

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

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SC Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT
The Honorable S. Phillip Lenski, Administrative Law Judge

Appellate Case No. 2015-000056

Amisub of South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a Piedmont Medical Center,
d/b/a Fort Mill Medical Center Respondent,

v.

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
and The Charlotte Mecklenburg Hospital Authority, d/b/a Carolinas
Medical Center-Fort Mill Respondents,

Of whom The Charlotte Mecklenburg Hospital Authority, d/b/a Carolinas
Medical Center-Fort Mill, is.....Appellant.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX TO THE RECORD ON APPEAL

Stuart M. Andrews, Jr.
SC Bar No. 000400
E-Mail: stuart.andrews@nelsonmullins.com
Daniel J. Westbrook
SC Bar No. 012939
E-Mail: dan.westbrook@nelsonmullins.com
Susannah Knox
SC Bar No. 100954
E-Mail: susannah.knox@nelsonmullins.com
1320 Main Street / 17th Floor
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 799-2000

*Attorneys for Respondent, Amisub of South
Carolina, Inc., d/b/a Piedmont Medical Center,
d/b/a Fort Mill Medical Center*

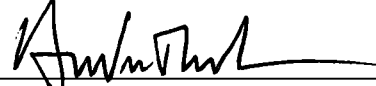
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Trial Transcript pp. 1548-1522, cited on pp. 16 and 23 of Respondent's Final Brief 007864

Appellant Charlotte Mecklenburg Hospital Authority's ("CHS") Trial Exhibit 18, cited on p. 23 of
Respondent's Final Brief.....007871

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, p. 1421 (Portland House 1989), cited on p.
43 of Respondent's Final Brief 007873

NELSON MULLINS RILEY & SCARBOROUGH

By:  _____

Stuart M. Andrews, Jr.

SC Bar No. 000400

E-Mail: stuart.andrews@nelsonmullins.com

Daniel J. Westbrook

SC Bar No. 012939

E-Mail: dan.westbrook@nelsonmullins.com

Susannah Knox

SC Bar No. 100954

E-Mail: susannah.knox@nelsonmullins.com

1320 Main Street / 17th Floor

Columbia, SC 29201

(803) 799-2000

*Attorneys for Respondent, Amisub of South Carolina, Inc.,
d/b/a Piedmont Medical Center, d/b/a Fort Mill Medical
Center*

December 18, 2015

Columbia, South Carolina

Transcript of the Testimony of **AMISUB OF SC V. SC DHEC**

Date: April 8, 2013



CREEL COURT REPORTING, INC.
Condensed Transcript and Word Index

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Fax: (803) 799-5668
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT DIVISION
Docket No. 11-ALJ-07-0575-CC

Amisub of South Carolina, Inc.,)
d/b/a Piedmont Medical Center,)
d/b/a Fort Mill Medical Center,)

 Petitioner,)

v.)

South Carolina Department of)
Health and Environmental Control)
and The Charlotte-Mecklenburg)
Hospital Authority, d/b/a)
Carolinas Medical Center-Fort Mill)

 Respondent.)

_____)

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

The administrative hearing before the Honorable S. Phillip Lenski was taken at the Edgar A. Brown Building, 1205 Pendleton Street, Suite 224, Columbia, South Carolina was taken Monday, April 8, 2013, through Friday, April 12, 2013 before Alexandra A. Patrick, Andrea R. Taylor, and Sara L. Quattlebaum, Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of South Carolina.

1 hospitals listed. And on the prior slide there
2 were 42. We've recently, maybe in the last
3 year, I guess, developed a relationship with a
4 healthcare system in Greensboro, North
5 Carolina, Home Health. They have a number of
6 facilities that I think take our number up to
7 42.

8 Q: Okay. Would you -- do you consider Carolinas
9 a regional provider or a national provider?

10 A: Well, we -- you know, I think from a Carolinas
11 Medical Center standpoint, if you think about
12 that one institution, I think it serves
13 patients from all 50 states and other parts of
14 the world. So in that respect from a clinical
15 delivery, you know, we serve patients from all
16 over -- all over the United States and in
17 different parts of the world.

