

ALASKA SNAP BENEFITS

A Plain-Language Navigation Guide

For Individuals, Families, and Nonprofits Serving Vulnerable Populations | Updated May 2026

What This Guide Covers

Eligibility rules • Three-zone income limits & benefits • Required documents • Step-by-step application • Work requirements & rural waivers • Why people lose benefits • Key contacts

Federal Rule Changes in Effect (2025–2026)

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), signed July 4, 2025, made significant changes to SNAP nationally — including expanded ABAWD work requirements and loss of eligibility for many non-citizens. A separate federal funding bill signed November 12, 2025 fully funds Alaska SNAP benefits through September 30, 2026. This guide reflects rules as of May 2026. Always verify current rules at health.alaska.gov/dpa or call 1-800-478-7778.

Section 1: What Is SNAP in Alaska?

SNAP stands for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. In Alaska it is administered by the Division of Public Assistance (DPA), part of the Alaska Department of Health. Benefits are issued monthly through the Alaska Quest EBT card, accepted at authorized grocery stores statewide and at major online retailers including Amazon and Walmart.

Approximately 90,000 Alaska residents rely on SNAP each month. Alaska is unique among all U.S. states in operating three separate SNAP benefit tiers based on geographic location. Where you live — Urban, Rural 1, or Rural 2 — determines both your income limits and your maximum monthly benefit amount. This makes Alaska’s program the most geographically differentiated in the country, and the highest-benefit SNAP program in the nation.

Alaska Advantages at a Glance

• Highest SNAP benefit amounts in the nation — up to \$1,995/month for a family of four in Rural 2 zones

- Income limits adjusted upward from the lower-48 baseline to reflect Alaska’s higher cost of living
- No drug felony ban — people with any drug conviction are fully eligible
- Rural geographic waivers available in many communities, providing relief from ABAWD time limits
- SNAP fair hearing requests may be made by phone, in person, or in writing — making access easier for rural residents

Section 2: Eligibility Requirements

2.1 Residency

You must currently reside in Alaska. There is no minimum length of residency required. You do not need a permanent address — shelter addresses, transitional housing, or a statement from a non-relative confirming your location can satisfy the residency requirement. Your application is handled by the DPA regional office serving your area.

2.2 Citizenship and Immigration Status

The following individuals are generally eligible:

- U.S. citizens (born or naturalized)
- Lawful Permanent Residents (Green Card holders) who have held status for at least 5 years
- Certain refugees, asylees, and Special Immigrant Visa holders (SIVs)
- American Indians and Alaska Natives meeting specific criteria

2025 Change: Non-Citizen Eligibility Narrowed

The OBBBA (July 4, 2025) removed SNAP eligibility for humanitarian parolees, most asylum seekers pending a decision, and several other immigration categories that previously qualified. U.S.-born children in mixed-status households may still qualify even if their parents do not. Contact Alaska DPA or Alaska Legal Services if your immigration status is unclear.

2.3 Household Composition

Your SNAP household includes everyone who lives with you and regularly shares meals together. Spouses, children, and other family members who pool grocery purchases are counted as one household. Members who buy and prepare food separately — even in the same dwelling — may apply as a separate household. College students living with their parents but buying food separately may also form their own household unit.

2.4 Income Limits — Alaska’s Three-Zone System

Alaska does not use a single statewide income limit. Your income limit — and your maximum monthly benefit — depends on which of the three geographic zones your community falls in:

Zone	Who It Covers
Urban	Major accessible areas: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau metro areas, and similar road-accessible cities
Rural 1	Communities with some road or water access but higher costs than urban centers
Rural 2	Remote and off-road communities, often accessible only by plane or boat — the most expensive to live in, and the highest benefit tier

Contact Alaska DPA to confirm which zone applies to your community. Your zone determines both your income eligibility threshold and your maximum benefit amount.

