

1994. Magma Power Co (San Diego, CA) will build a 36,000 kW geothermal power plant to supply electricity to southern California. Oil & Gas Journal 92(43): 38.

Magma Power Co (San Diego, CA) will build a 36,000 kW geothermal power plant to supply electricity to southern California. The plant, located at the Salton Sea, will begin service in late 1996 or early 1997.

1995. Slab City. DATELINE: NILAND, Calif. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DATE: August 06, 1995 13:35 EDT.

Jared Jennings and Maxine Rhynes sit beneath a thin canopy as oppressive heat shimmers up from the desert floor 108 feet below sea level. Blue smoke from their ever-present cigarettes hangs in the thick air as flies buzz around their heads and red ants scurry at their bare feet. It is 113 degrees in the shade, but Jennings and Rhynes do not have air conditioning in the ramshackle collection of run-down trailers they call home.

Another beautiful day in paradise," says Jennings, his scraggly, gray hair falling from his shoulders to touch a scar that stretches the length of his slight stomach. Their makeshift camp is set in an abandoned military shooting range where trailers, campers and old school buses sit on slabs of concrete that once served as foundations for barracks and buildings.

Slab City, where society's dropouts scratch out a hand-to-mouth existence, is on a dish-shaped piece of land in the Imperial Valley, 175 miles east of San Diego. The Chocolate Mountains loom to the east and the Salton Sea shimmers to the west. Each winter, thousands of "snowbirds" from the Midwest and Canada descend on Slab City seeking desert sunshine, but in the summertime, when the mercury climbs above 110 degrees on a daily basis, only the really hearty or the really desperate stick around.

"We can't afford to live anywhere else," said Rhynes, explaining why she and about 90 other people choose to reside under a merciless sun with no running water and little food. "The rent's free and we spend \$100 a month for ice. If I had to pay rent, we couldn't eat." She and Jennings, who are both unemployed, have a combined monthly income of \$634 in disability and welfare benefits. Just about everyone in Slab City collects Social Security, unemployment or disability payments, unabashedly rattling off their monthly take. "What kind of people live here? People who can't afford to go nowhere else," said Jennings, taking a drag on his cigarette. "People like me who are on SSI or something and can't afford \$450 rent and can't afford utilities." Jennings' ice-blue eyes stare out from a leathery, brown face creased by years of desert sun, making him appear older than 46. At his elbow sits a thick Physicians' Desk Reference, which he says he uses to look up Rhynes' numerous medications. A hash pipe lies next to the red book.

On a recent morning, he and Rhynes chat with Paco Martinez, 19, who rode his bicycle out from Niland, and Jess Willard Tate, 65, who drinks a beer with Jennings. So goes their daily routine, which is interrupted once a week for the five-mile trip into town to buy water and ice for their cooler. A solar panel connected to some salvaged car batteries powers their television and CB radio.

Every evening at six, Linda Barnett, a six-year resident of the camp, broadcasts Slab City news over her CB, telling residents about free food and health programs in town and household items for sale. "You have to be a pretty strong character to stay out here, especially in the summertime," said Barnett, 45, who lives in an air-conditioned trailer with her three black labradors. When she and her boyfriend broke up while vacationing here six years ago, she stayed behind in Slab City. She does not know how long she will remain. Barnett, who is the closest thing residents have to a city leader, says crime in Slab City is minimal. "Usually, they're more threatening, but they won't do anything," said Barnett, who has called police for help only twice in five years.

Slab City residents are considered squatters on the one-square-mile property, but the state has never made a move to arrest anyone at the World War II-era military post. Locals are more concerned about the recent enforcement of a county law that bans operating a swap meet without a license. Selling salvaged items to visitors and neighbors had been a small but steady source of income for residents living on the edge. Still, Jess Willard Tate, whose trailer is situated up the road a spell on private land,

is not complaining. 'It's a lot better than living in the city,' said Tate, who was a barber in San Bernardino for 30 years and now lives on \$487 a month in Social Security payments.

By the dirt road leading to the encampment sits an abandoned, concrete guard shack painted sky blue with clouds and rainbows and a message reading, "Welcome to Slab City." The artist was Leonard Knight, who also created a three-story-high, 100-foot-wide hill of adobe called Salvation Mountain at the entrance to Slab City. Painted with religious sayings, such as "God is Love," and quotes from the Bible, it is like a mirage sprouting from the desert floor.

The 63-year-old former big-rig mechanic and guitar teacher has worked on his mountain for a decade, drawing the curious from miles away and even a documentary film crew from Los Angeles. Knight fears he may be forced to tear down Salvation Mountain because health officials claim the lead in the paint may be leaching into the groundwater. It is about the only thing that has marred his tenure at Slab City.