18 But from a hospital management, we are
19 basically a Carolinas Healthcare System, and we
20 are not -- you know, I think what this map
21 conveys, at one point conveys that we are a
22 North Carolina and a South Carolina Healthcare
23 System focused entirely really on those two
24 states. And when you compare us to say Tenet
25 Healthcare Corporation, they are more of a

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1 national healthcare system that serves, you
2 know, has I think 50 owned hospitals whereas we
3 have -- at this point in time we have 15. So
4 when you compare us to Tenet, Tenet is much
5 larger. They own 50 hospitals, and I think we
6 own roughly 15. And they are in many different
7 states.

8 Q: And I think you touched upon this, but does
9 Carolinas invest in rural communities?

10 A: We do. You know, I mentioned one of the
11 replacement hospitals was a community. It's
12 interesting. In 1950 there were 25,000 people
13 in Anderson County. And if you look at the
14 population of Anderson County today, it is
15 about 25,000 people. It is very rural.
16 Economic development there is difficult. And
17 we are investing right now about \$20 million
18 into a facility project that basically is a 15-
19 bed hospital. It has an emergency department.
20 And we are imbedding in the facility several
21 physician practices and are trying to develop
22 a new model for rural healthcare delivery.

23 MS. ROBERTSON: Okay. I wonder if we could look at
24 Carolinas Trial Exhibit 18, Page 2.

25 Q: Mr. Murphy, if you could describe for us what

1 is on this Trial Exhibit 18, Page 2?

2 A: This Trial Exhibit shows our licensed
3 facilities in South Carolina. And the very
4 first facility there, I think we've heard
5 testimony that we own 50 percent ownership in
6 the Rock Hill Radiation Therapy Center, which
7 is a joint venture with -- it says here,
8 Piedmont, but I think it's maybe with AMI,
9 Amisub, located in Rock Hill. The next
10 facility that you see listed, I think there's
11 -- looks like about eight facilities listed,
12 and they say owned 10 percent. And that's
13 basically the Roper-St. Francis Healthcare
14 System in Charleston. Back in 1997, I believe,
15 we invested money into that healthcare system
16 that gave us a 10-percent ownership stake in
17 the Roper-St. Francis System. And the
18 facilities you see listed there are the Bon
19 Secour Hospital, St. Francis, Roper Hospital,
20 Roper-St. Francis-Mt. Pleasant. And then you
21 see two surgery centers, one in Berkeley and
22 one on James Island. The next two facilities
23 are emergency departments that are
24 freestanding, one in Berkeley County and then
25 one in the North Charleston area, and then

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1 another surgery center in West Ashley.

2 And then the last four facilities are
3 basically facilities down in Anderson County,
4 the three: AnMed Health Center, the AnMed
5 Rehabilitation Center, and the AnMed Women's
6 and Children's Hospital. Those are again
7 managed hospitals of Carolinas Healthcare
8 System.

9 And the last one, Cannon Memorial, I think
10 the slide shows that its location is Anderson. But
11 I believe it is in Pickens, South Carolina.
12 And it is a small rural hospital that is
13 managed by AnMed Health.

14 Q: And Carolinas relationship with South Carolina,
15 what -- we date back to when?

16 A: Well, we date back to in Charleston December,
17 really the fall of 1995.

18 MS. ROBERTSON: Okay. Let's look at Joint A,
19 Carolinas, Page 1111.

20 Q: And Mr. Murphy, if you could just reference
21 this record page for is and what it shows?

22 A: Yeah, like -- I can do that. If you look at
23 this, the page number, this PowerPoint slide
24 was Page 5 of our Project Review presentation
25 to DHEC. And we wanted to convey to DHEC that

1 we had a long history in South Carolina. We
2 were not an out-of-state provider as we were
3 called by both of our competitors, I guess. So
4 we wanted to convey to DHEC we had a long
5 relationship in South Carolina. So the logos
6 that you see here -- the first logo is the logo
7 of the medical society of South Carolina. And
8 back in December of the fall of 1995, members
9 of the medical society, that is a not-for-
10 profit. I believe it is the oldest medical
11 society in the United States. They actually
12 had ownership of Roper Hospital.