Alaska Income Limits and Maximum Benefits (FY 2026, effective October 1, 2025)

HHSize	Gross Limit(130% AK FPL)	Net Limit(100% AK FPL)	Max BenefitUrban	Max BenefitRural 1	Max BenefitRural 2
1	\$2,052	\$1,578	\$473	\$603	\$734
2	\$2,774	\$2,133	\$869	\$1,108	\$1,347
3	\$3,497	\$2,689	\$1,246	\$1,589	\$1,931
4	\$4,220	\$3,244	\$1,285	\$1,639	\$1,995
5	\$4,943	\$3,800	\$1,523	\$1,941	\$2,360
6	\$5,666	\$4,355	\$1,826	\$2,328	\$2,830
7	\$6,389	\$4,911	\$2,019	\$2,574	\$3,129
8+	+\$723	+\$556	+\$253	+\$322	+\$392

Note: Income limits reflect Alaska’s adjusted Federal Poverty Level, which is higher than the lower-48 baseline to account for the state’s elevated cost of living. Limits update each October 1. Figures above are for FY 2026 (Oct. 1, 2025 – Sept. 30, 2026).

Rural 2 Is the Highest-Benefit Tier in the Nation

A family of four in a Rural 2 community can receive up to \$1,995/month in SNAP benefits — more than double the \$994 maximum in the continental United States. No other state comes close. If you live in a remote Alaska community, it is especially important to apply, because benefit amounts are calibrated specifically to the cost of food in your area.

How Net Income Is Calculated

Net income = gross income minus approved deductions. Alaska allows the following deductions, which are higher than lower-48 amounts to reflect Alaska's higher costs:

- 20% earned income deduction — automatically applied to all wages and self-employment income
- Standard deduction: higher than the lower-48 standard to account for Alaska's cost of living (confirm current amount with DPA)
- Standard Utility Allowance (SUA): Alaska's extreme heating costs — particularly in Rural 1 and Rural 2 zones — make the utility allowance especially significant for reducing net income
- Excess shelter deduction: rent/mortgage plus utilities exceeding 50% of net income after other deductions
- Dependent care deduction: childcare or adult care costs while working, job searching, or in training
- Medical expense deduction: out-of-pocket costs over \$35/month for members 60+ or with a qualifying disability (no cap for elderly/disabled households)
- Child support deduction: legally obligated child support payments made to someone outside the household

Tip: Alaska's Utility Costs Are a Major Deduction Opportunity

Home heating and electricity costs in Alaska — especially in Rural 1 and Rural 2 communities — are among the highest in the country. The Standard Utility Allowance deduction can substantially lower your countable net income, which increases your monthly benefit. Always report your full utility costs when applying, and ask DPA which utility allowance applies in your zone.

2.5 Asset Limits

Alaska does have asset limits, unlike some states that have eliminated them through BBCE. The limits are:

- Most households: \$3,000 in countable assets (cash, bank accounts, stocks)
- Households with a member who is 60+ or disabled: \$4,500 in countable assets

Assets that are NOT counted: Your primary home, one vehicle, and most personal property. The asset test does not count retirement accounts, education savings accounts, or property that is not readily liquidated.

Note: Alaska Retains Asset Limits

Unlike Alabama and Arizona (which eliminated asset tests through BBCE), Alaska maintains a \$3,000 asset limit for most households. If your savings or liquid assets are near this threshold,

Speak with a DPA caseworker before applying — certain assets may be excludable. Elderly and disabled households have the higher \$4,500 limit.

Section 3: Work Requirements

Work requirements are the most common reason people lose SNAP benefits. Alaska has unique protections for rural residents, but the rules still apply to many Alaskans.

3.1 Standard Work Requirements (All Adults 16–59)

All able-bodied adults between ages 16 and 59 must meet at least one of the following:

- Be employed (any number of hours)
- Be registered for work with the Alaska Job Center Network
- Participate in an approved employment or training program
- Not have voluntarily quit a job without good cause or reduced hours below 30/week

3.2 ABAWD Rules (Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents)

ABAWDs face a stricter time-limited requirement on top of standard work rules. Under current Alaska rules (as of May 2026), ABAWDs are adults ages 18–54 without dependents.

Who Is an ABAWD in Alaska?

1. Between ages 18 and 54 (Alaska's current enforcement range as of May 2026)
2. Not disabled (as documented)
3. Not the parent or caregiver of a dependent child living in the same household
4. Not otherwise exempt from general work requirements

ABAWDs must complete at least 80 hours per month of qualifying activity:

- Employment (paid work)
- Job training or approved vocational program
- Volunteering or community service
- Participation in an approved SNAP Employment & Training (E&T) program through DPA

Without meeting this requirement, ABAWDs can only receive SNAP for 3 months in any 36-month period.

