 20 hours**
  - B. 30 hours**
  - C. 39 hours**
  - D. 50 hours**
- 9. How many business days does one have to file a death certificate after the date of death?**
- A. 3 business days**
  - B. 5 business days**
  - C. 7 business days**
  - D. 10 business days**
- 10. What is the legal document that allows a person to make funeral arrangements prior to their death called?**
- A. Funeral directive**
  - B. Pre-need funeral contract**
  - C. Advance care plan**
  - D. Post-mortem authorization**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What can a consumer in Nebraska do if a funeral service does not provide the agreed-upon services?**

**A. Request a refund immediately**

**B. File a complaint with the Nebraska Board of Funeral Service or take legal action**

**C. Contact the Better Business Bureau**

**D. Report to the Federal Trade Commission**

In Nebraska, if a funeral service does not provide the services that were agreed upon, consumers have the right to seek recourse. One of the primary avenues available is to file a complaint with the Nebraska Board of Funeral Service or take legal action against the funeral provider. This approach is significant because the Nebraska Board of Funeral Service oversees the licensing and regulation of funeral establishments and services in the state, providing a formal mechanism for consumers to address grievances. By filing a complaint, consumers not only seek remedy for their individual situation but also help ensure accountability and standard compliance within the profession. Legal action may also be pursued if necessary, offering a path for consumers to seek damages or enforce their rights under contract law. While reporting to the Better Business Bureau or the Federal Trade Commission can also be options for raising concerns about service practices, these bodies do not have the specific jurisdiction or authority to address funeral service-related contractual disputes effectively. Therefore, the most appropriate and effective action a consumer can take in such a situation is to engage directly with the regulatory board or the courts.

**2. How does Nebraska law define a 'funeral director'?**

**A. A person preparing the body for burial or cremation**

**B. A person assisting with legal paperwork only**

**C. A person arranging transportation of the body**

**D. A licensed embalmer only**

Nebraska law defines a 'funeral director' as a person trained and licensed to perform a variety of duties associated with funerals, including the preparation of the body for burial or cremation. This definition encompasses a broad set of responsibilities that a funeral director holds within the field of mortuary science, emphasizing their crucial role in caring for the deceased and guiding families through the funeral process. The preparation of the body involves several tasks, including embalming, dressing, and presenting the body in a respectful manner for viewing. This is foundational to the duties performed by funeral directors, aligning with their training and licensing requirements. By incorporating the body preparation aspect into the definition, Nebraska law recognizes the comprehensive nature of a funeral director's role in both the technical and compassionate elements of handling funeral services. Other options focus on narrower aspects of the funeral director's responsibilities. Assisting with legal paperwork is certainly a part of the job but does not encompass the full scope of what a funeral director does. Arranging transportation of the body is likewise a duty but is only one of many responsibilities. Defining a funeral director strictly as a licensed embalmer overlooks the wider responsibilities and professional capabilities required in the role. Thus, the definition that includes preparing the body accurately reflects the critical and

**3. Who needs to authorize the release of a body for autopsy or cremation?**

- A. The legal next of kin**
- B. The attending physician**
- C. A court-appointed guardian**
- D. The funeral director**

The legal next of kin is the correct choice because they are typically recognized by law as having the authority to make decisions regarding the deceased's remains, which includes authorization for processes such as autopsy or cremation. In the context of Nebraska funeral laws, the legal next of kin holds the primary responsibility for granting permission due to their relationship to the deceased. This status ensures that the wishes of the deceased regarding their remains can be respected and fulfilled as per recognized familial and legal hierarchy. Other options, while potentially involved in the process, do not have the ultimate authority. The attending physician may be responsible for determining the need for an autopsy or for preparing certain documentation, but they do not have the legal power to authorize the release of a body. A court-appointed guardian may have rights in some contexts, but typically, authorization for these specific funeral decisions falls to the legal next of kin. While funeral directors facilitate and manage arrangements, they are not authorized to release a body for these purposes without the appropriate legal consent from the next of kin.

**4. What are funeral directors in Nebraska required to provide regarding consumer information?**

- A. Vague service descriptions**
- B. Inaccurate pricing information**
- C. Clear and accurate information about services**
- D. Opaque contracts and agreements**

Funeral directors in Nebraska are required to provide clear and accurate information about the services they offer. This requirement is grounded in consumer protection laws that aim to ensure transparency and fairness in the funeral industry. Providing comprehensive details about services, such as the types of funerals available, costs associated with different options, and any additional fees, helps consumers make informed decisions during a challenging time. This obligation is designed to prevent misleading practices and ensures that families receive the information they need to fulfill their wishes for their loved ones. Given the emotional context in which these services are provided, maintaining clarity and accuracy is essential for building trust and credibility within the community.