"I don't think I found happiness until I started pounding on this mountain," Knight says, standing in the heat, his adobe hill looming behind him against the hard, blue sky. "I really wish America would be proud of Slab City," he said. "I'm really sold on its freedom and letting people do their thing."

AP News Jul (Dialog® File 258): (c) 1998 Associated Press. All rights reserved.

1995. RMI Titanium will supply titanium pipe under 3-yr contract to Magma Operating for its Salton Sea geothermal power plant. Oil & Gas Journal 93(1): 32.

Under a 3-yr contract, RMI Titanium Co (Niles, OH) will supply titanium pipe to Magma Operating Co (Brawley, CA) for its Salton Sea geothermal power plant. The initial deliveries, scheduled for early-1995, are worth \$7 mil.

1997. CalEnergy Earnings Rise 90%. PR Newswire April 29, 1997 p. 0429LATU059

OMAHA, Neb., April 29 /PRNewswire/ -- CalEnergy Company, Inc. ("CalEnergy") (NYSE, PSE and LSE Symbol: CE) today reported that for the quarter ended March 31, 1997, revenues increased 526% to \$565,976,000 from \$90,356,000 for the same period in 1996. Net income available to common shareholders for the quarter rose 90% to \$27,448,000 or \$0.42 per common share against 65,647,000 common shares compared to \$14,461,000 or \$0.27 per common share against 54,114,000 common shares for the same period in 1996.

The growth in revenues and earnings in the first quarter of 1997, over the first quarter of 1996, resulted from strong existing plant operating performance as well as a number of activities beginning in the second quarter of 1996 which contributed to earnings, including: the acquisition of the remaining 50% partnership interest in four Imperial Valley geothermal facilities, the completion and commencement of earnings of Salton Sea Unit IV and two Philippine geothermal facilities, the purchase of three operating gas-fired cogeneration facilities in Texas, New York and Pennsylvania, and the acquisition of Northern Electric plc.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer David L. Sokol said, "We are very pleased with the strong operating results for the quarter. The rapid integration of Northern Electric has proceeded quite smoothly, and is already providing other international growth opportunities. In addition, our existing domestic facilities are operating well and significant progress has been made on our projects under construction in the Philippines, Indonesia and the U.K." Sokol added, "Our development and acquisition efforts continue to be extremely active in the Americas, Europe and Asia regions."

CalEnergy, which manages and owns interests in over 5,000 net MW of power generation facilities in operation, construction or development worldwide, currently operates 19 generating facilities and also supplies and distributes electricity to 1.5 million customers.

(a) Includes a reduction of \$7,457,000 for minority interest during the quarter ended March 31, 1997, reflecting the Company's acquisition on December 24, 1996 of a majority interest in Northern Electric plc.

(b) Reflects the weighted average of outstanding shares and includes the conversion of \$64,850 9.5% convertible debt on September 20, 1996, and the conversion of the \$100,000 convertible subordinated debentures in September and October 1996.

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1997. A development 'investment' bank. Institutional Investor 31(3): 172.

Created by NAFTA, the North American Development Bank's (NADBank) mandate is to promote water projects and solid-waste management and its realm extends for 100 kilometers on either side of the border.

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1997. CALIF. LAND SWAP NEARS SHOWDOWN: OPPONENTS TO EAGLE MOUNTAIN LANDFILL PROJECT PREPARING TO FILE APPEAL. Waste News, Oct. 6, p. 5.

The federal Bureau of Land Management will proceed with plans for a land exchange with Kaiser Eagle Mountain Inc. that will let the company develop its planned Eagle Mountain Landfill next to Joshua Tree National Park. The government said Sept. 30 it will provide the company with 3,481 acres in seven parcels in and around the landfill site in exchange for 2,846 acres in 10 parcels around Riverside County, Calif. The decision to swap the land will face a swift appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, said Larry Charpiet, a dedicated foe of the project who farms nearby. The public has 45 days to protest the land swap, after which it can proceed. And still to come is approval of the company's application for rights of way across 29 miles of public land on the 52-mile private railroad that links the former Kaiser Steel iron mine site with a main stem of the Union Pacific on the northeast shore of the Salton Sea. Included in the rail right-of-way agreement is a provision for culverts and crossings for the threatened desert tortoise and a requirement that the tracks be checked for tortoises ahead of every train. Eagle Mountain was planned as a 20,000-ton-per-day operation with 700 million tons in place when it is filled in 100 years. But the Board of Supervisors cut those figures in half in granting the permit, insisting the company reapply after 10 years for any increases in size. The original figures are almost identical to those of the Mesquite Regional Landfill to the south, in Imperial County, Calif., which has its permits in place and is waiting for the market to force landfill tipping fees high enough to make a rail-haul operation attractive to customers.