⚠️ Federal Rule Change Pending: Age Expansion Under OBBBA

The OBBBA (July 4, 2025) expands the ABAWD age range nationally from 18–54 to 18–64. Full implementation timing in Alaska is still being determined. If you are between ages 55 and 64 and currently not subject to ABAWD rules, verify your status directly with your DPA office. Alaska’s rural waivers may provide additional protection — see Section 3.3.

3.3 Rural Geographic Waivers — Alaska’s Unique Protection

This is one of Alaska’s most important SNAP features for advocates and rural residents to understand.

Many Alaska communities — particularly in Rural 1 and Rural 2 zones — qualify for geographic ABAWD waivers because work is simply not available in those areas. When a waiver is in place for your community, ABAWDs in that area are not subject to the 3-month time limit and do not need to meet the 80-hours/month requirement to maintain benefits.

💡 If You Live in a Rural or Remote Community: Ask About a Waiver

Waivers are issued by community or region based on unemployment data. They are not automatic — you need to know whether your community is covered. Contact your DPA regional office directly to ask whether your area has a current ABAWD waiver in effect. This single question can determine whether you face a 3-month cutoff or maintain continuous benefits.

3.4 Exemptions from ABAWD Requirements

The following individuals are exempt from ABAWD time limits regardless of waiver status:

- Physically or mentally unfit for employment (documented by a physician, licensed clinical social worker, or similar professional)
- Pregnant
- Caring for a dependent child living in the same household
- Enrolled at least half-time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Participating in a drug or alcohol treatment or rehabilitation program
- Age 15 or younger, or 55 or older (under current Alaska rules; verify with DPA if OBBBA changes apply)
- Recently released from an institution (incarceration or psychiatric facility)
- Survivors of domestic violence
- Experiencing homelessness (may qualify under “unfit for employment” — ask DPA caseworker to document this)

3.5 How to Document Work or an Exemption

You must report work activity or exemption status to DPA. This can be done:

- Online through the Alaska Connect portal at connect.alaska.gov
- By emailing hss.dpa.offices@alaska.gov
- By faxing your DPA regional office at 888-269-6520
- In person at a DPA office
- By phone: 1-800-478-7778 (toll-free statewide)

 **Tip: Rural Applicants — Use Fax, Email, or Online Portals**

Mail delivery can be slow or unreliable in remote Alaska communities. Use fax, email, or the Alaska Connect portal instead of mail to submit documents and avoid missed deadlines. The Food Bank of Alaska also assists with SNAP applications — you can email snap@foodbankofalaska.org for outreach support.

Section 4: Required Documents

Gather these before applying. Missing documents are the most common cause of delays. DPA requires verified documentation — self-reported statements alone are generally not sufficient.

4.1 Always Required

- Proof of Identity: Driver's license, state-issued ID, passport, birth certificate, or Tribal ID
- Social Security Number (SSN): For each household member applying. Members without an SSN may still allow other eligible members to apply
- Proof of Alaska Residency: Utility bill, lease or rental agreement, official mail with your name and address, or a signed statement from a non-relative (must include their address and phone number)

4.2 Income Verification

- Pay stubs from the last 30 days (for employed applicants)
- Most recent W-2, 1099, or tax return (for self-employment income)
- Award letter or benefit statement for Social Security, SSI, unemployment, TANF, or Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) if applicable
- Documentation of child support received or paid
- Documentation of any other income source (subsistence value if counted, gifts, loans)

 **Alaska Note: Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD)**

Alaska's Permanent Fund Dividend is counted as income in the month it is received. If you receive a PFD, it will affect your SNAP benefit for that month. DPA will calculate this; make sure to report it. It does not permanently disqualify you — it is a one-month income fluctuation.

