

# Nebraska Funeral Licensure Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. A crematory authority must retain copies of the cremation authorization form for at least how many years?**
  - A. 7 years**
  - B. 1 year**
  - C. 6 months**
  - D. 90 days**
- 2. Which services must be listed on the general price list for funeral establishments?**
  - A. Embalming, basic service fee, and transportation of remains**
  - B. Air transport, luxury caskets, and premium catering services**
  - C. Consultation fees, prayer services, and obituary notices**
  - D. Burial lots, grave markers, and maintenance services**
- 3. What is the primary purpose of a preneed contract?**
  - A. to secure a lower price for services**
  - B. to ensure funeral arrangements are honored**
  - C. to allow for easy cancellation**
  - D. to simplify insurance claims**
- 4. What type of information must funeral directors ensure is communicated regarding cremation?**
  - A. The financial implications of cremation**
  - B. The bodily preparation required for cremation**
  - C. Information about the cremation process and handling of remains**
  - D. The additional services available**
- 5. An applicant for an amended license due to a change in the establishment's location must submit the application how many days before the anticipated opening date?**
  - A. 10**
  - B. 15**
  - C. 21**
  - D. 30**

- 6. How many hours of college credit must an applicant for a funeral director and embalmer license have completed?**
- A. 30 hours**
  - B. 60 hours**
  - C. 45 hours**
  - D. 120 hours**
- 7. Why are funeral service records essential to maintain in Nebraska?**
- A. To track expenses for the funeral home**
  - B. To provide an official account of services rendered**
  - C. To archive services for historical purposes**
  - D. To limit access to client information**
- 8. What is the responsibility of funeral directors regarding the preparation of bodies?**
- A. They must provide basic care and handling**
  - B. They are not required to embalm**
  - C. Preparation must be done within a week**
  - D. Preparation must prioritize cultural practices**
- 9. What documentation is required for embalming a body in Nebraska?**
- A. A signed consent form from a legally authorized person**
  - B. A funeral service contract**
  - C. A doctor's approval**
  - D. A death certificate**
- 10. Who holds the ultimate decision-making authority in funeral arrangements under Nebraska law?**
- A. The funeral director**
  - B. The legal next of kin of the deceased**
  - C. The deceased's will**
  - D. The Nebraska Funeral Board**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. A crematory authority must retain copies of the cremation authorization form for at least how many years?**

**A. 7 years**

**B. 1 year**

**C. 6 months**

**D. 90 days**

The requirement for a crematory authority to retain copies of the cremation authorization form for at least seven years is grounded in both legal and operational standards. This retention period is significant because it aligns with guidelines that ensure proper record-keeping, accountability, and compliance with regulatory agencies. Maintaining these records for seven years allows for sufficient time to address any potential disputes, claims, or questions regarding the circumstances of the cremation. It serves to protect the rights of the deceased and their families, ensuring that documentation is available if needed for verification or investigation purposes. Additionally, this timeframe supports good practices within the industry, as it establishes a clear timeline for record management that can be consistently followed. By adhering to this standard, crematory authorities demonstrate their commitment to transparency, professionalism, and respect for the sensitive nature of their services.

**2. Which services must be listed on the general price list for funeral establishments?**

**A. Embalming, basic service fee, and transportation of remains**

**B. Air transport, luxury caskets, and premium catering services**

**C. Consultation fees, prayer services, and obituary notices**

**D. Burial lots, grave markers, and maintenance services**

The general price list for funeral establishments is a key document mandated by the Federal Trade Commission's Funeral Rule, which requires funeral providers to disclose specific services and their prices to ensure transparency and allow consumers to make informed choices. Including embalming, the basic service fee, and transportation of remains on the general price list meets the regulatory standards since these services are fundamental to the funeral process. Embalming is often necessary for preservation, the basic service fee covers essential administrative functions, and transportation of remains is a crucial aspect of the service. In contrast, services such as those related to luxury items, specific event types, or property-related services do not fall under the basic necessities for all families seeking funeral services, which is why those options are not included in the general price list requirements. This comprehensive listing not only aids in compliance with federal laws but also helps ensure fairness and clarity for consumers navigating their options in a sensitive time.

