

A IPV - Determination of an IPV

Consider participants to have committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) when any of the following occur:

- The participant signs an NA [Waiver of the Right to an Administrative Disqualification Appeal](#) (OARC1) form.
- The participant is found to have committed an IPV by an administrative [disqualification appeal](#).
- The participant had an IPV sanction imposed in another state. Complete the following for the appropriate program:
For CA, contact the state in which benefits were received when the participant reports receipt of benefits in another state. Inquire as to whether the participant had committed an IPV. (See [State Contacts](#))
For NA, see [Disqualified Recipient System](#) (DRS) for procedures to identify disqualified NA participants from other states.
- The following apply to the CA program only:
The participant is convicted of intentional misrepresentation or other fraudulent offenses by a court of law.
Consider the participants to have committed an IPV regardless of their benefit payment status.
- The following apply to the NA program only:
The participant is convicted of intentional misrepresentation or other NA offenses by a court of law.
Consider an individual to have committed an IPV regardless of whether they have ever been included in an NA household.

The overpayment writer is responsible for making the preliminary determination that the participant has committed an IPV.

The Office of Accounts Receivable and Collections (OARC) is notified of the determination by the arrival of the overpayment packet. (See [Overpayment Time Frames](#))

When the local office determines the overpayment should NOT be classified as an IPV, notify OARC as soon as possible. OARC changes the classification of the overpayment.