4.3 Deduction Documentation (Optional But Highly Recommended)

These documents are not required to apply but can significantly increase your monthly benefit:

- Rent or mortgage statement
- Utility bills — especially heating fuel, electricity, and phone (given Alaska's extreme heating costs, these can be very significant)
- Childcare or dependent care receipts and provider information
- Medical bills for members 60+ or with disabilities (for the medical deduction)
- Documentation of court-ordered child support you pay to someone outside the household

4.4 Situation-Specific Documents

- Non-citizens: Immigration documents (Green Card, visa, refugee paperwork, Tribal enrollment if applicable)
- Students: Class schedule or enrollment verification from your institution
- Disabled individuals: Physician's letter, SSI award letter, or medical documentation
- Work exemption claims: Letter from a doctor, social worker, DV advocate, shelter, or treatment provider
- Recently incarcerated: Release paperwork from the facility
- Tribal members: Tribal enrollment documentation may be relevant for certain categorical eligibility rules

 **Tip: Apply First, Gather Documents Second**

Submit your application as soon as possible to establish your application date — benefits are generally backdated to that date if approved. DPA will send you a notice specifying what additional verification is needed. Do not wait until every document is in hand, especially if you are in a remote area where gathering documents takes time.

Section 5: Step-by-Step Application Process

Step 1: Check Your Eligibility

Before applying, get an estimate. You can:

- Use the Alaska SNAP eligibility calculator at snapbenefitcalculator.com/alaska-snap-calculator
- Call DPA toll-free at 1-800-478-7778 (Mon–Fri, 8:00 AM–5:00 PM Alaska time)
- Contact the Food Bank of Alaska SNAP outreach program at snap@foodbankofalaska.org
- Dial 211 (or 800-478-2221 toll-free) to connect with local assistance resources

Step 2: Choose Your Application Method

Method	How / Contact / Notes
Online (Recommended)	Alaska Connect portal at connect.alaska.gov — create a myAlaska account, complete the application, and upload documents directly. Available 24/7. Fastest processing method.
By Email	Email completed application to hss.dpa.offices@alaska.gov . Best alternative for remote residents who cannot easily access a DPA office.
By Fax	Fax application to 888-269-6520 (toll-free statewide). Good for rural residents without reliable internet; confirm receipt by phone.
By Phone	Call DPA at 1-800-478-7778 (toll-free), Mon–Fri 8 AM–5 PM Alaska time. Staff can help you apply or answer eligibility questions.
In Person	Visit your regional DPA office. Find office locations at health.alaska.gov/dpa . Best for complex situations or expedited processing requests.
Via Food Bank of Alaska	Email snap@foodbankofalaska.org for application assistance. They can submit your application directly to DPA on your behalf, which is especially helpful for rural and underserved residents.

Step 3: Complete the Application

The application will ask for:

- Names, dates of birth, and Social Security Numbers for all household members
- Current address and residency information (or a description of your situation if you lack a permanent address)
- Income sources for all household members
- Monthly expenses — rent, utilities (especially heating), childcare, medical costs
- Citizenship and immigration status
- Work history and current employment status
- Any existing program participation (TANF, Medicaid, SSI, Permanent Fund Dividend)
- Household members who live with you but buy and prepare food separately

Step 4: Attend Your Interview

After submitting your application, DPA will schedule a mandatory interview. This is typically conducted by phone — particularly important for rural Alaskans who cannot easily travel to a DPA office.

Tip: Do Not Miss Your Interview

Missing the interview is the single most common reason applications are denied. If you cannot make the scheduled time, contact your DPA office immediately to reschedule. For remote residents, confirm that DPA has a current, working phone number for you before the interview is scheduled. Missing the appointment without rescheduling typically results in denial and requires a new application, resetting your application date.

Step 5: Provide Requested Verification

After the interview, DPA may request additional documents. You will receive a written notice specifying what is needed and the deadline. Submit documents through Alaska Connect online, by email, by fax, or in person. For remote residents, fax and email are strongly preferred over mail to avoid delays.

Step 6: Receive a Decision

DPA must process standard applications within 30 days of receipt. If approved, you will receive a notification and an Alaska Quest EBT card by mail. Benefits are loaded monthly. Your Quest card works at authorized retailers nationwide.

If denied, you have the right to appeal within 90 days. See Section 7.

Emergency / Expedited Processing (7-Day)

You may qualify for expedited benefits — available within 7 days — if your household meets any of these criteria:

- Gross monthly income is less than \$150 AND liquid assets (cash, checking/savings) are less than \$100
- Combined monthly income and liquid assets are less than your monthly rent or mortgage plus utilities
- A migrant or seasonal farmworker with liquid assets under \$100

Ask specifically about expedited processing when you apply. If applying in person at a DPA office, request expedited screening at the front desk.

