This survey report and the information contained herein, resulted from the State Veterans Home (SVH) Survey as a Summary Statement of Deficiencies. (Each Deficiency Must be Preceded by Full Regulatory or applicable Life Safety Code Identifying Information.) Title 38 Code of Federal Regulations Part 51 is applied for SVHs applicable by level of care.

General Information:

Facility Name: Michigan Veteran Homes D.J. Jacobetti

Location: 425 Fisher Street, Marquette, MI 49855

Onsite / Virtual: Onsite

Dates of Survey: 5/9/24 - 5/10/24

NH / DOM / ADHC: DOM

Survey Class: Annual

Total Available Beds: 3

Census on First Day of Survey: 2

VA Regulation Deficiency	Findings
	Initial Comments:
	A VA Annual Survey was conducted from May 9, 2024, through May 10, 2024, at the Michigan Veteran Homes D.J. Jacobetti. The survey revealed the facility was not in compliance with Title 38 CFR Part 51 Federal Requirements for State Veterans Homes.
§ 51.350 (c) Life safety from fire.	Smoke Barriers and Sprinklers
The facility must meet the applicable requirements of the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, as incorporated by reference in § 51.200. Level of Harm – No Actual Harm, with potential for more than minimal harm Residents Affected – Many	 Based on record review, observation, and interview, the facility failed to properly test and maintain the standpipe system. The deficient practice affected one (1) of one (1) smoke compartments, staff, and all residents. The facility had a capacity for three (3) beds with a census of two (2) on the first day of the survey.
	Records review, on 5/9/24, at 1:05 p.m., of the fire sprinkler inspection reports from the previous five (5) years prior to the survey revealed that there was no documentation to indicate that the facility standpipe system had been flow tested within the last five (5) years, as required by section 6.3.1 of NFPA 25 Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water- Based Fire Protection Systems. Additional records review, on

5/8/24 at 11:20 a m, revealed that the applied facility fire pump
test was completed on 8/31/23.
An interview, on 5/9/24, at 1:05 p.m., with Maintenance Staff A revealed the facility was now aware the building standpipe system was required to be flow tested.
Observation during the building inspection tour, on 5/9/24, from 1:49 p.m., to 3:00 p.m., revealed that the building that the facility was located in was provided with fire hose outlet connections at each landing at the exit stair enclosures. The hose outlets were supplied water from an automatic operation, diesel, 500 gallon per minute (GPM) fire pump. The piping for the standpipe system was independent of the sprinkler system.
The census of two (2) was verified by Administrative Staff A on 5/9/24, at 1:00 p.m. The findings were acknowledged by Administrative Staff A and verified by Maintenance Staff A during the exit interview on 5/10/24, at 10:00 a.m.
Actual NFPA Standard: NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (2012) 9.7.5 Maintenance and Testing. All automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems required by this Code shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.
 Actual NFPA Standard: NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems (2011) 3.3.31 * Standpipe System. An arrangement of piping, valves, hose connections, and allied equipment installed in a building or structure, with the hose connections located in such a manner that water can be discharged in streams or spray patterns through attached hose and nozzles, for the purpose of extinguishing a fire, thereby protecting a building or structure and its contents in addition to protecting the occupants. [14, 2010] 3.3.31.1 Automatic Standpipe System. A standpipe system that is attached to a water supply capable of supplying the system demand and that requires no action other than opening a hose valve to provide water at hose connections. 3.3.31.2 Dry Standpipe. A standpipe system designed to have piping contain water only when the system is being utilized. 3.3.31.3 Manual Standpipe. Standpipe system that relies exclusively on the fire department connection to supply the system demand
3.3.31.4 Wet Standpipe System.

A standpipe system having piping containing water at all times.
6.3 Testing . Where water damage is a possibility, an air test
shall be conducted on the system at 25 psi (1.7 bar) prior to
introducing water to the system.
6.3.1 Flow Tests.
6.3.1.1 * A flow test shall be conducted every 5 years at the
hydraulically most remote hose connections of each zone of an
automatic standpipe system to verify the water supply still
The hydraulically most remote hose connections in a building
are generally at a roof manifold, if provided, or at the top of a
stair leading to the roof. In a multizone system, the testing
means is generally at a test header at grade or at a suction tank
on higher floors.
6.3.1.2 Where a flow test of the hydraulically most remote
consulted for the appropriate location for the test
6.3.1.3 All systems shall be flow tested and pressure tested at
the requirements for the design criteria in effect at the time of
the installation.
6.3.1.3.1 The actual test method(s) and performance criteria
shall be discussed in advance with the authority having
JURISCICTION.
hose stations equipped with pressure reducing valves or
pressure regulating valves shall have these valves inspected.
tested, and maintained in accordance with the requirements of
Chapter 13.
6.3.1.5 A main drain test shall be performed on all standpipe
systems with automatic water supplies in accordance with the
63151 The test shall be performed at the low point drain for
each standpipe or the main drain test connection where the
supply main enters the building (when provided).
6.3.1.5.2 Pressure gauges shall be provided for the test and
shall be maintained in accordance with 5.3.2.
<u>Electrical Systems</u>
2. Based on records review and interview the facility failed
to properly inspect and test all components of the
emergency generator. The deficient practice affected
one (1) of one (1) smoke compartments, staff, and all
residents. The facility had a capacity for three (3) beds
with a census of two (2) on the first day of the survey.
The findings include:

Records review, on 5/9/24, at 1:20 p.m., of the monthly
emergency generator inspection and testing records dating back
12 months prior to the survey revealed there was no
la superstation of monthly on acidic anality to ating on
documentation of monthly specific gravity testing or
conductance testing for the lead-acid batteries each month, as
required by section 8.3.7.1 of NFPA 110, Standard for
Emergency and Standby Power Systems, Additional records
review on $5/0/24$ at 1:20 p.m. revealed the facility started
review, on 5/9/24, at 1.20 p.m., revealed the radiity statted
performing monthly conductance testing of the generator
batteries in December, 2023.
An interview, on 5/9/24, at 1:20 p.m., with Maintenance Staff A
revealed the facility was made aware of the monthly generator
hetters testis and muine reserve of testis a site of the industry generator
battery testing requirement after being cited for it during the last
annual Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) recertification
survey.
The census of two (2) was verified by Administrative Staff A on
5/0/24 at 1:00 p.m. The findings were acknowledged by
5/9/24, at 1.00 p.m. The findings were acknowledged by
Administrative Staff A and verified by Maintenance Staff A
during the exit interview on 5/10/24, at 10:00 a.m.
Actual NFPA Standard: NFPA 101, Life Safety Code (2012)
19.5 Building Services.
1951 Utilities
19511 I litilities shall comply with the provisions of Section 91
19.9.1.1 Oundes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.1.
9.1.3 Emergency Generators and Standby Power Systems.
Where required for compliance with this Code, emergency
generators and standby power systems shall comply with
9.1.3.1 and 9.1.3.2.
9.1.3.1 Emergency generators and standby power systems shall
be installed tested and maintained in accordance with NEDA
110, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems.
Actual NFPA Standard: NFPA 110, Standard for Emergency
and Standby Power Systems
(2010)
8371 Maintenance of lead-acid batteries shall include the
monthly tooting and recording of clostrolyte are sitis
monuniy testing and recording of electrolyte specific gravity.
Battery conductance testing shall be permitted in lieu of the
testing of specific gravity when applicable or warranted.