**5. What happens to pre-need funds if a funeral home closes in Nebraska?**

- A. They are kept by the state**
- B. They must be returned to the consumer**
- C. They are forfeited to creditors**
- D. They can be donated to charity**

When a funeral home closes in Nebraska, pre-need funds must be returned to the consumer. This is a protective measure for individuals who have made advance arrangements for funeral services. These funds are typically held in trust accounts or through insurance policies specifically designated for the payment of funeral services in the future. If the business ceases operation, it ensures that the individual who paid for these services is not at a loss and can either access their funds or have an alternative arrangement made for their funeral needs. This consumer protection underlines the importance of maintaining trust and accountability in the funeral service industry. Other options, such as being kept by the state, forfeited to creditors, or donated to charity, do not align with the fiduciary responsibility that funeral homes have towards individuals' pre-need funds. The primary goal is to safeguard consumers' investments in their funeral arrangements.

**6. Which of the following is NOT typically required for a crematory to perform cremation?**

- A. A signed cremation authorization form**
- B. A completed transit permit**
- C. A witness to the cremation**
- D. A delivery receipt form**

The requirement that is not typically necessary for a crematory to perform cremation is the presence of a witness to the cremation. While many crematories may offer or recommend the option for a family member or friend to witness the process, it is not a standard legal requirement in Nebraska or in many other jurisdictions. The focus is primarily on handling the cremation process with respect, proper documentation, and adherence to regulations surrounding the handling of human remains. The presence of a signed cremation authorization form is critical, as this document confirms that the legal next-of-kin has authorized the cremation. Similarly, a completed transit permit is necessary for the legal transport of remains. A delivery receipt form is also commonly used to document the transfer of remains into the care of the crematory. However, none of these legal and procedural requirements necessitates the involvement of a witness during the cremation itself.

**7. What is the Nebraska law regarding mass graves?**

- A. Mass graves are prohibited under all circumstances**
- B. They must comply with health and safety regulations in emergencies**
- C. They can only be used for unidentified bodies**
- D. They require special permits for use at any time**

The law in Nebraska regarding mass graves stipulates that these graves may be utilized under specific circumstances, particularly in emergencies, as long as they adhere to health and safety regulations. This provision allows for the practical management of mass fatalities during disaster scenarios while also ensuring that public health standards are maintained. This approach acknowledges the reality that in times of crisis, such as natural disasters or public health emergencies, immediate and large-scale interment might be necessary to prevent health hazards. Regulations are in place to ensure that such practices do not compromise public safety, requiring the management of these grave sites to be in line with established guidelines. While some options discuss the prohibition of mass graves or limit their use to certain types of bodies, the correct understanding is rooted in the balance between public health needs and regulatory compliance during emergencies.

**8. Before starting an apprenticeship, how many college credit hours must an applicant have completed?**

- A. 20 hours**
- B. 30 hours**
- C. 39 hours**
- D. 50 hours**

An applicant must have completed 39 college credit hours before starting an apprenticeship in the funeral service profession in Nebraska. This requirement helps ensure that apprentices have a foundational knowledge and a certain level of academic preparedness before they begin their hands-on training. The accumulation of 39 credit hours typically includes both general education courses and specific coursework related to mortuary science or funeral service, equipping apprentices with the necessary background to effectively learn and apply the skills they will use in their profession. This threshold emphasizes the importance of academic learning in parallel with practical experience, ultimately contributing to a well-rounded education in funeral service.

**9. How many business days does one have to file a death certificate after the date of death?**

- A. 3 business days**
- B. 5 business days**
- C. 7 business days**
- D. 10 business days**

In Nebraska, the law stipulates that a death certificate must be filed within 5 business days following the date of death. This requirement is in place to ensure that accurate and timely records are maintained for vital statistics—a critical aspect of public health and legal record-keeping. Filing within this timeframe supports the swift processing of death records, which can impact various post-death arrangements such as life insurance claims, settling estates, and other legal matters. Understanding this timeline is crucial for those involved in funeral service administration and for families navigating the processes following a loss, as timely filing helps to streamline the necessary legal and bureaucratic procedures associated with death.

**10. What is the legal document that allows a person to make funeral arrangements prior to their death called?**

- A. Funeral directive**
- B. Pre-need funeral contract**
- C. Advance care plan**
- D. Post-mortem authorization**

The correct answer is the pre-need funeral contract. This legal document allows an individual to make specific funeral arrangements in advance of their death, ensuring that their wishes regarding services, burial, or cremation are clearly documented and understood. It also often includes financial arrangements like paying for the services in advance, which helps to relieve the financial burden on family members at a difficult time. A funeral directive typically refers to instructions regarding the disposition of remains but may not encompass the financial planning aspects found in a pre-need funeral contract. An advance care plan focuses on medical decisions and healthcare preferences, rather than specific funeral arrangements. Post-mortem authorization pertains to consent regarding actions taken regarding a body after death but does not involve pre-death planning or arrangements.

## 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://nefunerallaws.examzify.com>**

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