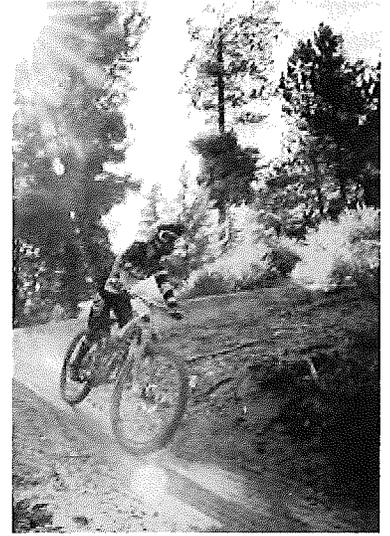
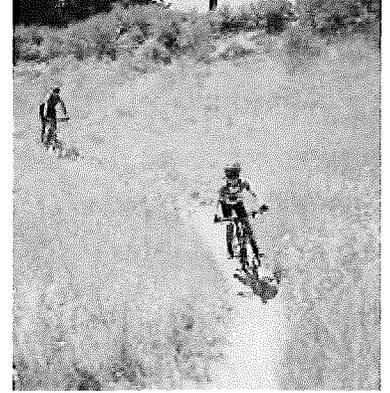
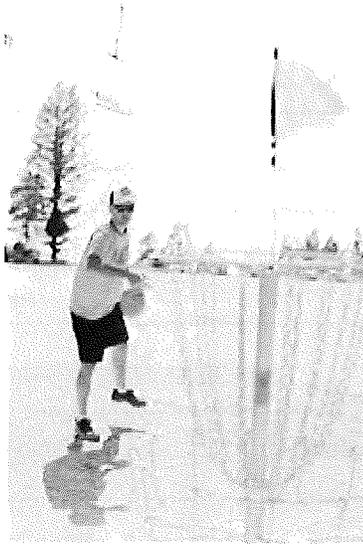


BOGUS BASIN
MOUNTAIN RESORT
CUP #2017-001

APPLICATION
PART 2



BOGUS BASIN BEYOND 75 STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN

JULY 2016

DRAFT

Prepared By:
SE GROUP

EXHIBIT **1**
13 of 133

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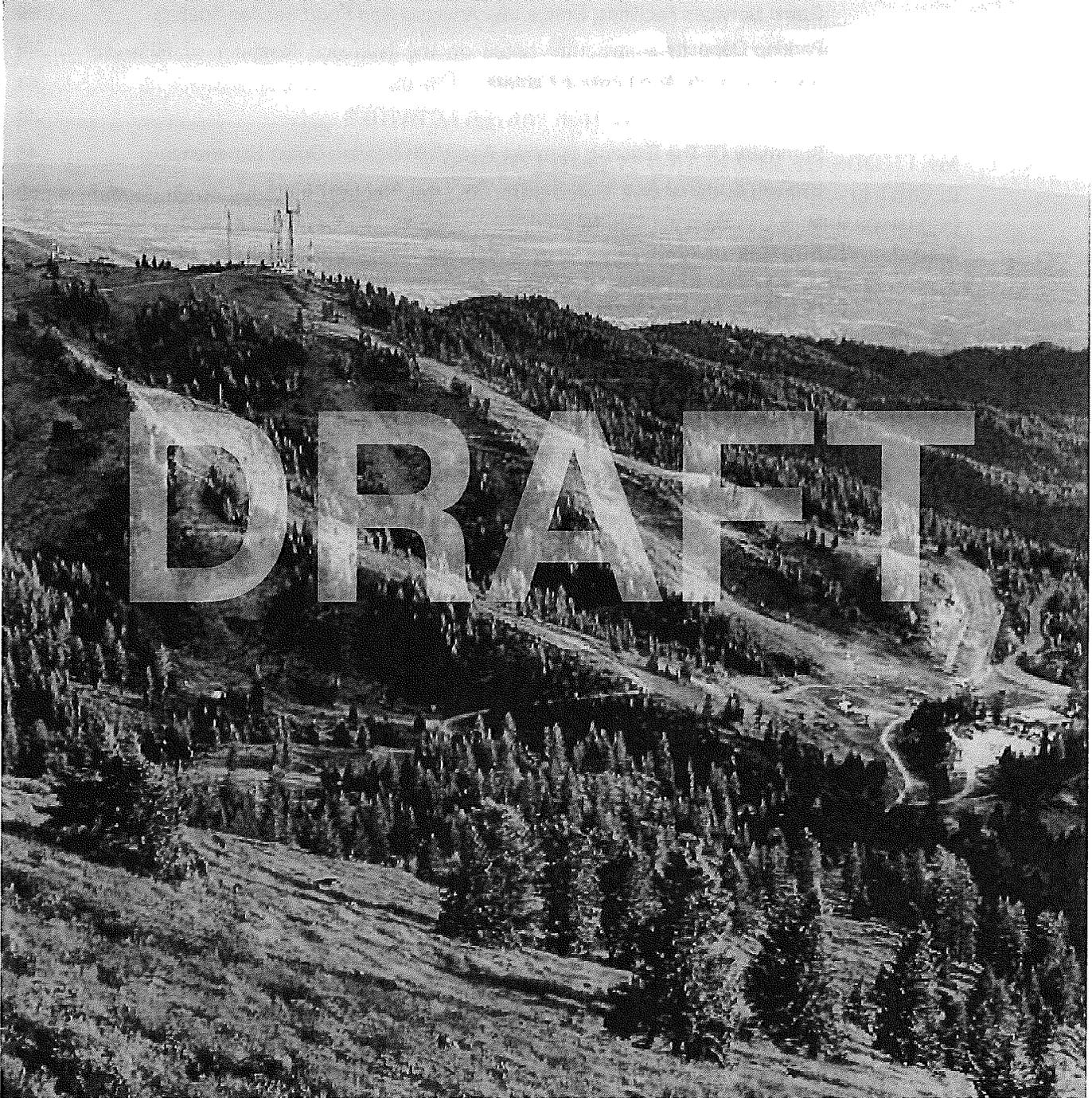
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Bogus Basin has successfully operated as a non-profit entity for over 70 years, serving many generations of skiers and snowboarders. Proximity to the market and affordable skiing has enabled Bogus Basin to expand and upgrade facilities as the ski industry has evolved. Continuing this tradition is foremost on the minds and hearts of the association leadership, yet there are many challenges which the ski industry and Bogus Basin must face in the future.

Today, Bogus Basin is at a bit of a crossroads; due to a changing business landscape and the variability of winter weather. For this reason, it is important to look to the future and seek ways to best preserve the old, while developing the new. Such an endeavor requires a thorough understanding of the existing situation, as well as an examination of opportunities and constraints (physical, market and economic), in order to develop a plan and strategy that will allow for Bogus Basin to remain a vibrant and sustainable mountain recreation area in all seasons.

In 2017, Bogus Basin will celebrate its landmark 75th anniversary. As Bogus looks to the future, it has engaged industry veterans SE Group to undertake a strategic planning exercise, to identify “what is possible and why?”, and articulate the realization of this vision.

A. THE PROCESS

The strategic business planning process began with Bogus Basin retaining SE Group to conduct the “Beyond 75” Feasibility Study. The study, which was completed in October 2015, included the following key elements:

Market Research – Identify potential activities, programs and events that could make financial sense for Bogus Basin based on the qualification and quantification of market opportunities for multi-season recreation

Operations Review – Analyze the existing winter operation to determine opportunities for maximizing Bogus Basin’s potential as a ski area.

Site Analysis – Analyze the site for its potential for different types of multi-season recreation as well as maximizing the existing core winter business.

Financial Analysis – Compare the cost to acquire, construct and operate the proposed activities, programs and events at Bogus Basin with expected revenues and operating expenses, to validate the financial viability of all potential components.

Public Involvement – Invite the community to express their views about future uses and activities at Bogus Basin – through public meetings and other comment opportunities about existing and future uses.

The Feasibility Study represented the first of two main phases in the comprehensive strategic business planning exercise, and provided an in-depth analysis of the current operations, market conditions and opportunities for future business at Bogus Basin. This first phase of work identified what is possible at Bogus Basin and why. The community was engaged in the process, providing valuable input and building consensus about future direction. Concurrently, the findings of this study allowed the Board to make informed decisions about the future direction of the organization and operation.

The Strategic Business Plan represents the second phase of this comprehensive strategic planning exercise, continuing the planning process where the Feasibility Study left off: further investigating the opportunities identified through the initial analysis, and developing a Master Development Plan (MDP) that will provide a “road map” for the phased implementation of improvements to the resort and its operation.





B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Strategic Business Plan is divided into five chapters:

- *Chapter I* is the introduction to the document.
- *Chapter II* describes the design criteria used for mountain planning specific to Bogus Basin.
- *Chapter III* describes existing resort facilities for both winter and summer, and evaluates the current balance of resort operations, facilities, and infrastructure. This includes lifts, terrain, guest services, snowmaking, and parking. This chapter also provides the baseline conditions which drive the upgrade plan.
- *Chapter IV* describes the MDP, the proposed upgrades and improvements to the experience at Bogus Basin.