13 And at that particular time, this was the
14 mid-1990's, 1995 -- Roper Hospital was
15 struggling a little bit financially. And they
16 invited Carolinas Healthcare System down to
17 Charleston to talk to them about a management
18 relationship to help with the situation they
19 had there in Charleston. At the same time, the
20 other logo, that's the Bon Secour Health
21 System, they own the hospital west of the
22 Ashley River, St Francis and Roper and Bon
23 Secour had been talking for a number of -- I
24 don't know, a number of months, maybe years
25 about working more closely together. So we

CHS Physician Practices in South Carolina

CPN Practice Name	County
Carolina Cancer Specialists	York
Carolinas HealthCare Urgent Care-Fort Mill	York
City of Rock Hill	York
Maclean Power	York
Medical Associates of Fort Mill	York
Medical Associates of Rock Hill	York
Palmetto Pediatrics	York
Piedmont GYN/OB-Rock Hill	York
Rock Hill Pediatric Associates	York
Rock Hill Pediatric Associates-Fort Mill	York
Sanger Heart & Vascular Institute-Fort Mill	York
Sanger Heart & Vascular Institute-Rock Hill	York
Sanger Heart & Vascular Institute-Rock Hill Pediatrics	York
Shiland Family Medicine	York
Shiland Family Medicine-Fort Mill	York
Springs Creative	York
Barnett Family Practice-Carolina Lakes	Lancaster
Mecklenburg Medical Group-Carolina Lakes	Lancaster
CM Tucker	Chesterfield
Pageland Family Medicine	Chesterfield



Carolina's HealthCare System

CHS Licensed Health Care Facilities in South Carolina

Facility Name	Relationship to CHS	Location
Rock Hill Radiation Therapy Center Center (Piedmont/Carolinas Radiation Therapy, LLC)	Owned (50%)	Rock Hill
Bon Secours-St. Francis Hospital	Owned (10%)	Charleston, SC
Roper Hospital	Owned (10%)	Charleston, SC
Roper St. Francis Mount Pleasant Hospital	Owned (10%)	Mount Pleasant, SC
Roper Hospital Ambulatory Surgery-Berkeley	Owned (10%)	Charleston, SC
Roper Hospital Ambulatory Surgery-James Island	Owned (10%)	Charleston, SC
Roper Hospital Diagnostics & ER-Berkeley	Owned (10%)	Charleston, SC
Roper Hospital Diagnostics & ER-Northwoods	Owned (10%)	Charleston, SC
Roper West Ashley Surgery Center	Owned (10%)	Charleston, SC
AnMed Health Medical Center	Managed	Anderson, SC
AnMed Health Rehabilitation Center	Managed	Anderson, SC
AnMed Women's and Children's Hospital	Managed	Anderson, SC
Cannon Memorial Hospital	Managed	Anderson, SC



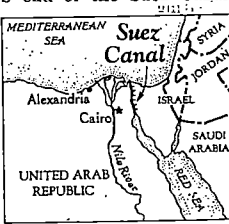
Carolinan HealthCare System

RECORD 007872

S-CHS-9840

CHS-EX18.0002

Suez (sū'ez, sū'ez), *n.* 1. a seaport in the NE United Arab Republic, near the S end of the Suez Canal. 219,000 (est. 1962). 2. Gulf of, a NW arm of the Red Sea, W of the Sinai Peninsula. 3. Isthmus of, an isthmus in the NE United Arab Republic, joining Africa and Asia. 72 mi. wide.



Suez Canal, a canal in the NE United Arab Republic, cutting across the Isthmus of Suez and connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. 107 mi. long.