Section 6: Special Situations and Common Barriers

6.1 Experiencing Homelessness

You do not need a permanent address to apply for SNAP in Alaska. DPA accepts:

- A shelter address (with shelter staff confirmation)
- A transitional or temporary housing address
- A signed statement from a non-relative confirming your location, with their address and phone number

If you cannot receive mail, ask a shelter, the Food Bank of Alaska, or a trusted community contact to receive DPA correspondence on your behalf. Alaska 211 (dial 211, or 800-478-2221) can connect you with local organizations that assist unhoused individuals with benefits navigation.

6.2 Alaska Native and Tribal Members

Alaska Native and Tribal members have several important considerations:

- Tribal ID may be accepted as proof of identity in addition to standard documents
- Certain Tribal assistance payments may be excluded from countable income — confirm with DPA
- Subsistence food — food obtained through traditional subsistence practices — generally does not count as income for SNAP purposes
- Some Tribal members may qualify for additional exemptions under categorical eligibility rules; contact DPA or your Tribal social services office

The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) and individual Tribal health organizations can provide referrals to benefits navigators familiar with the intersection of Tribal status and SNAP eligibility.

6.3 Remote and Rural Access Barriers

Alaska has unique logistical barriers that do not apply in the lower 48 states:

- Mail delivery to remote communities can take weeks — always use fax, email, or the Alaska Connect portal for time-sensitive documents
- DPA interviews can be conducted by phone — confirm a working phone number is on file with DPA
- Document gathering (birth certificates, tax records) may take longer in remote areas — apply immediately and request an extension if needed
- The Food Bank of Alaska's SNAP outreach program can assist remote residents with the application process by email

6.4 People With Disabilities or Elderly Household Members

Households where all members are 60+ or have disabilities qualify under more favorable rules:

- No gross income test — only the net income limit at 100% AK FPL applies
- Higher asset limit: \$4,500 instead of \$3,000
- No cap on the shelter deduction (unlike standard households)
- Medical expense deduction for out-of-pocket costs over \$35/month

A formal disability determination by Social Security is not required to claim a work exemption. A letter from a treating physician or licensed clinical social worker describing a condition that limits employment capacity is generally sufficient.

6.5 Students

Students enrolled at least half-time in higher education face additional SNAP eligibility requirements and must meet at least one of these exceptions:

- Work 20 or more hours per week (average 80 hours/month)
- Participate in a federal or state work-study program
- Care for a dependent child under age 6
- Care for a dependent child ages 6–11 when adequate childcare is unavailable
- Receive TANF benefits
- Enrolled in an institution as part of a SNAP employment and training program

Part-time students (fewer than half the normal full-time credit load) are not subject to these additional student restrictions.

6.6 Drug Felony Convictions

Alaska has fully opted out of the federal drug felony ban. Individuals with any drug-related felony conviction are fully eligible for SNAP benefits if they otherwise meet income and eligibility requirements — no additional conditions, treatment programs, or drug testing are required.

6.7 Mixed-Status Households

If some household members are U.S. citizens or qualified non-citizens and others are not eligible, the eligible members may still receive SNAP. DPA will calculate benefits based only on the eligible members. Do not assume ineligibility for the whole household without applying.

Section 7: Why People Lose Benefits — and How to Avoid It

Most people who lose SNAP in Alaska do not lose it because their income changed. They lose it because of procedural failures. Remote and rural residents face compounding risks because of mail delays and distance from DPA offices.

The Most Common Reasons SNAP Benefits Are Cut Off in Alaska

1. Missing the recertification (renewal) deadline

SNAP is not permanent. Certification periods last 6–12 months for most households. DPA sends a renewal notice before your period ends — but in remote areas, mail can be delayed or missed. Prevention: Set a personal calendar reminder 60 days before your certification end date. Check Alaska Connect online regularly and ensure DPA has your current phone and email contact.

2. Failing to meet work requirements or document an exemption

ABAWDs who do not work 80 hours/month and have not claimed a valid exemption or a rural waiver are cut off after 3 months. Prevention: Ask DPA whether your community has a geographic waiver. If not, claim any applicable exemption in writing with supporting documentation at the time of application and at every renewal.