Newly planned projects included in the MDP (Chapter IV) include the following:

Winter Activities

- Lift upgrades – Coach (public and private land), Morning Star (private land)
- Relocation of the existing beginner carpet conveyors, an additional beginner carpet conveyor and associated upgrades to beginner terrain (private land)
- New groomable glade runs in the Pine Creek Express and Superior Express areas (public land)
- Additional novice terrain in the Morning Star area (private land)
- Widening of the Lodge Cat Track to improve return circulation to the Pioneer base area from the Superior Express terrain (public and private land)
- New circulation route from the bottom of Bitterroot to the bottom of Superior Express (public land)
- Additional snowmaking coverage (public and private land)
- Additional snowmaking storage (private land)
- Remodeled and/or expanded operational, guest service, and food and beverage facilities at the Simplot and Pioneer base areas (private land)
- Improvements to vehicular drop-off areas (private land)

Alternative and Non-Winter Activities

- Additional mountain bike trails (public and private land)
- Mountain biking pump track and skills area (private land)

- Canopy tour (public and private land)
- Aerial adventure course (public and private land)
- Alpine coaster (private land)
- Adventure tower (private land)
- Summer tubing (private land)
- Fun zone activities (private land)
- Disc golf (private land)
- Outdoor eating and gathering areas (private land)
- Outdoor festival/event site (private land)

The majority of proposed summer activities are located within the private land area. The exception to this is the continued development of the mountain biking network, and later phase expansions of both the canopy tour (extending down to the base of the Superior Express) and aerial adventure course (extending uphill).

As a result of proposed projects, the Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC) for Bogus Basin will increase from 4,710 guests to 4,990 guests (an increase of 6%).

The upgrading and expansion of a ski¹ area is influenced by a variety of ski facility design criteria that

¹ In this document, the term "ski" or "skier" represents all snowsport participants, including, but not limited to, traditional skiers, snowboarders, disabled skiers, telemark skiers, and skiboarders.









discuss these factors.

A. TRAIL DESIGN

FALL - LINE

The Fall-Line Analysis evaluates the natural fall-lines of mountainous terrain, with the fall-line representing the path an object would take as it descends a slope under the influence of gravity. Fall-line paths indicate the natural flow of potential ski trail routes, from the top of mountain ridges to the valleys and base areas below. Consistency of fall-line provides for the best recreational skiing experience and results in the least amount of environmental disruption due to the minimal amount of terrain modification required for trail construction.

SLOPE ASPECT

Slope aspect plays an important role in snow quality and retention. In general, slopes with northerly aspects provide the best natural cover against solar snow degradation. It typically is beneficial to have a significant portion of terrain facing more northerly. However, a variety of exposures will present opportunities to provide a range of slope aspects that can respond to the changes in sun angle. The placement and location of snow features, such as half pipes and terrain parks, needs to consider the effects of late season sun on elements of the feature due to varying snow softening, melting and freezing depending on sun exposure.

SLOPE GRADIENTS AND TERRAIN BREAKDOWN

Terrain ability level designations are based on the maximum sustained gradient of each trail. Short sections of the trail can exceed the maximum slope without effecting the run designation. For example, novice skiers typically aren't intimidated by short pitches of slope over 25%, but a sustained pitch exceeding that grade would force the trail to be rated as Low Intermediate. The following gradients are used to determine the skier ability level of the mountain terrain:

Table II-1 Acceptable Terrain Gradients

Skier Ability	Slope Gradient
Beginner	8 to 12%
Novice	to 25%
Low Intermediate	to 35%
Intermediate	to 45%
Advanced Intermediate	to 55%
Expert	over 50%

Source: SE Group

The distribution of terrain by skier ability level and slope gradient is then compared with the market

demand for each ability level. The available ski terrain should be capable of accommodating the full range of ability levels consistent with market demand. The ideal breakdown of terrain for the North American skier market is shown below, illustrating that intermediate skiers comprise the bulk of market demand.

Table II-2 Skier Ability Breakdown

Skier Ability Market	Percent of Skier
Beginner	5%
Novice	15%
Low Intermediate	25%
Intermediate	35%
Advanced Intermediate	15%
Expert	5%

Source: SE Group

TRAIL DENSITY

The calculation of capacity for a ski area is based in part on the acceptable number of skiers that can be accommodated on each acre of ski terrain at any one given time. The widely accepted criteria for the range of trail densities for North America's ski areas are listed below in Table II.3.

Table II-3 Skier Density per Acre

Skier Ability Market	Trail Density
Beginner	25-35 skiers/acre
Novice	12-25 skiers/acre
Low Intermediate	8-20 skiers/acre
Intermediate	6-15 skiers/acre
Advanced Intermediate	4-10 skiers/acre
Expert	2-5 skiers/acre

Source: SE Group

These density figures account for the skiers that are actually populating the ski trails and do not account for other guests, who are either waiting in lift lines, riding the lifts, or using the milling areas or other support facilities. These criteria assume that on an average day approximately 33 percent of the total number of skiers in the area will be on the trails at any one time.

A current trend in trail density design criteria is to provide for less crowded skiing experiences. There is a market preference for more natural, unstructured, semi-backcountry types of terrain. Open bowls, glades, and other similar types of terrain are increasing in popularity as skiers seek more diverse



skiing experiences. Skier density per acre numbers are not necessarily applicable to these types of terrain, particularly as there often is not a defined edge to these areas, as there is on a traditional ski run. However, skiers are attracted to these areas for the uncrowded feel, and the experience and challenge that it affords. These areas should be provided if possible. Examples range from glading between existing runs to providing guided out-of-bounds tours.

TRAIL SYSTEM

A primary goal of trail system design is to provide a wide variety of ski terrain. Each trail must have generally consistent grades to provide an interesting and challenging experience for skiers with the ability level the trail is designed for. Optimum trail widths should vary depending upon topographic conditions and the caliber of the skier being served. The trail network must minimize cross-traffic and should provide the full range of ability levels consistent with market demand. The trails must be designed and constructed to minimize off fall-line conditions and to avoid bottlenecks and convergence zones that might produce skier congestion.

In terms of a resort's ability to retain guests at that resort, both for longer durations of visitation and for repeat business, one of the more important factors has proven to be variation in terrain. This means having developed runs of all ability levels, some groomed on a regular basis and some not, mogul runs, bowl skiing, tree skiing, back-country style skiing, and terrain parks and pipes.

A current trend in trail design is to increase the width of the developed trails. There are several reasons for this. First, with wider runs, the terrain density decreases and, as stated above, the market preference is increasingly for lower densities. The second reason is changes in ski types and technology. With the advent of snowboards, shaped skis, and telemark skis, skiers and boarders take wider, carved turns. These wider turns take up more space than a traditional slalom-style parallel turn, which increases the required space per skier. Further, these advancements in ski technology have enhanced overall skiing ability, which means increased demand for intermediate and advanced terrain. The resulting need for expanded terrain is compounded by the lower acceptable densities of the higher level terrain.

In summary, a broad range of skiing terrain must be provided in order to satisfy skiers from beginner through expert ability levels within the natural topographic characteristics of the site.

TERRAIN PARKS

Providing a progression in terrain parks, from beginner through expert, is a primary goal. Teaching parks should be provided. Cross traffic should be minimized with good visibility provided in merge zones. Park features should flow easily from one to another and avoid creating bottle necks and traffic jams. Novice parks and features should be separated from the more advanced parks, and should be geared toward a learning environment. A low pressure venue should be provided for beginners, to allow them to be comfortable as they practice tricks and get used to transitions and jumps. Signage should clearly and simply delineate the difficulty of the various parks and features. This will help ensure that users will be directed to the feature size most appropriate to their ability. Maintenance of the park is critical to ensure quality and the reputation of the park with the youth market. Quality and diversity of features over quantity should be a goal. As the locations of features, particularly pipes, become fixed, constructing them out of earth can greatly reduce the amount of snow coverage required.

B. LIFT DESIGN

Ski lifts should be placed to serve the available ski terrain in the most efficient manner. A myriad of factors should be considered including wind conditions, round-trip skiing and access needs, interconnectability between other lifts and trails, and the need for circulatory space at the lower and upper terminal sites. The vertical rise and length of ski lifts for a particular mountain are the primary measures of overall attractiveness and marketability of a ski area.

C. CAPACITY ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC) is defined as an optimal level of utilization for the ski area (the number of visitors that can be accommodated at any given time) that guarantees a pleasant recreational experience, without overburdening the resort infrastructure. It is typical for resorts to experience peak day visitations of up to 25% over their CCC. The accurate estimation of the CCC of a mountain is a complex issue and is the single most important planning criterion for the resort. Related skier service facilities can be planned, including base lodge seating, mountain restaurant requirements, sanitary facilities, parking, and other skier services with proper identification of the mountain's true capacity. The CCC figure is based on a combination of the uphill hourly capacity of the lift system, the downhill capacity of the trail system, and the total amount of time spent in the lift waiting line, on the lift itself, and in the downhill descent.