1998. Funding bill just a drop for Salton Sea. The San Diego Union-Tribune; Oct. 17, 1998, A-3.

WASHINGTON -- A watered-down version of legislation intended to restore the shrinking and heavily polluted Salton Sea is part of the massive federal budget bill that Congress is scheduled to approve early next week. The omnibus funding bill does not include the \$350 million that the proponents sought to pay for the construction that is considered necessary to reverse the Salton Sea's decades-long deterioration. Instead, it first requires the Interior Department to report to Congress on options to reduce the salinity and pollution that are poisoning the inland sea.

1998. CalEnergy Reports 14% Increase in Revenues and 10% Increase in Earnings Per Share. PR Newswire Oct 22, 1998 p. 6771.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22 /PRNewswire/ -- CalEnergy Company, Inc. ("CalEnergy" or the "Company") (NYSE: CE; PCX and London) today reported results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 1998. Highlights are as follows:

Three Months Ended September 30, 1998 (compared to same period in 1997)

* Revenues increased 14% to \$627.7 million from \$551.9 million in 1997

* Net income increased 3% to \$47.6 million from \$46.4 million in 1997 (1)

- * Net income per basic share increased 10% to \$0.80 from \$0.73 in 1997 (1)
- * Diluted earnings per share increased 8% to \$0.72 from \$0.67 in 1997 (1)
- * Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization increased 16% to \$253.0 million from \$218.2 million in 1997

Nine Months Ended September 30, 1998 (compared to same period in 1997)

- * Revenues increased 15% to \$1.89 billion from \$1.64 billion in 1997
- * Net income increased 3% to \$107.4 million from \$104.7 million in 1997 (1)
- * Net income per basic share increased 8% to \$1.78 from \$1.65 in 1997 (1)
- * Diluted earnings per share increased 7% to \$1.67 from \$1.56 in 1997 (1)
- * Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization increased 16% to \$698.8 million from \$604.3 million in 1997

* (1) Before extraordinary item in 1997.

The third quarter of 1998 contained many notable events which are described in greater detail below:

MidAmerican Merger Agreement

On August 12, 1998, CalEnergy announced the approval of a definitive merger agreement with MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company ("MidAmerican"). The Company will pay \$27.15 in cash for each MidAmerican common share outstanding, valuing MidAmerican at approximately \$4.2 billion, including \$1.6 billion of debt and preferred stock which will remain outstanding at MidAmerican after the acquisition. MidAmerican, a leading regional provider of low-cost energy and related services, provides electricity to 648,000 customers and natural gas to 619,000 customers in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and South Dakota. In the year ended December 31, 1997, MidAmerican generated revenues of over \$1.9 billion and had assets of approximately \$4.3 billion.

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1998. Stone & Webster Is Awarded \$141 Million In Geothermal Contracts For Salton Sea Funding Corporation. PR Newswire Oct 26, 1998 p. 9078.

BOSTON, Oct. 26, /PRNewswire/ -- Stone & Webster (NYSE: SW) announced today that it has been authorized to proceed on two contracts with an estimated combined value of \$141 million for geothermal power projects owned by affiliates of CalEnergy Company, Inc. in the Salton Sea geothermal area of Southern California's Imperial Valley. The contracts include engineering, procurement and construction of a new 49 megawatt geothermal plant and additional facilities.

The new power plant, an addition to the eight geothermal facilities owned and operated by affiliates of CalEnergy companies in the Imperial Valley, will be located near the existing Salton Sea Unit 3 and 4 plants. It is being built to support a zinc recovery facility scheduled for completion in June of the year 2000.

"We are pleased to have won these important contracts," said H. Kerner Smith, Chairman and CEO of Stone & Webster. "These assignments recognize our expertise in the geothermal power market and our position as the leading electric power engineer and constructor as the U.S. market responds to opportunities driven by the deregulation wave. Our power business will have its best order year in 1998, and there is more to come in the next several years, driven by new demand, and improvement of older facilities to be competitive in the free market."

Stone & Webster is recognized as an industry pioneer in the area of high efficiency geothermal power cycles and has developed and has provided design, construction and consulting services to power developers, utilities and municipalities in the California geothermal fields since the 1970's. Globally, the firm is responsible for the design and installation of over 500 megawatts of new geothermal capacity. A new 70 megawatt geothermal

unit in West Java, Indonesia, is scheduled for completion before the end of the year.