Suez Canal rudder, *Naut.* See salmon tail.

suff, var. of sub- before f: suffer.

suff, suffix. Also, **suff**.

suff, 1. Suffolk. 2. suffragan.

suffer (suf'ər), *v.* 1. to undergo or feel pain or distress: *The patient is still suffering.* 2. to sustain injury, disadvantage, or loss: *One's health suffers from overwork.* 3. to be affected by lack of capital. 4. to undergo a penalty, esp. of death: *The traitor was made to suffer for his acts.* 5. to be the object of some action. 6. Obs. to endure or hold out patiently. —*v.t.* 6. to undergo, be subjected to, or endure (pain, distress, injury, loss, or anything unpleasant): *to suffer the pangs of conscience.* 7. to undergo or experience (any action, process, or condition): *to suffer change.* 8. to tolerate or allow: *I do not suffer fools gladly.* 9. to allow or permit (to do or be as stated): *Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.* [ME *suffere*(n) < L *suffer*(e), equiv. to *suf-* + *fer* (bear); cf. OF *suf* < VL *sufferre*]. —**suf-fer-a-ble**, *adj.* —**suf-fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**suf-fer-a-blely**, *adv.* —**suf-fer-er**, *n.*

Syn. 6. sustain. 8. stomach, stand, abide.

sufferance (suf'ər əns, suf'ər əns), *n.* 1. passive permission resulting from lack of interference; tolerance; esp. of something wrong or illegal (usually prec. by *on* or *by*). 2. capacity to endure pain, hardship, etc.; endurance. 3. Archaic. suffering; misery. 4. Archaic. patient endurance. [ME *sufferance*, OF *souffrance*, < LL *sufferentia*, equiv. to *suffer-* + *-entia* -ence, -ance].

sufferance wharf, a wharf for merchant ships, managed under supervision of customs authorities.

suffering (suf'ər ɪŋ, suf'ər ɪŋ), *n.* 1. the act of one who or that which suffers. 2. Often, sufferings, what is suffered by a person or a group of people: *the sufferings of the Jews.*

Syn. 1. endurance, patience; agony, torment, torture; pain, distress.

Sufferings of Young Werther, *The. See* Sorrows of Werther, *The.*

Suffern (suf'ərən), *n.* a town in SE New York. 5094 (1960).

suffice (sa fɪs', fɪz'), *v.* -ficed, -ficing. —*v.i.* 1. to be enough or adequate, as for needs, purposes, etc. —*v.t.* 2. to be enough or adequate for; satisfy. [late ME *suffice*(n) < L *sufficere*, equiv. to *suf-* + *ficere* (to make, to do); cf. RME *suffice*(n) < OF *sufficere*]. —**sufficiency** (sa fɪʃ-ən sē), *n.* pl. -cies. 1. the state or fact of being sufficient; adequacy. 2. a sufficient number or amount; enough. 3. adequate provision or supply, esp. of wealth. [LL *sufficiētia* < L *suffici-* (see *suffice*) + *-entia* -ence].

sufficient (sa fɪʃ-ənt), *adj.* 1. adequate for the purpose; enough: *sufficient proof; sufficient protection.* 2. Archaic. competent. [late ME < L *sufficiens* (s. of *sufficiens*) sufficing, equiv. to *suffici-* (see *suffice*) + *-ent* -ent]. —**sufficiency** (sa fɪʃ-ən sē), *n.*

suffix (n. suf'iks; v. suf'iks, sa fiks'), *n.* 1. Gram. an affix that follows the element to which it is added, as *-ly* in *kindly*. 2. something added to the end of something else. —*v.t.* 3. Gram. to add as a suffix. 4. to affix at the end of something. 5. to fix or put under. —*v.i.* Gram. 6. to admit a suffix. 7. to add a suffix. [LL *suffigere* (um), *n.* use of neut. of L *suffigere* (ptp. of *suffigere* to fasten), equiv. to *suf-* + *ficere* (to fix); see *fix*]. —**suffixal** (suf'ɪk əl), *adj.* —**suffixation** (sa fɪk-ə-shən), *n.*