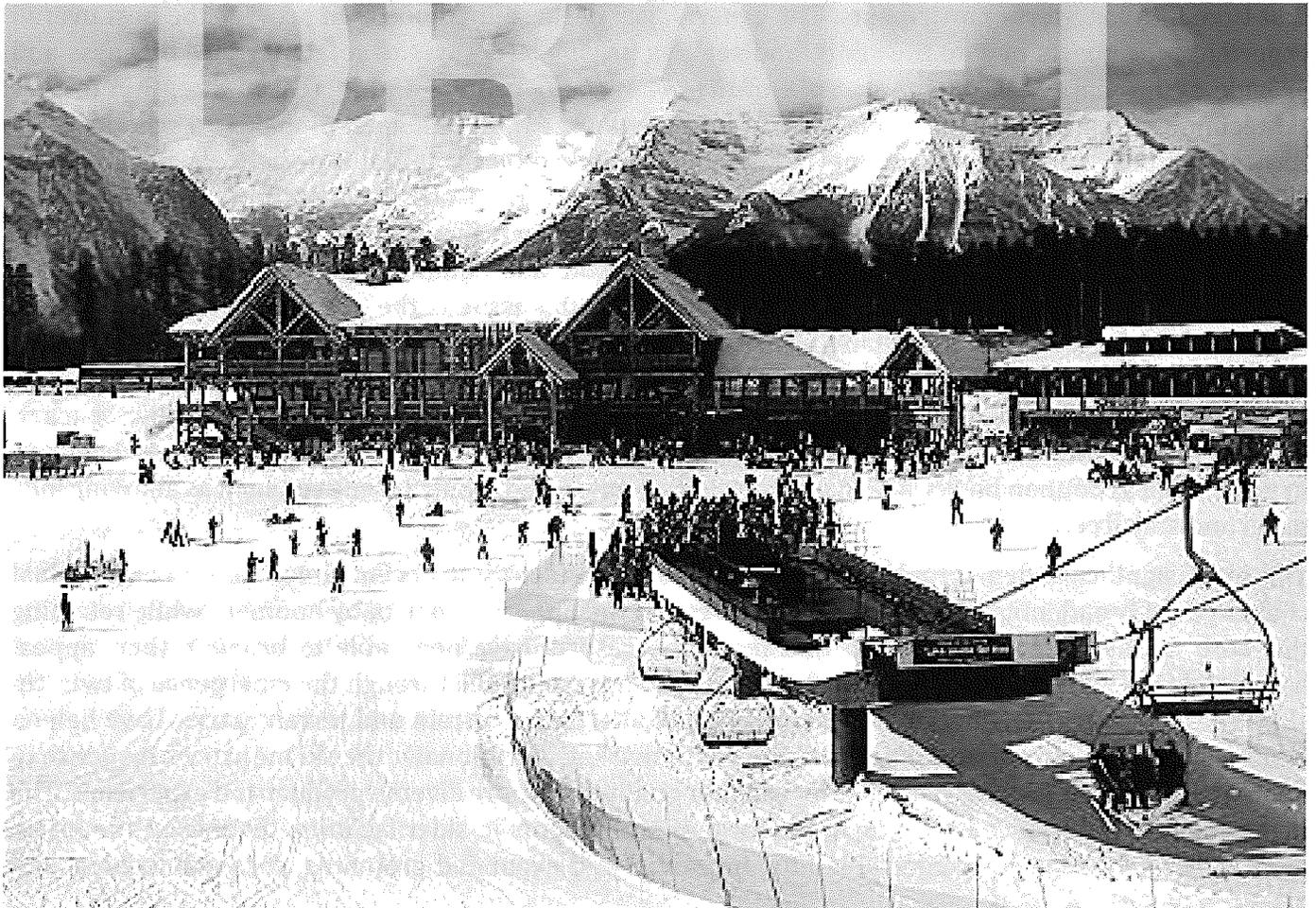


D. BASE AREA DESIGN

Particular consideration should be given to the relationship between the base area and the mountain facilities. Upon arrival at the ski area, skiers should be able to move directly from parking, through ticketing or rentals and other essential ski services, to the base of the lifts. Walking distance and vertical differential between the base area facilities and lifts should be minimized in an effort to move skiers directly onto the mountain. Vehicle, pedestrian, and skier circulation should be coordinated to create an organized and pleasant base area environment.

E. BALANCE OF FACILITIES

The mountain planning process emphasizes the importance of balancing recreational facility development. The size of the skier service functions are designed to match the CCC of the mountain. The future development of a ski area should be designed and coordinated to maintain a balance between accommodating skier needs, ski area capacity (lifts and trails), and the supporting equipment and facilities (e.g., grooming machines, day lodge services and facilities, utility infrastructure, access, and parking).



F. CURRENT INDUSTRY TRENDS

Several trends have emerged in the ski industry in response to a changing and maturing market. Winter visitation has been relatively flat, the primary reason for which is thought to be demographic trends that are not favorable to the sport (i.e. a decrease in available leisure time, increased alternative leisure activities, and a less active population). Additionally, the industry has always been heavily subject to the vagaries of the weather, which has gone through drought periods and extreme fluctuations in some regions of the country. Despite these factors, the U.S. ski industry had very strong seasons from 2000 through 2005, and achieved record visitation in the 2007 and 2010 seasons. This industry revitalization can be attributed to resorts responding to the changing market. Several challenges were known to exist, and the industry has proven successful and resilient in addressing them. Various methods are being employed to address these issues, with the general goal being to provide the best overall experience and value for guests new to the sport or new to the resort.

One area of focus that needed to be addressed was a relatively low number of new participants to the sport. The industry was not attracting first-timers, or retaining its core market. Resorts responded by developing a variety of methods to generally make the sport more accepting of new participants, to increase first-timer trial of the sport, and, as importantly, encourage conversion of people skiing for the first time into long-term participants. The general goal of these methods is to provide the best overall experience for guests new to the sport, and seeking pricing structures to retain its core business and provide additional repeat business. State-of-the-art learning centers and increased attention to new ski technology, particularly for beginner and rental equipment, have helped to make ski schools more accommodating; helping to attract new skiers and provide a better initial experience, which leads to more return skiers. Physical improvements, such as well designed, attractive drop-off areas, and more informative and flexible signage programs, have helped to improve the initial impression of resorts as well. Marketing incentives in the form of ticket, lesson, and equipment deals have also helped to attract both new guests and repeat business. Related to this issue is the perception that the sport is too expensive for local skiers and families. The primary response by the industry to this issue has been providing an affordable season pass, which has not only greatly increased the numbers of season passes sold throughout the industry, but has increased enthusiasm for the sport, brought many skiers back to the sport, and reinforced customer loyalty. In addition, many other marketing incentives have been put in place, such as coupon books, alternative pricing schemes, and family incentives such as allowing kids to ski and stay free.

The most significant demographic issues facing the ski industry in recent times have been the dual challenges of broadening the appeal of skiing beyond the upper-income baby boomers while retaining this core market. A primary reason that mountain resorts have been able to broaden their appeal happened first with the advent of snowboarding, and has continued through the emergence of twin-tip skis. These changes, in concert with the creation of alternative terrain and terrain parks, have helped to attract and accommodate the needs of the youth market. Additionally, the ski industry's response to demographic challenges has been to offer a higher quality and more diverse product and experience. The higher quality experience has come in the form of investments in skier facilities, diverse on-mountain food choices, high-speed comfortable lifts, improved and expanded grooming, seasonal lockers, and

improved customer service. Improvements and new technology in ski equipment have helped make skiing less difficult in general, and in particular has allowed the baby boomers to ski more easily. Taken as a whole, these adaptations have greatly contributed to the stabilization and increase in skier visitation throughout the industry.

One benefit of this broader appeal across generations is that an attractive aspect of skiing has always been that it is accessible and appealing to all members of families, each being able to participate together at their own individual level. This component of the ski experience has proven especially valuable to the aging population, who see skiing as a way to spend quality recreation time in the mountains while reconnecting with their families. The ski industry has been able to capitalize on these feelings by stressing this important aspect of the sport.

The significant challenge facing the ski industry then is to provide these improved services, facilities, lifts, a wider variety of terrain, new types of terrain, and all the other improvements discussed, while at the same time focusing on making the sport more affordable, more fun, and more approachable, particularly to beginners and other new guests. A key of this strategy is that resorts as a whole have looked to cost-efficient techniques to provide this higher quality experience while keeping overall costs down. Built space must be more efficient, in terms of building materials and building use. Outdoor seating and plaza areas have proven to be a cost-effective way to create desirable skier meeting and congregating space. Other techniques are being used to reduce energy and maintenance costs, such as new-generation drives in lifts and the use of biodiesel for buses and snow grooming machines. Improved shuttle services have helped make skiing more accessible while at the same time reducing pollution and parking needs. Automation of certain functions has helped keep labor costs down and increase efficiency; some examples of these are computerized ticketing, more efficient rental facilities with improved and new ski and snowboard equipment, automatically scanning Smart Card lift passes, automated snowmaking systems, and direct access to the marketplace through the internet.



G. MULTI-SEASON RECREATION ACTIVITIES

In light of the increasing challenges of operating a sustainable ski resort given the seasonal nature of the typical five-month operating season, there has recently been a great deal of interest within the industry in developing multi-season recreation facilities and activities for guests. Summer recreational activities tend to attract a more diverse range of new guests than does skiing. This comprehensive planning process assesses the best approach and programs for adding multi-season activities and facilities in order to have the greatest potential for success given the unique characteristics that define Bogus Basin and its markets, and then establishes a “road map” for their implementation.

A strategic approach must be taken to identify reasonable and realistic opportunities for multi-season recreational activities. This approach involves a case-by-case examination of several important criteria to determine the multi-season recreation elements that have the greatest potential for success. Criteria such as suitability of available land for recreation facilities and/or activities, operational compatibility with existing or proposed facilities, initial fiscal considerations, and visitation potential are all explored within this MDP. Undertaking such a comprehensive exercise leads to a multi-season recreation program comprised of recreation facilities and/or activities that are suitable for implementation and that will align with operational goals and performance expectations.

Providing diverse opportunities to a spectrum of visitors is central to Bogus Basin’s summer activity goals. Non-skiing and multi-season activities are, and will continue to be, important guest offerings at Bogus Basin because summer recreational activities tend to attract a more diverse range of new guests than do skiing and snowboarding (e.g., more balanced gender demographics, older median age, and more families), which is essential to the continued success of the resort.