Stone & Webster is a global leader in engineering, construction and consulting for power, process, environmental/infrastructure and industrial markets. Visit Stone & Webster's web site at www.stonewebster.com for more information.

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Amster, Robin. 1993. Site selection: Palm Springs. *Successful Meetings* 42(13, Part 1): 119-122.

The desert resort community of Palm Springs, California, and the surrounding communities of Cathedral City, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage are described. Palm Springs' excellent climate and fabulous desert scenery make it an attractive destination for meetings planners, celebrities, and tourists.

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Ascenzi, Joseph. 1997. Salton Sea: Ripe, but for building?: *Inland Empire Focus*. The Business Press, Ontario, California Oct. 6, 1.

The Salton Sea is probably the last place most people would think of as a development hotbed and tourist destination. It's remote - its southern edge almost reaches the Mexican border. It's a three-hour drive from the west end of the Inland Empire - if traffic is light.

Bell, Dennis. 1991. Nature's Magnificent Mistake. *Motorhome*, Dec., v.28 no.12, p.50-53,94- 96.

Author recounts his visit to Salton Sea, a manmade reservoir created by the uncontrolled flow of the Colorado River in 1905-1907. Briefly details the area's history, wildlife, and attractions.

Black, G. F. 1983. The Salton Sea and the push for energy exploitation of a unique ecosystem [Effects on wildlife and fish]. *Cal-Neva wildlife transactions* 1-14.

Boyle, Robert H. 1993. The killing fields. (toxic drainwater). *Sports Illustrated* 78(11): 62(5).

Selenium contaminated irrigation water is flowing into waterways in Western states and causing major environmental damage. The problem is the worst in California, yet environmentalists are unable to do anything because of the enormous clout of the farm industry.

Magazine Database(TM) (Dialog® File 47): (c) 1998 Information Access Co. All rights reserved.

Boyle, Robert H. June 1996. Life--or death--for the Salton Sea? *Smithsonian* 27(3): 86-97.

The Salton Sea, a huge lake in California, was a haven for birds and fish and aimed to be a paradise for people, as well. However, chemicals and salt have ruined attempts to use the lake as a resort area, and some bird species are now at risk there.

Budhreja, Vikram. 1993. Geothermal energy market in southern California: Past, present & future. *Executive Speeches* 7(4): 51-53.

Alternative-renewable energy resources now provide 9% of the electric power used in the US. Since 1985, some 1/3 of all new capacity can be attributed to geothermal, solar, wind and biomass facilities. Southern California Edison Co. has been a leader in developing and advancing renewable energy for many years. The company's geothermal energy strategy for the 1980s included developing geothermal resources in the Imperial Valley and purchasing geothermal power from Mexico. Edison has conducted research projects that established the foundation for geothermal development using lower temperature-

higher salinity steam than geysers. In renewables, Edison uses more wind and solar energy than any other utility. Edison is committed to developing promising new technologies and improving existing technologies and to supporting a national energy strategy that provides a broad-based funding for renewables.

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Collins, GENEVA. 1988. Some Towns Decry Base Closings, Others Celebrate Reprieve.
DATELINE: Undated. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DATE: December 29, 1988 19:40EST

Predictions ranged from economic disaster to inconvenience as communities speculated Thursday on how they would be affected by a federal commission's recommendation to close or reorganize 145 military installations.

For towns whose military bases were spared or even slated to expand, the commission's report brought unalloyed relief.

The commission called for closing 34 installations, partially closing five others and reorganizing 54 others that would get new missions and additional personnel. The panel said the measures would save \$5.6 billion over 20 years.

California was the state most affected by the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure report, which recommended that six installations be shut: Norton, George and Mather air force bases, the Presidio Army Base, Hamilton Army Air Field and the Salton Sea Test Base. Plans to build Hunter's Point Naval Station at San Francisco also would be scrapped if the panel's report is approved by Congress.

Excerpt. AP News Jul (Dialog® File 258): (c) 1998 Associated Press. All rights reserved.

Crider, Jeff. 1997. It's not Mango madness. [Few people believed that tropical fruit could grow on the shores of the Salton Sea, but the groves prosper and will soon make a profit.] Press Enterprise-Riverside CA. Sep. 6: C1.

Davis, Mike. 1995. Hell factories in the field: a prison-industrial complex. (Cover Story). The Nation 260(7): 229(5).

