Funeral Arrangements

• If in New Hampshire, 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.
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.
• Do not sign any contract for more than you can afford to pay. If the deceased was indigent, there may be municipal funds, but services will be limited. 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.

Cremation

• Whole body donation to a medical school is one way to lower costs. 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 the 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.
• Do not allow the family to sign over cremated remains.
• Cremated remains may be kept at home, scattered or buried on private land with the consent of the owner. 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

• The only mention of embalming in the statutes states, “No dead human body shall be exposed to the public for a period in excess of 24 hours unless said body is properly embalmed.” Passed in 1971, it was at a time of three-day visitations and should not be used to require embalming after 24 hours, especially when refrigeration is an acceptable alternative.
• 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.
• You may build your own or purchase from a casket retailer. Vault dealers rarely sell to the public.
• No casket will prevent natural decomposition.
• 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

• Check local zoning laws. Keene, for example, does not permit home burial. A private burial must be recorded with the deed. 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. No cemetery can be laid out within 100 feet of any dwelling or store or other place of business without the consent of the owner. It must be at least 50 feet from any highway right-of-way.
• If you purchase a lot in a commercial, town, or religious cemetery, you will have to pay for the cost of opening and closing the grave in addition to the cost of the plot.
• Some cemeteries have restrictions on the kind of monuments or plantings and adornment allowed.
• A disinterment permit must be obtained from the state health department and signed by the local health officer.

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 Boscawen. Interment and marker are free of charge for the veteran, with a nominal fee for a non-vet spouse and certain dependants.
• 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

The state Board of Registration of Funeral Directors and Embalmers has five members, one a consumer representative. Crematories are regulated by the Department of Health and Human Services.

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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.
- 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 no limit to the amount you have in an irrevocable preneed 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.
- You can get a full refund if you cancel or move.

Pay on Death
- You have total control of the funds.
- Can easily change plans or use for emergencies.
- Can make time payments easily.
- Asset for Medicaid purposes.
- You must declare interest on tax return.
- Penalty to cash CD prior to death.
- There is no guarantee fund to protect against embezzlement.

Savings Account or Bank CD
- If irrevocable, it won’t be an asset for Medicaid.
- The trust pays taxes on the interest.
- If revocable, 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.
- 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.

Qualified Funeral Trust
- If irrevocable, it won’t be an asset for Medicaid.
- The trust pays taxes on the interest.
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Master or Simple Trust
- 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.
- 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 or Life Insurance
- 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.
- 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.

Prepaying the Funeral Home

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|                        | ✧ If irrevocable, it won’t be an asset for Medicaid.  
✧ The trust pays taxes on the interest. | ✧ There is no guarantee fund to protect against embezzlement.  
✧ Taxes may be paid on interest that otherwise wouldn’t be taxed if you are low-income. |

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✧ You will have to declare the interest on your tax return.  
✧ Can be converted to insurance without your permission. (See below.) |

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Complaints
- Valid complaints include dishonesty, misrepresentation, unprofessional conduct, negligence, breach of contract, and violation of state or federal laws. For how to file a complaint, see:  
www.funerals.org/your-legal-rights/complaint
- The Funeral Board has no on-line complaint form, but the address is listed here:  
www.nh.gov/funeral/

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

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

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