3. Missing the interview or not responding to DPA notices

DPA sends notices by mail and through Alaska Connect online. Mail delays in remote areas are a genuine risk. Prevention: Always give DPA a working phone number and email address. Check Alaska Connect regularly. If you move or change contact information, notify DPA immediately.

4. Failure to report changes in income or household composition

You are required to report certain changes — new employment, income increases, someone moving in or out — typically within 10 days. The Permanent Fund Dividend must be reported. Failure to report can result in overpayments that DPA will attempt to recoup, and can lead to case closure.

5. Changes in immigration or citizenship status

The OBBBA (July 4, 2025) removed eligibility for many non-citizen categories. Individuals in affected categories had benefits terminated. If you are a non-citizen and recently lost benefits, contact Alaska Legal Services or another legal aid organization to verify whether your category is affected and whether any appeal rights apply.

Your Right to Appeal

If DPA denies your application, reduces your benefits, or closes your case, you have the right to request a Fair Hearing. Key points for Alaska:

- For SNAP: You must request the hearing within 90 days of the effective date of the action
- For all other DPA programs: You must request within 30 days of the notice date
- If you request a hearing within 10 days of a notice reducing or terminating benefits, your current benefits may continue at the previous level during the review period

- SNAP fair hearing requests may be made in person, by phone, or in writing — important for rural Alaskans who cannot easily travel to an office
- You may represent yourself or have an advocate, legal aid attorney, or trusted person assist you

To request a SNAP fair hearing, contact any DPA employee in person, by phone (1-800-478-7778), or in writing. Submit written requests in a way that gives you proof of sending (email with read receipt, fax confirmation, or certified mail).

Section 8: Key Contacts and Resources

Resource	Contact / What They Help With
Alaska DPA (Toll-Free Statewide)	1-800-478-7778 Mon–Fri, 8 AM–5 PM Alaska time General SNAP information, application help, interview scheduling, case updates
Alaska DPA (Anchorage Office)	907-465-3300 health.alaska.gov/dpa Anchorage-area in-person applications and case services
Alaska Connect Online Portal	connect.alaska.gov Apply online, upload documents, track your case, manage recertifications
DPA Document Upload	health.alaska.gov/dpa (secure upload portal) Submit documents directly to DPA without visiting an office
DPA Email (Applications & Documents)	hss.dpa.offices@alaska.gov Email your application or supporting documents directly to DPA
DPA Fax (Toll-Free)	888-269-6520 Fax applications and documents — best option for rural residents
Food Bank of Alaska (SNAP Outreach)	snap@foodbankofalaska.org foodbankofalaska.org Application assistance, outreach for rural and underserved residents; can submit applications to DPA on your behalf
Alaska 211 (Benefits Navigation)	Dial 211 800-478-2221 (toll-free) Connect with local food banks, benefits navigators, housing, and emergency services statewide
Alaska Legal Services Corporation	alsc-law.org 907-272-9431 Free legal help with SNAP denials, reductions, overpayment disputes, and fair hearings
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium	anthc.org 907-729-1900 Referrals and navigation support for Alaska Native and Tribal members

Resource	Contact / What They Help With
Alaska Job Center Network (ABAWD Work)	jobs.alaska.gov Employment and training programs to meet ABAWD work requirements

A Final Note: Alaska’s System Is Built for a Unique Geography

Alaska’s SNAP program reflects the genuine cost and complexity of living in the most geographically isolated state in the country. The three-zone benefit system, higher income limits, and rural geographic waivers exist precisely because the federal one-size-fits-all model does not fit Alaska. The most effective approach is to apply early, use online or fax channels instead of mail in rural areas, document deductions thoroughly (especially heating costs), ask DPA about your community’s waiver status, and treat every DPA notice as time-sensitive. For advocates and nonprofit staff, the highest-value support is ensuring rural clients have working phone and email contact information on file with DPA and that exemption documentation is submitted proactively and in writing.

This guide was compiled using information from the Alaska Division of Public Assistance (DPA), the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, Alaska Legal Services, the Food Bank of Alaska, and publicly available state SNAP resources. It is informational only and does not constitute legal advice. Rules may change — always verify current rules at health.alaska.gov/dpa or by calling 1-800-478-7778.