Calipatria State Prison, a maximum-security prison in California, features an 'escape-proof' electric fence and 3,844 inmates living in facilities designed for approximately half as many. As in many prisons, the overcrowding has led to riots and other acts of violence.

IAC BUSINESS A.R.T.S. (Dialog® File 88): (c) 1998 Information Access Co. All rights reserved.

Development Research Associates. 1968. Economic benefits derived from the waters of and lands surrounding the Salton Sea: proposal for economic services. Los Angeles: Development Research Assoc.

Development Research Associates. 1969. Economic benefits derived from the waters of and lands surrounding the Salton Sea. Los Angeles: Development Research Assoc.

DRITSCHILO W; VANDERPLUYM D. 1984. AN ECOTOXICOLOGICAL MODEL FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND THE SALTON -SEA, CALIFORNIA. JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 19(1): 15-30.

Social SciSearch(R) (Dialog® File 7): (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info. All rights reserved.

Farquhar, Doug. 1995. Bordering on disaster: the U.S.-Mexico border is an environmental mess,

and NAFTA is creating even more challenges for America's Southwestern states. (North American Free Trade Agreement)(includes related article). State Legislatures 21(10): 30(3).

The 2,000-mile US-Mexico border is the most environmentally degraded region in the US. Its condition has been aggravated by the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, dwindling federal resources and increasing both pollution and population. Border state legislatures are responding by providing more authority to health and environmental agencies.

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Fitch, Marcella Karen Erickson. 1987 1961. History of the economic development of the Salton Sea area. Thesis (M.A.) [Los Angeles: University of Southern California].

Goldsborough, James O. 1993. California's foreign policy. Foreign Affairs 72(2): 88(9).

California, in many respects, resembles a nation rather than a state. Some 31 million people live in California, which has a gross economic product of approximately \$700 billion, giving it the eighth-largest economy in the world. California requires a foreign policy due its size. California's economy can benefit from the state's improved relations with both Mexico and the Pacific Rim. California will be one of the main beneficiaries of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

IAC BUSINESS A.R.T.S. (Dialog® File 88): (c) 1998 Information Access Co. All rights reserved.

Gorman, Tom. 1996. Dispute stalls land deal for impoverished tribe. Los Angeles Times, Sep 23, A, 3:5.

The controversy over the Torres-Martinez Tribe's desire for the US government to replace reservation land that is under water at the Salton Sea in southern California is detailed.

Graham, Wade. 1998. A hundred rivers run through it: California floats its future on a market for water. Harper's 296(1777): 51-60.

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt recently declared plans for a regional market for water in the West, starting with the legalization of interstate sales of Colorado River water. In the long term, the rapidly growing Southern states, and particularly California, will be able to buy huge amounts of water from a practically limitless source. The writer discusses whether the market will guarantee a fairer distribution of California's water and the wisdom of yielding to the market a natural resource that so many rely on but so few are in a position to regulate.

Graves, Bill. 1995. Salton City, California. Trailer Life 55(2): 126, 124+.

The Salton Sea, once dubbed California's largest recreational lake, attracted many vacationers and sports fishermen in the 1950s and late 1960s. Today, the Salton Sea is described as an ecological disaster, and its resorts and clubs have been abandoned.

GUTWEIN, BARRY JOE. 1991. ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF REGIONAL IRRIGATION WATER DEMAND (EVAPOTRANSPIRATION). DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. 52/09-B: 4851.

The study of irrigation water demand has largely been limited to field level considerations of evapotranspiration. There has been little research into the dynamics of irrigation water demand of a region or district. In particular, very little work has been done on short term regional irrigation demand, the focus of this study. Presented here is an analysis of daily irrigation demand for the Imperial Valley, California. Included is a presentation of a computer model which forecasts irrigation demand 4 days in the future.

The Imperial Valley has a year round agriculture encompassing 200,000 hectares of irrigated land. The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) operates a demand type system where farmers order water 1 day in

advance. However, due to the travel time, IID must order water from the Colorado River 4 days in advance. The IID Watermaster must predict how much water the farmers will order. Any excess water flows into the Salton Sea and is effectively wasted. Under an agreement with the Metropolitan Water District, IID is in the process of upgrading its delivery system and operations in order to conserve water. This project aided the water conservation effort by developing a better understanding of system water demand and creating a decision support tool for forecasting demand.

The project used advanced systems analysis and modeling techniques based on General Systems and Information Theory. Factors considered include water rates, farm size, cropping patterns, salinity, day of week, holidays, season, weather, and climate. The results indicated that the annual pattern of water demand is the single most important consideration. In addition, the study indicated that both short term and annual water demand is strongly influenced by rainfall even though average annual rainfall is less than 70 millimeters. The General Systems techniques were very useful for modeling a complex systems described by a large data base. The primary limitations of the techniques were their newness and subsequent lack of prescribed procedures.