### 3. What is the primary purpose of a preneed contract?

- A. to secure a lower price for services
- B. to ensure funeral arrangements are honored**
- C. to allow for easy cancellation
- D. to simplify insurance claims

The primary purpose of a preneed contract is to ensure that funeral arrangements are honored. A preneed contract is an agreement made in advance of death that outlines and secures specific services and items for a funeral. This ensures that the wishes of the individual or their family are respected and followed during a challenging time. By having a preneed contract in place, it reduces the likelihood of disputes or misunderstandings among family members about what the deceased wanted for their funeral; it provides peace of mind that their stated preferences will be executed as intended. Securing a lower price might be a benefit of a preneed contract, but the main focus is on ensuring that the arrangements, as documented, are fulfilled. While cancellation may indeed be an option in some contracts, it's not the contract's primary purpose. Lastly, while a preneed contract may involve financial considerations and related insurance elements, its primary intent isn't to simplify insurance claims but rather to make sure the agreed-upon funeral arrangements are carried out.

### 4. What type of information must funeral directors ensure is communicated regarding cremation?

- A. The financial implications of cremation
- B. The bodily preparation required for cremation
- C. Information about the cremation process and handling of remains**
- D. The additional services available

The requirement for funeral directors to communicate information about the cremation process and the handling of remains is essential for ensuring that families make informed decisions during a difficult time. This includes providing details about what to expect during cremation, the steps involved, and how the remains will be handled afterward. For many families, understanding the technical aspects of cremation and how the remains will be treated can bring peace of mind and alleviate concerns about the process. Being transparent about the cremation process helps families grasp the significance of the procedures, addresses any misconceptions they may have, and allows them to feel more secure in entrusting the care of their loved one to the funeral director. By fostering open communication on these topics, funeral directors can build trust and support families in their grief. The other aspects, such as financial implications, bodily preparations, and additional services, while important, do not capture the fundamental need for families to understand the core elements of cremation itself and what they entail.

**5. An applicant for an amended license due to a change in the establishment's location must submit the application how many days before the anticipated opening date?**

**A. 10**

**B. 15**

**C. 21**

**D. 30**

An applicant for an amended funeral license due to a change in the establishment's location is required to submit the application at least 30 days before the anticipated opening date. This timeline ensures that the regulatory authority has sufficient time to review the application, conduct any necessary inspections, and address any issues that may arise before the new location begins operations. The 30-day lead time reflects the importance of maintaining compliance with licensing requirements and allows the establishment to be fully operational without delays that could result from insufficient preparation or oversight. Adhering to this timeline is critical for ensuring that all aspects of the funeral establishment operate within legal and ethical guidelines.

**6. How many hours of college credit must an applicant for a funeral director and embalmer license have completed?**

**A. 30 hours**

**B. 60 hours**

**C. 45 hours**

**D. 120 hours**

The requirement for an applicant seeking a funeral director and embalmer license in Nebraska is that they must have completed a minimum of 60 hours of college credit. This coursework typically includes relevant subjects that provide foundational knowledge essential for the profession, such as mortuary science, business management, and ethics, among other topics related to funeral service. This educational requirement ensures that individuals entering the field have a comprehensive understanding of the complex duties they will undertake, which include caring for deceased individuals, supporting grieving families, and navigating legal and regulatory standards in funeral practices. Each of the other options does not meet the criteria set forth by the state, which specifies the necessity for 60 hours as the minimum threshold for educational qualifications in order to ensure that all licensed funeral directors and embalmers possess adequate knowledge and skills to serve their communities effectively.