As a four-season mountain recreation destination, Bogus Basin has the opportunity to both provide and promote interactive, educational, natural resource-based recreation activities for all ages and demographics. Increasingly, there is potential to reach a wide range of ages and demographics, including those not currently being reached, through multi-season recreation activities. Activities such as mountain biking and hiking can appeal to the more fit and skilled user, while activities such as canopy tours and zip lines can appeal to less adventurous guests and persons with disabilities. While private land is available for some of these activities, as a permittee on the Boise National Forest, Bogus Basin desires to facilitate exciting, challenging and appropriate use of National Forest System (NFS) lands, and in the process, to introduce new user groups to the range of recreational opportunities that exist within their National Forests.²

Currently, Bogus Basin provides a relatively narrow range of previously-authorized summer activities concentrated around the Simplot Lodge and Pioneer Lodge base areas. These activities include scenic lift rides, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, disc golf, special events and various youth summer camp-related activities. These activities and associated infrastructure currently provide limited opportunities for summer guests and therefore provide only a limited introduction to opportunities on National Forest lands.

Bogus Basin has a tremendous opportunity to introduce guests, who often live in more urban and suburban environments, to the National Forest and a natural alpine environment in a fun and comfortable

² Refer to Section II.5 for more information on the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act (SAROE) of 2011.



setting. Opportunities for environmental education, stewardship and overall public lands awareness are present across the Bogus Basin’s Special Use Permit (SUP) area. Developed activities in an appropriate setting will promote these opportunities, thereby achieving the goal of encouraging guests to further explore their public lands while feeling comfortable doing so. The Forest Service has acknowledged a demonstrated need to encourage the public, particularly youth, to explore the lands within the National Forests. As an identifiable and accessible portal to NFS lands, Bogus Basin has a unique opportunity to meet this need through the provision of a range of recreational opportunities experiences suitable to the diverse public groups that live in and visit the area.

The activities described in this MDP (Chapter IV) are designed to utilize existing ski area infrastructure (e.g., chairlifts and guest services facilities) to the extent possible in order to enhance existing snow sports activities through integration with multi-season activities. In doing so, the projects included in this MDP will improve utilization of ski area infrastructure and ensure the long-term, year-round viability of Bogus Basin and the local economy, particularly during the summer months. Snow sports are, and will continue to be, the primary use of NFS within the Bogus Basin SUP area, and are the primary economic driver for the greater Bogus Basin area.

SUMMER “ACTIVITY ZONES”

At a site-specific level, this MDP takes the existing setting, combined with the anticipated use of the area, to establish finer-grain prescriptions. The summer activity zones identified in Chapter IV (MDP) of this Strategic Business Plan are based on the existing setting and level of development.

Through the planning process, five distinct zones have been identified within the Bogus Basin SUP area of the Boise National Forest (BNF), as noted in Figure 9. These zones consider several characteristics similar to the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) (discussion presented in Section H.3 of this chapter), including:

- *Access* – the number and function of roads within the area
- *Remoteness* – how far removed an individual feels from human activity
- *Naturalness* – the extent and intensity of development and disturbance within the area
- *Infrastructure* – the amount of and proximity to the built environment

Each of these characteristics is to be considered within the context of Bogus Basin as a developed ski area. Existing summer recreation and maintenance occurs throughout developed portions of the ski area; therefore, no area within the developed ski area is off limits to administrative access and maintenance.

The Bogus Basin SUP area is characterized by diverse settings, from developed and modified areas to remote and more primitive areas. The settings that exist within the SUP mirror what a guest could see and experience in different locations across the BNF, ranging from high alpine environments, to riparian and wetland ecosystems, to forested settings in remote locations.

H. APPLICABLE FOREST SERVICE POLICY & DIRECTION

The Forest Service nationally supports the recreational opportunities that private ski areas provide. The Forest Service and National Ski Areas Association work in partnership to achieve common goals of managing and promoting active participation in alpine recreation and sports by all people.

Bogus Basin's SUP was issued on November 12, 1996 under the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986, 16 U.S.C. § 497b. The Act authorizes the Forest Service to issue term ski area permits "...for the use and occupancy of suitable lands within the National Forest System for Nordic and alpine skiing operations and purposes."³ The Act states that a permit "shall encompass such acreage as the Secretary [of Agriculture] determines sufficient and appropriate to accommodate the permittee's needs for ski operations and appropriate ancillary facilities."⁴

The basis for determining the types of activities and facilities that are appropriate at winter sports resorts that are permitted to operate on NFS lands is contained in federal laws and Forest Service policy directives, and the 2010 Boise National Forest Amended Forest Plan (Forest Plan). They also provide the Forest Service with authority and direction pertaining to ski area management on NFS lands.

Bogus Basin and the Forest Service are connected through a committed long-term partnership to provide quality recreational opportunities on NFS lands. By satisfying its current and future visitors, Bogus Basin will remain a healthy and competitive ski resort within its market niche. This, in turn, would help fulfill Forest Service policy, objectives, and direction for ski area management on the BNF and the vitality of the local economy.

LAWS AND POLICY DIRECTIVES

This MDP provides for high quality recreation on NFS lands and contributes to the economic and operational viability of Bogus Basin and the communities that depend on the resort. This would help the Forest Service achieve the following legal and policy objectives:

- The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 mandates that the Forest Service manage National Forest System lands for "outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes." 16 U.S.C. § 528 (emphasis added).
- The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires the Forest Service to develop Forest Plans that provide for multiple uses of forests, including "coordination of outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife and fish, and wilderness." 16 U.S.C. § 1604(e)(1) (emphasis added).
- The National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 specifically endorses developed winter recreation on National Forest System lands and authorizes the Forest Service to issue special use permits like that issued at Bogus Basin that encompasses "such acreage" as the Forest Service "determines sufficient and appropriate to accommodate the permittee's needs for ski operations and appropriate ancillary facilities." 16 U.S.C. § 497b(b)(3).

3 16 U.S.C. § 497b(b)

4 16 U.S.C. § 497b(b)(3)



- The Service-Wide Memorandum of Understanding Between National Ski Areas Association and United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, FS Agreement No. 07-SU-11132424-246, recognizes “that ski areas can help meet increased demand for recreational opportunities in a managed setting.” The Forest Service stated its commitment to “evaluate four-season recreation at ski areas to improve economic stability and enhance outdoor recreation opportunities during policy formation, master development planning, and project plans.”
- The 2011 Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act (SAROE A) amended the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986.⁵The 2011 SAROE A enables snow sports (other than Nordic and Alpine skiing) to be permitted on NFS lands subject to ski area permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition, it clarifies the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to permit appropriate additional seasonal or year-round recreational activities and facilities on NFS lands subject to ski area permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. More information on SAROE A is provided in Section II.5.

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2010 BNF Land and Resource Management Plan

The BNF Forest Plan was revised in 2003 and updated in 2010. The Forest Plan provides current direction for activities across the BNF by setting forth management goals, objectives, and standards and guidelines that are general requirements for the administration of NFS lands.

The general objectives of the Forest Plan are to provide for multiple use and sustained yield of products, services, and goods in a way that maximizes long-term net public benefits in an environmentally sound manner. Bogus Basin’s MDP is consistent with these management objectives.

The Forest Plan classifies NFS lands into management areas and provides the basic framework for the management of these lands and resources. The Forest Plan designates the Bogus Basin SUP area as Management Area 4 (MA-4), with the Management Prescription Category of 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes. MA-4 directs:

“Recreation Resources – Paved access, proximity to Boise and Treasure Valley, and year round recreational attractions combine to make this management area the most heavily used recreation area on the Forest. Downhill skiing, cross-county skiing, hiking, driving for pleasure, mountain biking, motorcycling, snowmobiling and ATV riding are all popular uses...There is a recreational special use authorization for Bogus Basin Mountain Resort.”

“Objective – 0428: Coordinate with the Bogus Basin Mountain Resort on implementing their MDP.”

“Objective – 0435: Expand dispersed recreation opportunities by developing additional summer and winter trails along the heavily used Boise Front.”

⁵ Public Law 112-46-Nov. 7, 2011 125 Stat. 539

“Standard – 0440: Continue to authorize a range of appropriate activities at Bogus Basin Mountain Resort as allowed by recreation special use permit.”⁶

Historically, downhill skiing has been a recreation opportunity provided to the general public on NFS lands through the administration of SUPs. Expansion of existing ski areas is appropriate and consistent with the concepts of multiple-use management and recreational objectives of the BNF.

Recreational uses at Bogus Basin play an important role in the sustainability of the economy in the greater Treasure Valley. It is the lands of the BNF that provide the natural resources necessary to meet these demands and needs, and these lands support a sustainable recreation and tourism based economy. The enhancement of summer uses and facilities will create a vibrant year-round resort that can provide economic stability for residents and business owners. This would help promote economically sustainable uses of NFS lands and support the economic viability of Bogus Basin and surrounding communities.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM

At a macro level, the Bogus Basin’s SUP area is designated within the BNF Forest Plan as an MA-4 and having an ROS setting “Rural” and states,

“Typically, these areas are characterized by recreation sites that can be utilized by large numbers of people at one time. High quality and quantity recreation use characterize these areas. While natural conditions usually do not dominate the activity center, scenic values are often a critical element of the landscape seen as middleground and background from such areas. Surrounding scenic values are often a valued resource in the adjacent Forest landscape. The recreation opportunities offered are usually managed regulated, and numerous but also in harmony with nature.”⁷

This setting is described in the Forest Service’s 1986 ROS Book as:

“Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motored use and parking are available.”