Dissertation Abstracts Online (Dialog® File 35): (c) 1998 UMI. All rights reserved.

Hanley, CHRISTINE, ASSOCIATED PRESS. 1998. Wetlands may clean farm runoff. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE (JC) - October 26, 1998: 12A.

LEAD PARAGRAPH:

CORCORAN, Calif. - Scientists may have stumbled upon a natural remedy against a chemical found in farm wastewater that has poisoned waterfowl and other wildlife.

An unrelated oil cleanup project provided intriguing evidence that some types of wetlands can convert toxic, inorganic selenium into nontoxic gas forms of the trace element.

"I really think it has a great chance of succeeding as a way of cleaning up ag drainage water," said Norman Terry, a biologist studying how to use plants as ecological warriors at the University of California, Berkeley.

Journal of Commerce (Dialog® File 637): (c) 1998 Journal of Commerce Inc. All rights reserved

Henry, Mark. 1998. Salton Sea could turn golden: Report sees resort potential if a cleanup is accomplished. The Press-Enterprise, Jan. 13, A01.

RANCHO MIRAGE Indian casinos, golf courses, resorts and marinas could all become part of an economic revival worth at least \$270 million a year at the Salton Sea, but it hinges on a massive cleanup of the polluted ecosystem.

HOWITT, R E ; MOORE, S F ; MOORE, C V ; SNYDER, J H. 1974. A SIMULATION APPROACH TO RECREATION PLANNING (A CASE OF CHANGING QUALITY). THE ANNALS OF REGIONAL SCIENCE 8(1): 35-50.

CONVENTIONAL DEMAND BASED APPROACHES TO RECREATIONAL ECONOMICS ARE REVIEWED AND FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR ANALYZING THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES OF THE QUALITY OF RECREATION. AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH USING A SIMULATION MODEL IS PROPOSED, WHICH ALLOWS THE USE OF BOTH QUANTITATIVE DATA AND SUBJECTIVE INPUT ON THE QUALITATIVE EFFECTS. THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC VARIABLES ARE FOUND TO BE FISHING RECREATION VISITOR DAYS AND INVESTMENT IN RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AT THE SALTON SEA, CALIFORNIA. THE MODEL RESULTS ARE PROJECTED FOR 20 YEARS AND KEY PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS ARE IDENTIFIED BY PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS. THESE PARAMETERS WERE THEN SUBJECTED TO CRITICAL INTERACTION BY A GROUP OF SPECIALISTS IN THE AREA, DURING A WORKSHOP SESSION. RESULTS OF THE FINAL MODEL ARE COMPARED TO A PREVIOUS ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE REGION AND FOUND TO BE MORE PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF QUALITY CONTROL. VERIFICATION OF THE MODEL IS PERFORMED BY TESTS OF DEVIATION OF THE

PREDICTIONS OF VISITOR DAYS BY THE MODEL FROM THE ACTUAL VISITOR DAYS
RECORDED OVER EIGHT YEARS.

Water Resour. Abs. (Dialog® File 117): (c) 1998 Cambridge Scientific Abs. All rights reserved.

Kelly, David. 1998. Grim harvest Thousands of migrant workers who come to Mecca for the grape season have nowhere to eat, sleep or bathe. Illness is a chronic problem, but little is being done to remedy the situation. Press-Enterprise (Riverside, CA) Sunday , July 12, 1998.

Lead Paragraph: MECCA - After a steamy day in the vineyards, Javier Vargas strips to his boxer shorts and scrubs the baked-on dust from his body in a cement irrigation canal that doubles as a communal bath and toilet.

UMI Newsstand(TM) (Dialog® File 781): (c) 1998 UMI. All rights reserved.

Klym, Johna C. 1997. The Salton Sea : from problem to economic asset: a plan to decrease salinity. California county Sept.-Oct., 31-32.

Knight-Ridder Financial. 1991. California Farmers Call for Assistance Against Ravages of Spreading Whitefly. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE (JC) - November 22, 1991: 7A.

LEAD PARAGRAPH:

WASHINGTON - Fruit and vegetable officials said they will urge the U.S. Department of Agriculture and lawmakers to assist southern California crop areas that have been invaded by a ravenous strain of whitefly.

"It's like a dust storm coming across the Salton Sea" area in southern California, said Mark Nickerson, vice president of Sun World packing company, as he described the clouds of poinsettias whiteflies that are eating crops in the state's Imperial Valley.