sufflate (sa fliət'), *v.* -flat-ed, -flat-ing. Obs. to inflate. [LL *sufflatum* (ptp. of *sufflare* to blow from below, blow up, inflate), equiv. to *suf-* + *flā* -blow]. —**sufflation** (sa fli-ə-shən), *n.*

suffocate (suf'ə kət'), *v.* -cat-ed, -cat-ing. —*v.t.* 1. to kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the lungs or analogous organs, as gills; strangle. 2. to impede the respiration of. 3. to discomfort by a lack of fresh or cool air. 4. to overcome or extinguish; suppress. —*v.i.* 5. to become suffocated; stifled; smother. 6. to be uncomfortable due to a lack of fresh or cool air. [LL *suffocatus* (ptp. of *suffocare* to choke, stifle), equiv. to *suf-* + *fo-* (var. of *fo-*), s. of *fovere* (throat) + *-atus* -ate]. —**suffocation** (suf'ə kə-ʃən), *n.* —**suffocate** (suf'ə kət'), *v.*

Suffolk (suf'əlk), *n.* 1. a county in E England, divided for administrative purposes into East Suffolk and West Suffolk. 2. one of an English breed of sheep having a black face and legs, noted for mutton of high quality. 3. one of an English breed of chestnut draft-horses having a deep body and short legs. 4. one of an English breed of small, black hogs. [OE *sūthfolk* south folk].

Suffragan, suffragan.

suffragan (suf'ra gən), *adj.* 1. assisting or auxiliary to, as applied to any bishop in relation to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior, or as applied to an assistant or subsidiary bishop who performs episcopal functions in a diocese but has no ordinary jurisdiction, as, in the Church of England, a bishop consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in part of his diocese. 2. (of a see or diocese) subordinate to an archiepiscopal or metropolitan see. —*n.* 3. a suffragan bishop. [late ME *suffragane* < ML *suffraganeus* voting, equiv. to *suffragium* suffrage + *-aneus*, equiv. to *-anus* (us) -an + *-eus* -eous].

suffrage (suf'ri), *n.* 1. the right to vote, esp. in a political election. 2. a vote given in favor of a proposed measure, candidate, or the like. 3. votes; a prayer, esp. a short intercessory prayer or petition. [late ME < L *suffragium* voting table, vote, equiv. to L *suffragari* (to) vote for, support + *-ium* n. suffix].

suf-fra-gette (suf'ra jət'), *n.* a woman advocate of female suffrage. [SUFFRAGE + -ETTE] —**suf-fra-gettism**, *n.*

suf-fra-gist (suf'ra jɪst), *n.* an advocate of the grant or extension of political suffrage, esp. to women. [SUFFRAGE + -IST] —**suf-fra-gism**, *n.* —**suf-fra-gist-ically**, *adv.*

suf-fru-es-cent (suf'frū tēs-ənt), *adj.* partially or slightly woody; subshrubby. [LL *suffrutescent* (s. of *suffrutescens* < L *suf-* + *frut-* -frut- (shortened s. of *frut-* shrub, bush) + *-escent* -escent)].

suf-fru-ti-cose (sa frū'ti kōs'), *adj.* woody at the base and herbaceous above. [LL *suffruticosus* (us) < L *suf-* + *frutic-* (s. of *frut-* shrub, bush) + *-osus* -ose].

suf-fu-mi-gate (sa fyū'mə gāt'), *v.t.* -gat-ed, -gat-ing. to fumigate from below; apply fumes or smoke to. [LL *suffumigatus* (us), equiv. to *suf-* + *fumigare*; see *FUMIGATE*]. —**suf-fu-mi-gation**, *n.*

suf-fuse (sa fyūz'), *v.t.* -fused, -fusing. to overspread with or as with a liquid, color, etc. [LL *suffusus* (us) (ptp. of *suffundere*). See *SUF-*, *FUSE*]. —**suf-fused-ly** (sa fyūzəd-lē, -fyūzəd-lē), *adv.* —**suf-fusion** (sa fyūz-ən), *n.* —**suf-fu-sive** (sa fyūz-siv), *adj.*

Sufi (sū'fī), *n.* pl. -fis. a member of an ascetic, retiring, and mystical Muslim sect. [Ar. lit., (man) of wool, equiv. to *suf* wool + *-i* -en; named after his garb].