The assigned desired ROS condition class is the maximum level of use, impact, development, and management that an area should experience over the life of the Forest Plan. The ROS is not prescriptive; it serves as a tool for land managers to identify and mitigate change. Recreational carrying capacity is a consequence of adopting specific ROS classes for which a landscape will be managed.

6 2010 Forest Plan at III-146, III-150, III-151

7 USDA Forest Service. Land and Resource Management Plan – Boise National Forest. 2003-2010 Integration. F-4.



VISUAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IMAGE GUIDE

Visual Management System (VQO'S)

The goal of landscape management on all NFS lands is to manage for the highest possible visual quality, commensurate with other appropriate public uses, costs, and benefits. The Forest Service began operating under the guidance of the Visual Management System (VMS) for inventorying, evaluating, and managing scenic resources on NFS lands in the mid-1970s. The VMS is defined in National Forest Landscape Management, Volume 2.⁸ The VMS provides a system for measuring the inherent scenic quality of any forest area as well as a measurement of the degree of concern for that quality. It also establishes objectives for alteration of the visual resource.

In 1995, the Scenery Management System (SMS) was introduced to inventory and analyze aesthetic values on NFS lands—replacing the VMS as new forest plans are adopted across the National Forest System. However, the SMS has not been adopted by all national forests, and, until such time that it is, the VMS will continue to be used for inventorying, evaluating, and managing scenic resources on the BNF.

Per the 2010 Forest Plan:

“The Forest provides a range of diverse landscapes. The scenic environment within the Forest ranges from landscapes displaying little or no evidence of management activities, to landscapes that have dominant visible evidence of management activities. Scenic quality is maintained or enhanced in areas of high scenic value and other highly used recreation areas.”

Per the VMS, NFS lands are assigned Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) that define the degree of acceptable change to the visual resource from human created management activities. VQOs are based on the physical characteristics of the land and the sensitivity of the landscape setting as viewed by humans. They define how the landscape will be managed, the level of acceptable modification permitted in the area, and under what circumstances modification may be allowed. VQOs range from *Preservation* (untouched environment) to *Maximum Modification* (major disturbance).

General standards and guidelines for visual resources include: “All projects shall be designed to meet the adopted Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) as identified in Management Area direction and represented on the Forest VQO map.” Visual resource management in MA-4 is to “Meet the visual quality objectives as represented on the Forest VQO Map, and where indicated in the table below as viewed from the following areas/corridors:...”

The “Retention” VQO, established for Bogus Basin’s SUP area, is defined as:

“This visual quality objective provides for management activities which are not visually evident. Under Retention activities may only repeat for, line, color, and texture which are frequently found in the characteristic landscape. Changes in their qualities of size amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc. should not be evident.”

8 USDA Forest Service, 1974

To harmonize with these characteristics, planned activities within this MDP have been designed to correspond with the characteristics of these VQOs. Throughout implementation of the projects discussed in this MDP, Bogus Basin will work with the Forest Service to exceed these objectives as practicable.

Built Environment Image Guide

The Built Environment Image Guide (BEIG) has been designed to ensure thoughtful design and management of the built environment, which includes: administrative and recreation structures, landscape structures, site furnishing, structures on roads and trails, and signs installed or operated by the Forest Service, its cooperators, and its permittees. It focuses on the image, appearance, and structural character of facilities. Three core contexts are stressed throughout the BEIG: (1) environmental; (2) cultural; and (3) economic.

The BEIG provides general *guidance* regarding the image, aesthetics, and overall quality of recreational and administrative structures on NFS lands, but it does not contain enforceable “standards” pertaining to aesthetic quality as would be found in a typical Forest Plan. As indicated on pages 250–252 of the BEIG, specific direction for the design of administrative and recreational facilities is found in the Forest Service Manual (FSM) and Forest Service Handbooks (FSH).

The environmental, cultural, and economic contexts with which the BEIG is based are important considerations in development of structural facilities (not including lift terminals) within the Bogus Basin SUP area. Furthermore, there are some elements of the BEIG within the “Rocky Mountain Province” section (pages 159–178) that should be taken into account when designing and constructing facilities on NFS lands.

2011 SKI AREA RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

The 2011 Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act (SAROE) amended the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986.⁹ The 2011 SAROE enables snow sports (other than Nordic and Alpine skiing) to be permitted on NFS lands subject to ski area permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. In addition, it clarifies the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to permit appropriate additional seasonal or year-round recreational activities and facilities on NFS lands subject to ski area permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Activities and facilities that may, in appropriate circumstances, be authorized under the Act include, but are not limited to, both zip lines and ropes courses, mountain bike trails, and Frisbee golf.¹⁰

In April 2014, the Forest Service provided a Final Directive for Additional Seasonal or Year-Round Recreation Activities at Ski Areas that includes guidance for implementing the 2011 SAROE.¹¹ FSM 2343.14 states that the Forest Service will apply the following screening criteria during review of site specific proposals prior to the initiation of a NEPA review process. During this master planning stage, projects are conceptual and do not, nor should they, include the level of design to complete all of the screening criteria. This site-specific detail would be provided during the project proposal stage to initiate the NEPA process. The screening criteria included in FSM 2343.14 guide the development of

9 Public Law 112-46-Nov. 7, 2011 125 Stat. 539
10 Ibid. Section 3
11 FSM 2343.14, April 16, 2014



projects on NFS lands and the activities and associated facilities must:

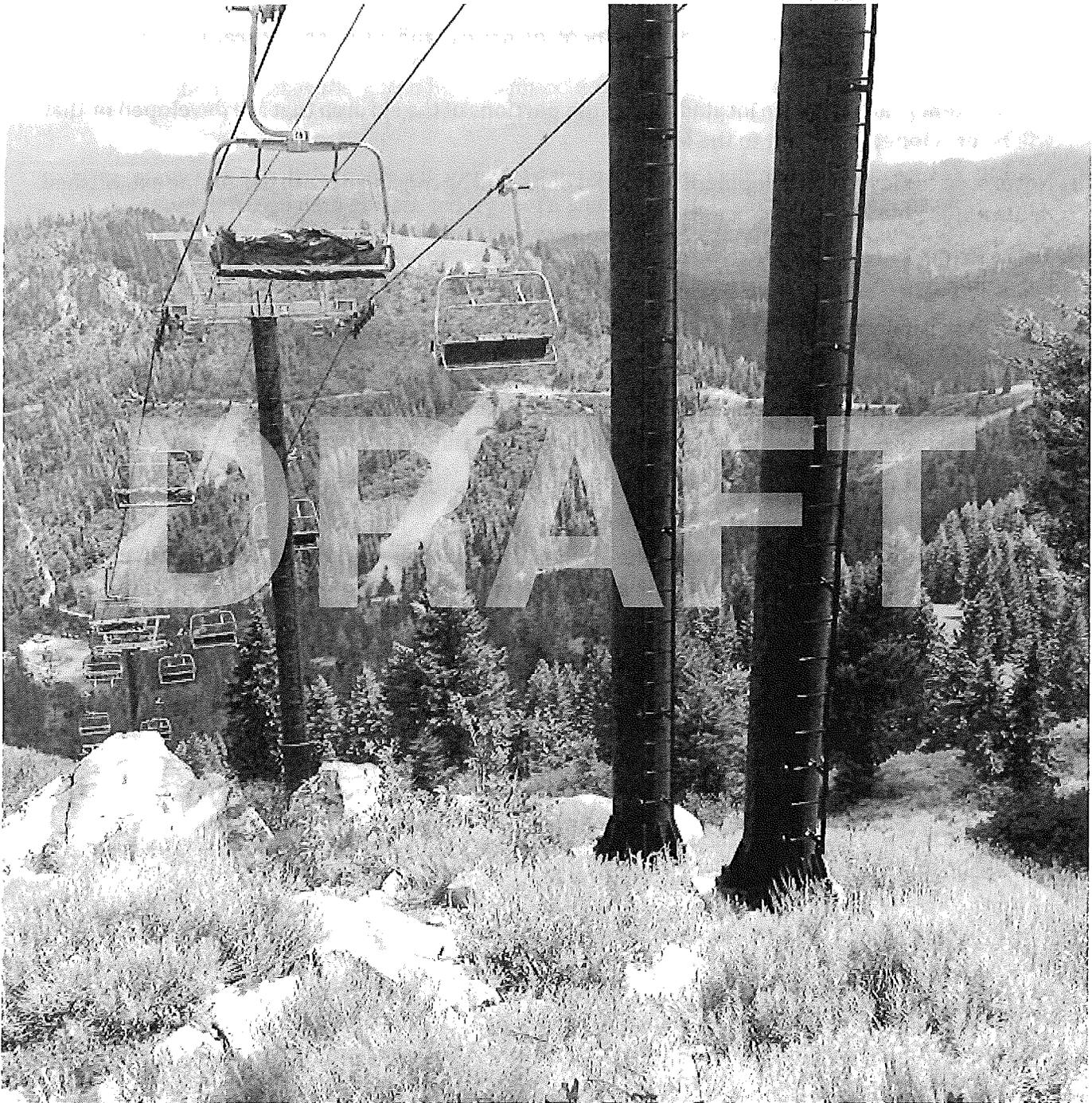
1. Not change the primary purpose of the ski area to other than snow sports;
2. Encourage outdoor recreation and enjoyment of nature and provide natural resource-based recreation opportunities;
3. To the extent practicable, be located within the portions of the ski area that are developed or that will be developed pursuant to the MDP;
4. Not exceed the level of development for snow sports and be consistent with the zoning established in the applicable MDP;
5. To the extent practicable, harmonize with the natural environment of the site where they would be located by:
 - Being visually consistent with or subordinate to the ski area's existing facilities, vegetation and landscape, and
 - Not requiring significant modifications to topography to facilitate construction or operations
6. Not compromise snow sports operations or functions; and
7. Increase utilization of snow sports facilities and not require extensive new support facilities, such as parking lots, restaurants, and lifts.