George Dunlop, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association president, said produce from other parts of the United States, as well as imports, should make up for the short-term California production shortfall. He added that consumers should see few price increases over the next two months.

Journal of Commerce (Dialog® File 637): (c) 1998 Journal of Commerce Inc. All rights reserved

Korowitz, Steven. 1992. America's 5 Worst Cruising Grounds. Boating, Aug., v.65 no.8, p.94-97.

Identifies America's five worst boating destinations. Explains the places were chosen on the basis of ugliness, lack of hospitality toward powerboaters, and pollution. They include: The Salton Sea in southern California; Mississippi River south of Baton Rouge in New Orleans; the Great Salt Lake in Utah; the lower Miami River in Florida; and the Arthur Kill between New Jersey and Staten Island. A sidebar lists five superb boating destinations.

Kratzer, C.R. Dritschilo, W. Hannah, L.J. Broutman, M.A. 1985. Predicting impacts from water conservation and energy development on the Salton Sea, California. Water resources bulletin 21(4): 565-572.

Levenkron, David J. 1982. Sand and rubble : the Salton City story. Los Angeles, Calif.: Justice Publishers.

Matthews, Jim. 1998. RESIDENTS ARE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SALTON SEA RESCUE. Los Angeles Daily News, Jan. 29, S12.

Many of the promises they've heard to restore the Salton Sea have stagnated like the waters that compose California's largest inland body of water and most-productive fishery, here on the arid border

of Riverside and Imperial counties. But lakeside residents have renewed hope that the salinity of this desert oasis will finally be reduced and its water level stabilized to prevent flooding.

McClurg, Sue. 1994. The Salton Sea: the environmental and economic values of this vast inland lake prompt local officials to launch a new restoration effort. *Western water* Mar.-Apr., 3-11.

McCue, Andy. 1998. Cloud over Salton Sea could have a silver lining. *Press-Enterprise* (Riverside, CA) Thursday, January 15, 1998.

Lead Paragraph:

It seems a mirage when you see it, thousands of square miles of water in the midst of one of the most extensive deserts in the country. The Salton Sea, a mistake of man that has become an icon of nature.

UMI Newsstand(TM) (Dialog® File 781): (c) 1998 UMI. All rights reserved.

Meyer, J.L. Van Schilfgaarde, J. 1984. Case history: Salton Basin. *California agriculture - California Agricultural Experiment Station* 38(10): 13-16.

Morello, Carol. 1998. Across America: Dreams of development perish along Salton Sea. *The Detroit News*, Jan. 12, A2, Final.

SALTON CITY, Calif. -- Birds -- and the dreams of developers -- die hard and ugly on the shores of the Salton Sea. Unbearably hot and otherworldly, with salt-encrusted rocks and cracked mud at the shoreline, the huge inland sea in the middle of the desert no longer draws many vacationers from Los Angeles, 150 miles to the northwest.

Mullin, Chet. 1998. CalEnergy Move Gets OK. *Omaha World-Herald* Oct. 14, 20, Sunrise ed.

Regulators have cleared CalEnergy planned acquisition of MidAmerican Energy Holdings of Des Moines, paving the way for the two to merge. CalEnergy also has placed \$285 million in 7.475-percent bonds to finance construction of two geothermal energy projects at the company's Salton Sea operation in California.

Perry, Tony. 1995. Lowly algae in the desert have farmers seeing green. *Los Angeles Times* July 3, A, 3:2.

The growth of spirulina algae at Earthrise Farms east of California's Salton Sea is discussed. Spirulina is part of a growing food additive market for health-conscious people.

Satchell, Michael. 1991. Poisoning the border; many American-owned factories in Mexico are fouling the environment, and their workers aren't prospering. *U.S. News & World Report* 110(17): 32(7).

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Schriener, Judy. 1995. Packaging plants gets \$\$\$\$. *ENR* 235(Sept. 25 '95): 53.

Part of a special section on the ENR's Third Quarterly Cost Report. California Energy Company Incorporated was working with a hostile takeover of Magma Power Company--nine small power plants with varying ownership structures, high-interest bank financing, and a need for technological expansion and improvement--when it went looking for \$675 million to pay off the bank debt for acquisition, refinance project debt, and fund a geothermal powerplant expansion. In order to secure funding, the company decided to create Salton Sea Funding Corporation as a Magma subsidiary and pool all eight plants near Southern California's Imperial Valley together. Details are provided of the acquisition financing, which ended up as a two-step transaction involving investment-grade and high-yield offerings.

