cases to invoke a second stage in the evolution of the BALR, where the flow becomes accelerating (Surdej and Swings 1981).

One solution is to apply heavy obscuration to destroy some of the emission. Attempts to model the PHL5200-like BALs, have been moderately successful (Nair and Stoner 1988), but have difficultly reproducing any structure in the troughs. In any case, the variety of BALs makes any generalized spherical symmetric model difficult to invoke for all BALQSOs.

Another problem with large covering factors is the expected "filling-in" of the trough by re-emitted light from the gas. Large covering factors should not allow the troughs to become excessively deep (at least at lower velocities). Junkkarinen (1983) showed that the simplest models predict a residual intensity at the bottom of the trough roughly equal to the covering factor. Since many troughs appear to have $\sim$10% residual intensities, this implies covering factors $\sim$10%. Of course, added obscuration and other factors may raise this value.

Covering factors smaller than 100%, require that some non-BALQSOs must have BALRs, since some of our lines-of-sight would miss the BALR, and presumably this object would appear as a non-BALQSO. We can estimate a lower-limit on the *average* covering factor from the frequency of BALQSOs. Since roughly $\sim$10% of optically selected $z_e \sim 2$ QSOs show BALs, the covering factor must be at least 10%.

Any significant differences in the (isotropic) properties between the two classes would suggest large covering factors, since it would diminish the number of non-BALQSOs with BALRs. In particular, small covering factors require that all QSOs have similar emission line characteristics. Turnshek (1988) claimed to see systematic differences in a few BELs. Weymann *et al.* (1991) find that BALQSOs and non-BALQSOs have similar emission line properties but with a few notable exceptions. There appears to be an excess of N V λ1240 emission. However, this difference could be explained by a non-spherically symmetric region with non-isotropic emission (Turnshek 1988). Also, Morris (1988) shows that one can explain the N V emission excess by having a range of covering factors. In this model,