Again, the above screening criteria should be applied for the proposed activities in this MDP during the NEPA process. At this point, more detailed design plans would be available compared to the concepts generated during the master planning process.

FSM 2343.14(8) also provides guidance for elements to be included in the master planning process. The process should:

1. Establish zones to guide placement and design of additional seasonal or year-round recreation facilities, basing the zones on the existing natural setting and level of development to support snow sports;
2. Depict the general location of the facilities; and
3. Establish an estimated timeframe for their construction.

III | EXISTING CONDITIONS



A. SITE CONDITIONS

This section provides a brief overview of some of the unique characteristics of the SUP area that were taken into consideration during the master planning process.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography at Bogus Basin can be generally described as two separate peaks connected by a ridge with a large bowl area between them, surrounded by smaller bowls and ridges. The southern, shorter peak is referred to as Deer Point, and the taller, northern peak is Shafer Butte. The large bowl that is defined by these two peaks and the ridge that connects them is the front side of Bogus Basin and the Simplot base area and lodge lies at the base of this bowl. The rest of the ski terrain lies on the north and east facing slopes of Shafer Butte. The mid-mountain second base area (Pioneer) lies on a shoulder of Shafer Butte, with gentle slopes down to the main base area. This is a good topographic scenario for a ski area, as it provides a variety of aspects as well as efficient access and circulation around the terrain. Slopes range from cliff zones to almost flat in the base area. This type of topography allows for a range of ski opportunities.

The highest elevations are Shafer Butte at 7,590 feet amsl and Deer Point at 7,070 amsl. The lowest elevations are located around the base of the Pine Creek lift, at 5,790 feet amsl. Thus, total vertical drop at Bogus Basin is approximately 1,800 feet.

SLOPE GRADIENTS

As discussed in the Design Criteria section, terrain ability level designations are based on slope gradients and terrain features associated with the varying terrain unique to each mountain. Regardless of the slope gradient for a particular trail, if it feeds into a trail that is rated higher in difficulty, its ability level must be rated accordingly (e.g., Cabin Traverse). Conversely, if a trail is fed only by trails of a higher ability level than the maximum slope of the trail would dictate, it also must be rated accordingly (e.g., Comeback).

Slope gradients at Bogus Basin are depicted in Figure 1.

- **0 to 8% (0 to 5 degrees):** too flat for skiing and riding, but ideal for base area accommodations and other support facility development
- **8 to 25% (5 to 15 degrees):** ideal for beginners and novices, and typically can support some types of development
- **25 to 45% (15 to 25 degrees):** ideal for intermediates, and typically too steep for development
- **45 to 70% (25 to 35 degrees):** ideal for advanced and expert skiers/riders, and pose intermittent avalanche hazards
- **> 70% (>35 degrees):** too steep for all but the highest level of skiing/riding. These areas are typically allocated as expert-only and are closely managed by the resort operator for avalanche control.

As displayed in Figure 1, slope gradients covering all ability levels are present. As described in the topography section above, the terrain at Bogus Basin is largely characterized by two peaks, with connecting ridges and bowls. As is typical, the bottoms of the bowls tend to be quite flat and the terrain dropping off the peaks and ridges tends to be quite steep, however, the gradients of the slopes at Bogus Basin tend to be fairly consistent. While it is common for slopes to be steep at the top, more intermediate in the middle, and flatter at the bottom, this profile is minimized at Bogus Basin, where consistent slopes are found throughout the resort. This is an ideal, and enviable, trait of the topography at Bogus Basin. Consistent novice to intermediate level slopes are found off Deer Point and from Pioneer down to Simplot base area, and consistent intermediate to advanced level grades are found in the Pine Creek and Superior lift areas.

SOLAR ASPECT

Slope aspect plays an important role in snow quality and retention. The variety of exposures at Bogus Basin present opportunities to provide a range of slope aspects that allow guests to respond to changes in sun angle, temperature, wind direction, and shadows. Typical constraints in relation to the various angles of exposure are discussed below:

- **North-facing:** ideal for snow retention, minimal wind scour, minimal sun exposure
- **Northeast-facing:** ideal for snow retention, minimal wind scour, minimal sun exposure
- **East-facing:** good for snow retention, some wind scour, morning sun exposure
- **Southeast-facing:** fair for snow retention, moderate wind scour, morning and early afternoon sun exposure
- **South-facing:** at lower elevations, poor for snow retention, moderate wind scour, full sun exposure
- **Southwest-facing:** poor for snow retention, high wind scour, full sun exposure
- **West-facing:** good for snow retention, high wind scour, late morning and afternoon sun exposure
- **Northwest-facing:** good for snow retention, moderate wind scour, some afternoon sun

Due to the large bowls that contain the ski area, Bogus Basin has predominant exposures in all directions. This full range of exposures is ideal, allowing for good snow retention while providing a variety of sun exposures and snow conditions. East facing slopes, primarily in Pine Creek, provide decent snow retention and also have good sun exposure, particularly in the mornings. North-facing slopes provide better snow retention, and are found off Deer Point, Bitterroot, and Superior lifts. These areas have the most consistently good snow conditions. The west-facing slopes off the ridge to the south of Shafer Butte, accessed from both the Superior and Pine Creek lifts, are protected from the sun in the mornings but get sun exposure in the afternoons. These areas are also prone to wind exposure. The low-angle south-facing slopes off Morning Star receive a lot of sun exposure, and are thus popular on cold, sunny days. The steep south-facing slopes off Shafer Butte receive so much sun that they are often bare, particularly in low-snow seasons.



SOILS AND GEOLOGY

An analysis of the existing soils has not been conducted as part of this planning exercise. Generally Bogus Basin is part of the Idaho Batholith, a granite and granodioritic region of Cretaceous origin made primarily of metamorphic rock. Development of ski terrain, access roads, and utility systems typically allows additional characterization of the soils and their potential for erosion and revegetation, beyond what was originally there. Bogus Basin maintains an on-going erosion control program and is in the process of correcting erosion damage caused by the construction of mountain work roads.

HYDROLOGY

Bogus Basin averages around 200-250 inches of annual snowfall; the hydrology of the area is largely influenced by snowmelt runoff. Snowmelt occurs rapidly and drains to Bogus Creek to the west and north (separate tributaries), and Pine Creek to the west. Some percolation of snowmelt into soil layers occurs. Wetland and riparian areas can be found along drainages, springs, and in valley areas. Bogus Creek is a tributary to Shafer Creek, which drains into the Payette River at Horseshoe Bend. Pine Creek is a tributary of Grimes Creek, which merges with Mores Creek and drains into Lucky Peak Reservoir, along the Boise River.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

The variety of wildlife in the vicinity of Bogus Basin is typical of the species found at this elevation in the BNF. Site-specific NEPA analysis of Forest Service sensitive, management indicator, and federally-listed threatened and endangered species will need to be conducted based on up-to-date information provided by the BNF, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and State of Idaho.

VEGETATION AND WETLANDS

Vegetation at Bogus Basin is typical of the BNF at these elevations and is dominated by Douglas fir, ponderosa and lodgepole pines, and western larch, with interspersed aspen. However, site-specific surveys and environmental analysis will be necessary for any subsequent NEPA process.

There is a well-known issue of Dwarf Mistletoe infecting the Douglas Fir population. According to a 2007 report by the Forest Health Protection department of the USFS, almost 80 percent of all Douglas-fir stands within the Bogus Basin area were reported to have dwarf mistletoe infection and the majority of those stands were infected at the highest rating class. The USFS has an on-going initiative, called the Bogus Basin Forest Health Project, to address forest health and public safety through thinning the tree stands by removing hazard and infected trees. Following the treatment, the tree stands will then be replanted with other tree species.

Wetlands are present in drainages in the base area and throughout the project area. Again, site-specific wetland surveys and delineations will be necessary to support any future NEPA process.

B. WINTER ACTIVITIES

This section contains an examination and analysis of existing ski facilities at Bogus Basin. This inventory includes ski lifts, ski trails, base area structures, skier services, and parking. The analysis of the inventory data involves the application of ski industry standards to Bogus Basin's existing conditions. This process allows for the comparison of Bogus Basin's existing ski facilities to those facilities commonly found at other North American ski resorts of similar size and composition, to determine opportunities for improving the winter operation. The overall balance of the existing ski area is also evaluated. This examination of capacities helps to identify the ski resort's strengths and weaknesses.

The existing conditions of winter activities are illustrated in Figure 2.

LIFT NETWORK

Bogus Basin's lift network currently consists of three high-speed, detachable quad chairlifts; one fixed-grip triple chairlift; three fixed-grip double chairlifts, and two conveyor lifts. Specifications for the existing lifts are set forth in the following table.