Scott, Gary. 1998. Inland Empire Focus New recycling arena: agriculture U.S. Filter takes aim at an untapped water source: irrigation runoff. Business Press (Ontario, CA) Monday , August 3, 1998.

Lead Paragraph:

U.S. Filter disciples chant a common mantra - that "the world has, to the drop, the same amount of water as it did when time began." The implication is that, without figuring out ways to recycle or clean water, the world's fast-growing population may eventually outstrip its water supply.

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Singer, Alan. 1996. Salton Sea recreation area visitation at five-year high. Public Record-Palm Desert CA v20 n32 p1.

Soto, Onell R. 1998. \$384 million Salton Sea bill dries up for 1998 Rep. Mary Bono is disappointed. A smaller measure would provide more money for studies. The Press-Enterprise Oct. 13, B01.

WASHINGTON The Salton Sea will have to wait at least another year for a federal helping hand.

Soto, Onell R. 1998. Salton Sea money cut to \$8 million The House form of the bill called for \$384 million to deal with the sea's pollution problems. The Press-Enterprise Oct. 14, B01.

WASHINGTON The \$384 million the House wanted to spend on cleaning up the polluted Salton Sea was cut Tuesday to \$8 million by the Senate.

Swajian, A. 1986. Salton Sea: its problems and competing uses. In Toxic substances in agricultural water supply and drainage : defining the problems : proceedings from the 1986 regional meetings sponsored by the U.S. Comm on Irrig and Drainage / edited by J.B. Summers and S.S. Anderson. Denver, Colo.: U.S. Committee on Irrigation and Drainage, p. 245-250.

TANJI, K. K. 1993. PROGNOSIS ON MANAGING TRACE ELEMENTS. JOURNAL OF IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE ENGINEERING-ASCE 119(3): 577-583.

Concern over the potentially toxic effects of trace elements in agricultural drainage waters has been aroused by the discovery of selenium poisoning of wildlife at Kesterson Reservoir, California, and was heightened further through discovery of elevated levels of selenium in shallow ground water underlying extensive areas of San Joaquin Valley's west side. Recent investigations by the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Irrigation Water Quality Program (NIWQP) revealed that similar trace-element problems exist in several other western states including Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, as well as the Tulare Lake Bed and Salton Sea in California. Management options assessed for trace elements discharged from irrigated lands include source control, drain-water reuse, drain-water treatment, and removal of contaminants. disposal, and institutional and jurisdictional control measures. A combination of source control and other drainage-water-management options has the potential to reduce the toxic-element problem. An initial prognosis indicates that a status quo scenario will be unacceptable to the public. Agriculture will be increasingly challenged in its use of water and land resources and the perceived impacts on the quality of the environment. The effect of drainage reduction and other management options on reducing the discharge of trace elements is, to some extent, influenced by site-specific conditions. The economic viability of agriculture will be severely tested in the most severely trace-element-impacted lands, water, and biota, and this may lead to changes in land use.

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Tom, Dara Akiko. 1998. Salton Sea cleanup advised for economy: shoreline development could be worth millions each year. The Fresno Bee, Jan. 13, B3.

Cleaning up the Salton Sea and developing much of its shoreline into a residential and recreational area could bring up to \$360 million a year to the local economy, according to a university study released Monday. Using estimated real estate values, the study suggested that developing more than 50 percent of the lake within a half-mile of its shoreline could boost the economy while preserving the wildlife refuge for fish, birds and nature enthusiasts.

United States. Dept. of the Interior. 1974. Salton Sea project, California: federal-state feasibility report. [S.l.]: The Department. 4 v.

Weiss, Clyde. 1998. Salton Sea plan could hurt state water supplies. The Las Vegas Review-Journal, March 13, 4B, Final.

Williams, Ted. 1992. Killer fish farms. (illegal killing of birds to protect availability of fish). Audubon 94 (2): 14(7).

The US Fish and Wildlife Service lacks the manpower to stop the slaughter of birds which use fish farms as a source of food. The government allowed a quota of kills until farmers could establish non-lethal methods of discouraging bird raids. Unfortunately, most farmers are ignoring limits.

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Wise, Christina. 1998. Salton Sea problems may chase away big race Lake Elsinore gets contest bid. The Press-Enterprise Aug. 22, B01.

Salton Sea's grave ecological problems may have claimed another casualty - an endurance watercraft race. Baja Promotions has asked permission to move its annual Salton Sea "300" to Lake Elsinore in December because of "problems being encountered currently at the Salton Sea with fish die-offs, water fowl deaths and severe algae problems," according to a memo to Lake Elsinore city officials from Dave Sapp, city community services director.