Sufi (sū'fī), *n.* pl. -fis. a sovereign of the Safavi dynasty.

Sufism (sū'fɪz əm), *n.* the ascetic and mystical system of the Sufis. Also, **Su-fism** (sū'fɪz ɪz əm). [SUF + -ISM] —**Su-fistic**, *adj.*

Sug (shūg), *n.* a boy's or girl's given name.

sug-, var. of sub- before g: suggest.

sugar (shūg-ər), *n.* 1. a sweet, crystalline substance, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, obtained chiefly from the juice of the sugar cane and the sugar beet, and present in sorghum, maple sap, etc.; used extensively as an ingredient and flavoring of certain foods and as a fermenting agent in the manufacture of certain alcoholic beverages; sucrose. Cf. **beet sugar**, **cane sugar**. 2. Chem. a member of the same class of carbohydrates, as sucrose, glucose, and fructose. 3. Informal. a term of endearment for a loved one; sweetheart; honey. 4. a word formerly used in communications to represent the letter S. 5. Slang. money. —*v.t.* 6. to cover, sprinkle, mix, or sweeten with sugar. 7. to make agreeable. —*v.i.* 8. to form sugar or sugar crystals. 9. to make maple sugar. 10. sugar off, (in making maple sugar) to complete the boiling down of the syrup in preparation for granulation. [ME *sugre*, *sucre* < MF *sucre* < ML *succarum* < It *zucchero* < Ar *sakkar* < Skt *caraka*] —**sugar-less**, *adj.* —**sugar-like**, *adj.*

sugar apple, sweetsop.

sugar ba/sin, Brit. See sugar bowl.

sugar beet, a beet, *Beta vulgaris*, having a white root, cultivated for the sugar it yields.

sugar-berry (shūg-ər ber'), *n.* pl. -ries. a hackberry, *Celtis laevigata*, of the southern U.S. [SUGAR + BERRY].

sugar-bird (shūg-ər bɜrd'), *n.* any of various honeycreepers that feed on nectar. [SUGAR + BIRD].

sugar bowl, a small bowl, usually having a cover, for serving granulated sugar or sugar cubes.

sugar-bush (shūg-ər buʃh'), *n.* 1. an evergreen shrub, *Rhus ovata*, of the desert regions of the southwestern U.S., having greenish-white flowers in short, dense spikes and hairy, dark red fruit. 2. U.S., Canada. an orchard or grove of sugar maples. [SUGAR + BUSH].

sugar can/dy, 1. a confection made by boiling pure sugar until it hardens. 2. someone or something that is pleasing.

sugar-can/dy (shūg-ər kan'dē), *adj.* 1. excessively sweet; saccharine. *They tried to sell their sugar-candy treatment of the story to the family magazines.* 2. pertaining to or characteristic of someone or something that is pleasing.

sugar cane, a tall grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, of tropical and warm regions, having a stout, jointed stalk and constituting the chief source of sugar. —**sugar-cane**, *adj.*

sugar-coat (shūg-ər kōt'), *v.t.* 1. to cover with sugar: *to sugar-coat a pill.* 2. to make (something difficult or distasteful) appear more pleasant or acceptable: *There was no way to sugar-coat the bad news.*

sugar-coating (shūg-ər kōt'ɪŋ), *n.* 1. the act or process of covering something with sugar. 2. a coating or layer of sugar or a sugary substance. 3. a thing used to make something else considered unpleasant or disagreeable seem attractive or palatable.

sugar corn. See sweet corn.