Table III-1. Ski Lift Specifications – Existing Conditions

Lift Name and Type	Top Elevation (ft.)	Bottom Elevation (ft.)	Vertical Rise (ft.)	Slope Length (ft.)	Avg. Grade (%)	Hourly Capacity (persons/hr.)	Rope Speed (fpm)	Carrier Spacing (ft.)	Lift Maker/ Year Installed
Pine Creek Express/DC4	7,552	5,791	1,761	5,289	36	2,400	1,000	100	1999
Superior Express/DC4	7,458	6,024	1,433	4,245	36	1,800	1,000	133	2011
Morning Star Chair/C3	6,814	6,200	614	3,034	21	900	400	80	1999
Bitterroot Chair/C2	6,750	6,225	525	2,314	23	1,000	450	54	1975
Showcase Chair/C2	7,002	6,345	657	3,463	19	1,100	500	55	1975
Deer Point Express/DC4	7,050	6,192	858	3,779	23	2,200	1,000	109	1996
Coach/C2	6,326	6,175	151	815	19	500	300	72	1981/96
Easy Rider/Carpet	6,215	6,191	25	187	13	600	120	12	2002
Fundsy Carpet	6,218	6,190	28	398	7	600	120	12	2004
Pine Creek Express/DC4	7,552	5,791	1,761	5,289	36	2,400	1,000	100	1999
Superior Express/DC4	7,458	6,024	1,433	4,245	36	1,800	1,000	133	2011

Source: SE Group



Bogus Basin’s existing lifts service the terrain efficiently. The lifts have been well maintained and are generally in good working order.

The three detachable chairlifts serve the majority of the terrain, and do so efficiently.

- The Showcase chairlift provides redundant access to the Deer Point chairlift, and is operated only on days when there are enough guests to warrant opening it, or in the case of a breakdown.
- The Bitterroot chairlift provides access to a small amount of terrain, which is mostly used for races and race training. As such, this lift is not operated every day.
- The Morning Star chairlift provides access to novice and low intermediate level terrain, as well as providing access between the lower Simplot Lodge and base area and the mid-mountain Pioneer Lodge. The lift currently operates at 900 people per hour (pph), which is too low of an hourly capacity to serve these dual functions. Additionally, the lower terminal of the lift is located in a position that restricts skier circulation and flow, as well as being located too far away from the Simplot lodge.
- The Coach chairlift provides access to novice teaching terrain and is used extensively by the ski school as the next step up from the surface conveyors. As such, there is high demand for this lift, and the very low existing hourly capacity of the lift is insufficient to supply the demand.
- The two surface conveyor lifts are functional, but are located on the same ski run as is accessed by the Coach chairlift. This creates too high skier densities on that run, as discussed below.

TERRAIN NETWORK

Existing Terrain

The existing developed trail network at Bogus Basin accounts for a total of 384 acres of developed ski runs. In addition to the developed trail network, another 2,216 acres of natural openings and tree skiing areas, between and around the developed runs, are open and skied from the existing lift network when snow conditions are favorable. These total the 2,600 acres that the resort has available for skiing.

The developed ski trail network accommodates the range of skier ability levels, from beginner to expert. Table III-2 outlines the terrain that constitutes Bogus Basin’s formal ski trail network.

Table III-2. Terrain Specifications – Existing Conditions

Trail Name	Top Elevation (ft.)	Bottom Elevation (ft.)	Vertical Drop (ft.)	Slope Length (ft.)	Avg. Width (ft.)	Area (acres)	Avg. Grade (%)	Max. Grade (%)	Skier/Rider Ability Level
Easy Way Down	6,235	5,801	434	3,500	27	2.2	13%	41%	Intermediate
Upper Nugget	7,130	6,238	892	5,569	104	13.3	16%	37%	Intermediate
Second Chance	6,219	5,801	417	1,067	116	2.8	43%	50%	Advanced
Lower Nugget	6,316	5,799	517	1,663	110	4.2	33%	53%	Advanced
Mary's Ridge	6,636	5,870	766	2,429	87	4.9	33%	50%	Advanced
Wildcat	7,251	5,789	1,462	4,757	112	12.3	33%	53%	Advanced
Lightning	6,937	6,041	896	2,650	66	4.0	36%	59%	Expert
Lucky Friday	7,550	5,922	1,628	4,438	146	14.9	40%	59%	Expert
Paradise	6,903	5,775	1,128	5,759	135	17.8	20%	39%	Intermediate
Goodenough	6,383	6,013	370	2,312	108	5.7	16%	39%	Intermediate
Mid-Paradise Cut-off	7,027	6,913	115	1,500	41	1.4	8%	16%	Intermediate
Majestic	7,452	7,043	409	1,907	143	6.3	22%	41%	Intermediate
Bonanza	7,444	6,314	1,129	3,898	154	13.8	31%	54%	Advanced
Paradise Cat Track	6,823	6,446	377	4,712	28	3.0	8%	27%	Low Intermediate
Lodge Cat Track	7,073	6,852	220	4,051	56	5.2	5%	19%	Intermediate
Upper Night Hawk	7,284	7,108	176	491	136	1.5	38%	46%	Advanced
Lower Night Hawk	7,100	6,372	728	1,875	135	5.8	42%	50%	Advanced
Comeback	6,706	6,025	681	3,317	77	5.9	21%	45%	Advanced
Upper Triumph	7,409	7,110	298	761	179	3.1	43%	50%	Advanced
Lower Triumph	7,104	6,307	796	2,150	207	10.2	40%	55%	Advanced
Upper Matchless	7,369	7,081	288	645	135	2.0	50%	58%	Expert
Lower Matchless	7,052	6,636	417	965	160	3.6	48%	52%	Advanced
Sunbeam	7,009	6,162	846	2,309	118	6.3	39%	49%	Advanced
Superior	6,717	6,027	690	1,716	184	7.2	44%	51%	Advanced
Upper Tempest	7,294	6,988	306	756	141	2.5	44%	54%	Advanced
Lower Tempest	6,973	6,742	231	690	101	1.6	36%	52%	Advanced
Upper War Eagle	7,127	6,962	165	424	113	1.1	42%	45%	Advanced
Lower War Eagle	6,948	6,032	915	2,633	123	7.4	37%	49%	Advanced
War Eagle Cat Track	6,824	6,630	193	2,443	20	1.1	8%	21%	Intermediate



Table III-2. Terrain Specifications – Existing Conditions

Trail Name	Top Elevation (ft.)	Bottom Elevation (ft.)	Vertical Drop (ft.)	Slope Length (ft.)	Avg. Width (ft.)	Area (acres)	Avg. Grade (%)	Max. Grade (%)	Skier/Rider Ability Level
Smuggler	6,750	6,034	716	4,842	76	8.4	15%	29%	Low Intermediate
Snoozer	6,441	6,226	215	1,689	61	2.4	13%	34%	Low Intermediate
Sleepy Hollow	6,722	6,466	256	1,500	178	6.1	17%	34%	Low Intermediate
Lazy Mary	6,700	6,273	427	1,790	120	4.9	25%	38%	Intermediate
Bear Paw	6,449	6,317	132	371	102	0.9	38%	42%	Intermediate
Nitro	6,672	6,484	187	548	108	1.4	37%	50%	Advanced
Bitterroot Basin	6,632	6,245	387	1,494	315	10.8	27%	48%	Advanced
Buttercup	6,750	6,248	503	4,925	27	3.1	10%	25%	Novice
Nugget Cat Track	6,886	6,440	447	5,424	22	2.7	8%	29%	Low Intermediate
Cabin Traverse	7,564	6,773	791	7,867	31	5.5	10%	27%	Low Intermediate
Shindig	7,086	6,556	530	2,073	113	5.4	27%	45%	Intermediate
Tiger	7,175	6,350	826	2,832	99	6.5	31%	66%	Expert
Liberty	7,252	6,573	679	1,727	394	15.6	43%	59%	Expert
Last Chance	7,454	6,491	962	2,711	80	5.0	38%	56%	Expert
Sunshine	6,553	6,325	228	987	175	4.0	24%	32%	Low Intermediate
Inspiration	7,475	6,760	715	2,102	89	4.3	37%	62%	Expert
High Traverse	7,449	7,321	128	1,383	17	0.5	9%	29%	Low Intermediate
Sunshine Cat Track	6,806	6,562	243	2,540	24	1.4	10%	20%	Low Intermediate
Injun Joe	7,356	6,836	520	1,725	77	3.0	32%	55%	Advanced
Connector	6,623	6,562	61	719	22	0.4	9%	11%	Novice
Pioneer	6,672	6,371	302	2,625	30	1.8	12%	24%	Novice
Morning Star	6,796	6,225	571	2,423	161	8.9	24%	33%	Low Intermediate
Lulu	6,743	6,225	518	2,359	119	6.5	23%	31%	Low Intermediate
Silver Queen	6,726	6,458	268	1,394	112	3.6	20%	32%	Low Intermediate
Alpine	7,000	6,619	381	1,585	146	5.3	25%	35%	Low Intermediate
Showcase	7,001	6,341	660	3,627	192	16.0	19%	39%	Intermediate
Cascade	6,753	6,555	197	544	139	1.7	39%	48%	Advanced
Mamba Meadows	6,661	6,399	263	970	137	3.1	28%	35%	Intermediate
Shaker Ridge	7,050	6,220	830	4,408	186	18.8	19%	44%	Intermediate

Table III-2. Terrain Specifications – Existing Conditions

Trail Name	Top Elevation (ft.)	Bottom Elevation (ft.)	Vertical Drop (ft.)	Slope Length (ft.)	Avg. Width (ft.)	Area (acres)	Avg. Grade (%)	Max. Grade (%)	Skier/Rider Ability Level
Sunset	6,511	6,364	147	554	79	1.0	28%	35%	Intermediate
Bogus Creek Trail	6,325	6,205	120	1,846	115	4.9	7%	17%	Novice
Northslope	6,526	6,347	180	663	137	2.1	28%	36%	Intermediate
Upper Ridge	7,050	6,649	401	2,239	203	10.4	18%	30%	Low Intermediate
Lando's Mojo	6,887	6,222	665	2,491	102	5.8	28%	56%	Expert
Widowmaker	6,777	6,331	446	1,502	93	3.2	31%	41%	Intermediate
Lower Ridge	6,650	6,197	453	1,680	97	3.7	28%	41%	Intermediate
Bowl	6,640	6,183	458	1,696	268	10.4	28%	41%	Intermediate
Stewart's Bowl	6,660	6,175	485	1,964	194	8.7	26%	38%	Intermediate
Coach's Corner	6,301	6,164	137	1,145	192	4.3	12%	14%	Novice
Fundsy Terrain	6,235	6,195	40	398	55	0.5	10%	12%	Beginner
Easy Rider Terrain	6,202	6,190	12	120	91	0.3	10%	10%	Beginner
TOTAL				156,863		384.4			