**7. Why are funeral service records essential to maintain in Nebraska?**

- A. To track expenses for the funeral home**
- B. To provide an official account of services rendered**
- C. To archive services for historical purposes**
- D. To limit access to client information**

Funeral service records are crucial to maintain because they provide an official account of services rendered. These records serve as a comprehensive documentation of all transactions and services associated with a funeral, including details about arrangements made, merchandise provided, and financial agreements. This documentation is essential for several reasons, such as ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, facilitating communication between the funeral home and families, and serving as a reliable reference in future dealings or disputes. Additionally, having a detailed account of services helps in verifying claims, preparing for inspections, and providing transparency to the families served. It establishes a basis for the professional conduct of funeral services, safeguarding both the funeral providers and the families they assist. While other options may touch on aspects relevant to the operation of a funeral home, they do not carry the same weight in terms of the formal and legal necessity of maintaining a complete record of services.

**8. What is the responsibility of funeral directors regarding the preparation of bodies?**

- A. They must provide basic care and handling**
- B. They are not required to embalm**
- C. Preparation must be done within a week**
- D. Preparation must prioritize cultural practices**

Funeral directors are fundamentally responsible for the basic care and handling of deceased bodies. This obligation entails ensuring that the body is properly treated with dignity and respect immediately upon receiving it. This includes tasks such as cleaning, positioning, and protecting the deceased to prepare them for viewing or other final disposition methods. While embalming is an important aspect of body preparation for some, it is not a mandatory requirement in all circumstances, and cultural practices may dictate certain preparation protocols that differ from standard procedures. However, the universal expectation is that funeral directors will provide the essential care required to preserve the body and respectfully facilitate the grieving process for the family. Therefore, recognizing the importance of basic care and handling highlights one of the core competencies expected from funeral directors in their profession.

**9. What documentation is required for embalming a body in Nebraska?**

- A. A signed consent form from a legally authorized person**
- B. A funeral service contract**
- C. A doctor's approval**
- D. A death certificate**

In Nebraska, embalming a body requires a signed consent form from a legally authorized person. This form is crucial because embalming is an invasive procedure, and the funeral service provider must have explicit permission from someone who is legally authorized to grant that consent. The authorized person typically includes immediate family members or individuals designated by the deceased through legal documents. While documentation such as a funeral service contract, doctor's approval, or death certificates are associated with the funeral process, they do not specifically relate to the consent needed for embalming. The funeral service contract is often more about the arrangement details and costs, while a doctor's approval may be required for other matters related to the death but does not pertain to embalming consent. Similarly, the death certificate serves as a legal record of death but is not a prerequisite for obtaining consent for embalming. Therefore, having the signed consent form from a legally authorized person is the essential documentation required before proceeding with the embalming process in Nebraska.

**10. Who holds the ultimate decision-making authority in funeral arrangements under Nebraska law?**

- A. The funeral director**
- B. The legal next of kin of the deceased**
- C. The deceased's will**
- D. The Nebraska Funeral Board**

In Nebraska law, the ultimate decision-making authority in funeral arrangements is vested in the legal next of kin of the deceased. This is rooted in the principle that family members typically have the closest emotional ties and vested interest in directing how their loved ones are memorialized. The legal next of kin represents those individuals who are designated by law to make decisions when a person passes away, typically including spouses, adult children, parents, and siblings, depending on the family structure. In situations where there is no advance directive or will that specifically outlines funeral wishes, it becomes even more critical for the next of kin to take the lead in making arrangements. This placement of authority ensures that the wishes and feelings of the deceased's close family members are honored in the funeral process. While the funeral director plays an essential advisory and operational role in facilitating the arrangements, their authority is subordinate to that of the legal next of kin. Furthermore, a person's will may contain instructions regarding funeral preferences, but unless those instructions are legally binding and recognized, they do not override the authority of the next of kin. The Nebraska Funeral Board primarily oversees regulations and licensing but does not have direct authority over individual funeral decisions made for the deceased.