Sugar Creek, a town in W Missouri. 2663 (1960).

sugar dad/dy, a wealthy, middle-aged man who spends freely on a young woman in return for her companionship or intimacy.

sugared (shūg-əd), *adj.* 1. covered, mixed, or sweetened with sugar. 2. sweetened as if with sugar; made agreeable; honeyed, as words, speech, etc. [late ME *sugred*. See *SUGAR*, -ED].

sugar grove, Midland U.S. sugarcorn (def. 2).

sugar-house (shūg-ər hʌs'), *n.* pl. -houses (-hʌz; -z). a shed or other building where maple syrup or maple sugar is made. [SUGAR + HOUSE].

Sugar Land, a town in S Texas. 2802 (1960).

sugar loaf, 1. a large, approximately conical loaf or mass of hard refined sugar. 2. anything resembling this in shape. 3. an herb, *Clematis douglasii*, of the northwestern U.S., having solitary, tubular, purple-lined flowers.

sugar-loaf (shūg-ər lɒf'), *adj.* resembling a sugar loaf. Also, **sug-er-loafed**.

Sugarloaf Mountain, a mountain in SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, at the entrance to Guanabara Bay. 1280 ft. Portuguese, *Pão de Açúcar*.

sugar ma/pie, any of several maples having a sweet sap, esp. *Acer saccharum* (the State tree of New York, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), yielding a hard wood used for making furniture and being the chief source of maple sugar. —**sug-er-ma/pie**, *adj.*

sug-ar of lead (led), Chem. See lead acetate.

sug-ar of milk, lactose.

sug-ar or/ard, Chiefly New England. sugarcorn (def. 2).

sug-ar pine, a tall pine, *Pinus Lambertiana*, of California, Oregon, etc., having cones twenty inches long.

sug-ar-plum (shūg-ər plʌm'), *n.* a small sweetmeat made of sugar with various flavoring and coloring ingredients; a bonbon. [SUGAR + PLUM].

sug-ar sift/er. See berry spoon.

sug-ar sor/gum, sorgo.

sug-ar spoon, a small spoon for serving granulated sugar, resembling but having a wider bowl than a teaspoon.

sug-ar-tit (shūg-ər tɪt'), *n.* a piece of cloth containing moist sugar, wrapped to resemble a nipple and used to pacify an infant. Also, **sug-ar-teat** (shūg-ər tēt').

sug-ar tong/s, small tongs used for serving cubed sugar.

sug-ar-y (shūg-ər ē), *adj.* 1. of, containing, or resembling sugar. 2. sweet; excessively sweet. 3. dulcet; honeyed; cloying; deceptively agreeable: *Her sugary words of greeting sounded insincere.* [SUGAR + -Y].

sug-ar-iness, *n.*

sugg (sug), *v.t.* *Naut.* to roll with the movement of the sea when grounded: *They felt the ship sugg gently.* [var. of *swag*].

suggest (sag jest', sa-), *v.t.* 1. to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action: *The architect suggested that the building be restored.* 2. to propose (a person or thing) as suitable or possible for some purpose: *We suggested him for president.* 3. (of things) to prompt the consideration, making, doing, etc., of: *The glove suggests that she was at the scene of the crime.* 4. to bring before a person's mind indirectly or without plain expression: *I didn't tell him to leave, I only suggested it.* 5. (of a thing) to call up in the mind (another thing) through association or natural connection of ideas: *The opening music suggests a still, moonlit night.* [LL *suggest* (us) brought up (ptp. of *suggerere*), equiv. to *sug-* + *-ere* (ptp. of *gerere* to carry, display) + *-tus* ptp. suffix]. —**sug-gest-a-ble**, *adj.* —**sug-gest-er**, *n.* —**sug-gest-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. 2. recommend, advise. 4. indicate, imply. See hint.

sug-gest-i-ble (sag jes'tə bal, sa-), *adj.* 1. subject to or easily influenced by suggestion. 2. that may be suggested. [SUGGEST + -IBLE] —**sug-gest-i-bil-i-ty**, **sug-gest-i-bleness**, *n.* —**sug-gest-i-ly**, *adv.*

sug-ges-tion (sag jes'tʃən, -jes'h-, sa-), *n.* 1. the act of suggesting. 2. the state of being suggested. 3. something suggested, as a piece of advice: *We merely made the suggestion that she resign.* 4. a slight trace: *He speaks English with just a suggestion of a foreign accent.* 5. the calling up in the mind of one idea by another by virtue of some association or of some natural connection between the ideas. 6. the idea thus called up. 7. Psychol. a. the process of accepting a proposition for belief or action in the absence of the intervening and critical thought that would normally occur. b. a proposition for belief or action accepted in this way. c. the offering of a stimulus in such a way as to produce an uncritical response. [ME *suggestio* (u)n incitement to evil < ML *suggestio* (s. of *suggestio*) < L, equiv. to *suggest-* (see *SUGGEST*) + *-iō* -iōn].

Syn. 1, 3. See advice.

sug-ges-tive (sag jes'tiv, sa-), *adj.* 1. that suggests; referring to other thoughts, persons, etc.: *His recommendation was suggestive of his wife's thinking, not his own.* 2. rich in suggestions or recommendations: *a suggestive critical essay.* 3. evocative; presented partially rather than comprehensively: *a suggestive lyric poem.* 4. that suggests or implies something improper or indecent; risqué: *suggestive remarks.* [SUGGEST + -IVE]. —**sug-ges-tive-ly**, *adv.* —**sug-ges-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. 1. See expressive.

sugh (sūg, sūf, sū), *n.* *v.t.* Scot. sough?

Su-gi (sū'gi), *n.* pl. -gi, -gis. See Japan cedar. [Jap].

Sui (swē), a dynasty ruling in China A.D. 589-618.

sui-cid-al (sū'i sɪd'əl), *adj.* 1. pertaining to, involving, or suggesting suicide. 2. tending or leading to suicide. 3. foolishly or rashly dangerous: *He drives at a suicidal speed.* [SUICIDE + -AL] —**sui-cid-al-ly**, *adv.*

sui-cide (sū'i sɪd'), *n.* *v.* -cid-ed, -cid-ing. —*n.* 1. the intentional taking of one's own life. 2. destruction of one's own interests or prospects: *Speculation in stocks can be financial suicide.* 3. a person who intentionally takes his own life. —*v.t.* 4. to commit suicide. —*v.i.* 5. to kill (oneself). [LL *suicidium* (um), -cidia < L *sui*, gen. sing. of refl. pron. + *-cidium*, -cidia -cide].

sui-cide clause, a clause in a life-insurance policy stating that the insurer is required to pay only the reserve or the total premiums paid if the policyholder should commit suicide within a stated period.

sui-cide squeeze. See squeeze play (def. 1a).

Also called **sui-cide squeeze play**.

sui-ge-ne-ris (sū'i ge'ne-ris; Eng. sū'i jen'ər-əs), Latin. of his, her, its, or their own kind; unique.

sui-juris (sū'i jōr-əs, sū'j-əs), *Law*. capable of managing one's affairs or assuming legal responsibility. Cf. *alien juris*. [LL *of one's own right*].

sui-mate (sū'i māt', sū'ē-), *n.* Chess. self-mate. [LL *sui* of oneself + *MATE*].

sui-nt (sū'nt, swint), *n.* the natural grease of the wool of sheep, consisting of a mixture of fatty matter and potassium salts, used as a source of potash and in the preparation of ointments. [F. equiv. to *su-* (su-er) < L *sudare* to sweat] + *-nt* < F].

Suisse (swēs), *n.* French name of Switzerland.

suit (sūb), *n.* 1. a set of clothing, armor, or the like, intended for wear together, esp. as outer garments. 2. a set of men's garments of the same color and fabric, consisting of trousers, a fitted single-breasted or double-breasted jacket, and sometimes a vest, worn with a dress shirt and necktie for business, for social occasions not requiring formal dress, etc. 3. a similarly matched set consisting of a skirt and jacket, and sometimes a topcoat. —*v.* the act, the art of law; legal proceedings. —*n.* the act, the art of law; legal proceedings. —*n.* the act, the art of law; legal proceedings. —*n.* the act, the art of law; legal proceedings.

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