Source: SE Group





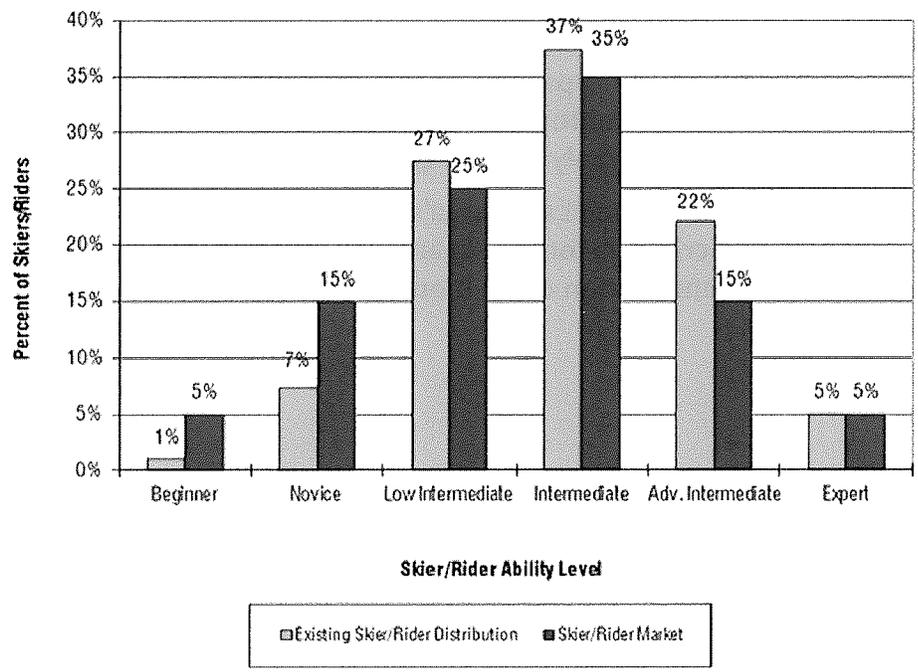
Table III-3 and Chart III-1 illustrate the distribution of terrain by skier ability level for the developed trail network. These exhibits show that the trail network at Bogus Basin accommodates a range of skier ability levels—from beginner to advanced. The terrain distribution figures indicate a close balance on most categories, with a noticeable deficiency of beginner and novice terrain. This deficiency reflects the fact that the conveyor lifts use the same terrain as the novice run off the Coach chairlift.

Table III-3. Terrain Distribution by Ability Level – Existing Conditions

Skier/Rider Ability Level	Trail Area (acres)	Skier/Rider Capacity (guests)	Skier/Rider Distribution (%)	Skier/Rider Market (%)
Beginner	0.8	22.5	1%	5%
Novice	14.4	259.6	7%	15%
Low Intermediate	68.8	963.9	27%	25%
Intermediate	131.4	1313.5	37%	35%
Advanced	111.1	777.7	22%	15%
Expert	58.0	173.9	5%	5%
TOTAL	384.4	3,511	100%	100%

Source: SE Group

Chart III-1. Terrain Distribution by Ability Level – Existing Conditions



Night Lighting

Bogus Basin has an extensive and popular night skiing program. With 165 acres of lit trails, Bogus offers the most night skiing in the state and ranks among some of the highest acreages in the country. Night skiing is available off the Coach, Deer Point, Morning Star, and Superior chairs.

Snowmaking

The existing snowmaking system at the resort is restricted to the ability to only produce snow in limited quantities in the Simplot base area and at the bottom of Superior, Pinecreek and Showcase lifts – essentially providing “as needed” patching in these high-traffic areas. There is no infrastructure to allow snow to be made any further up on the mountain. In each of these three areas there are small storage tanks with a capacity of 10,000 – 12,000 gallons. The resort owns four mobile fan guns which are connected to water storage tanks at these locations. The system has the capacity to make approximately one acre of snow. The water source in the base area is the existing domestic water supply and storage, while the small storage tanks are fed by nearby creeks the bottom of Superior is fed by a nearby creek intake.

CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Comfortable Carrying Capacity

The daily carrying capacity of a resort is described as the Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC). CCC is not a cap on visitation, but is rather a design standard and planning tool defined as the number of daily visitors a resort can comfortably or efficiently accommodate at one time without overburdening the resort infrastructure. In essence, CCC is a guest attendance level that can be serviced by the resort while operations remain optimally functional. The CCC is derived from the resort’s supply of vertical transport (the combined uphill hourly capacities of the lifts) and demand for vertical transport (the aggregate number of runs demanded multiplied by the vertical rise associated with those runs). The CCC is calculated by dividing vertical supply (VTF/Day) by Vertical Demand.

As stated earlier, the accurate estimation of a ski area’s CCC is an important, complex analysis and is the single most important planning criterion for the ski area. All other related skier service facilities can be planned based on the proper identification of the mountain’s capacity. The calculation of Bogus Basin’s CCC is described in Table III-4.



Table III-4. Calculation of Comfortable Carrying Capacity – Existing Conditions

Lift Name and Type	Slope Length (ft.)	Vert. Rise (ft.)	Hourly Capacity (persons/hr.)	Up-Min Access Role (%)	Misloading Stopping (%)	Adjusted Hrly. Cap. (persons/hr.)	VTF/Day (000)	Vertical Demand (ft./day)	CCC (guests)
Pine Creek Express/DC4	5,289	1,761	2,400	0	5	2,280	26,094	22,014	1,190
Superior Express/DC4	4,245	1,433	1,800	0	5	1,710	15,931	18,663	850
Morning Star Chair/C3	3,034	614	900	20	10	630	2,708	5,957	450
Bitterroot Chair/C2	2,314	525	1,000	0	10	900	3,073	9,545	320
Showcase Chair/C2	3,463	657	1,100	0	10	990	4,551	11,291	400
Deer Point Express/DC4	3,779	858	2,200	0	5	2,090	12,560	14,153	890
Coach/C2	815	151	500	0	15	425	448	1,407	320
Easy Rider/Carpet	187	25	600	0	5	570	98	797	120
Fundsy Carpet	398	28	600	0	5	570	111	660	170
TOTAL	23,525		11,100			10,165	65,574		4,710

Source: SE Group

As illustrated in Table III-4, the CCC of the lift and trail network at Bogus Basin is about 4,710 guests per day. It is typical for ski areas to experience peak days during which skier visitation exceeds the CCC by as much as 25%. However, it is not recommended to consistently exceed the CCC due to the resulting decrease in the quality of the recreational experience, and thus the resort’s long term market appeal. As a general statement, it is desirable to have approximately ten days per season that exceed CCC, and to have the peak day be approximately 25% over CCC. Bogus Basin is right on this average, with averaged daily visitation that exceeds CCC about ten days per year, but has peak days that exceed CCC by 39% on average. The ten-year average peak day is 6,566. The biggest peak day in the past ten years was a Saturday in February 2008, at 7,289 skiers, exceeding CCC by 55%. Exceeding the CCC by 55% is unusual and problematic for Bogus Basin, as the guest experience is greatly deteriorated. This is an issue that was clearly driven by the large number of season passes sold in that year. Again, the typical pattern for day use areas is to see visitation exceed CCC by up to 25% during certain weekends and holiday periods.

Density Analysis

An important aspect of ski area design is the balancing of uphill lift capacity with downhill trail capacity. Trail densities are derived by contrasting the uphill, at-one-time capacity of each lift system (i.e., CCC) with the trail acreage associated with each lift pod. At any one time, skiers are dispersed throughout the resort, while using guest facilities and milling areas, waiting in lift mazes, riding lifts, or enjoying descents. For the trail density analysis, 25% of each lift’s capacity is presumed to be using guest service facilities or milling areas. This 25% of the skier population is the resort’s inactive population.

The active skier population can be found in lift lines, on lifts, or on trails. The number of skiers waiting in line at each lift is a function of the uphill hourly capacity of the lift and the assumed length of wait time at each lift. The number of guests on each lift is the product of the number of carriers on the uphill line and the capacity of the lift's carriers. The remainder of the skier population (the CCC minus the number of guests using guest facilities, milling in areas near the resort portals, waiting in lift mazes, and actually riding lifts) is assumed to be enjoying downhill descents.

Trail density is calculated for each lift pod by dividing the number of guests on the trails by the amount of trail area that is available within each lift pod. The trail density analysis compares the calculated trail density for each lift pod to the desired trail density for that pod (i.e., the product of the ideal trail density for each ability level and the lift's trail distribution by ability level).

The density analysis for the existing conditions at Bogus Basin is illustrated in Table III-5.

Table III-5. Ski Trail Density Analysis – Existing Conditions

Lift Name	CCC (ft.)	Disbursement of Skier/Rider Population				Trail Density Analysis				Density Index (%)
		Support Fac./Milling (guests)	Lift Lines (guests)	On Lift (guests)	On Trails (guests)	Trail Area (acres)	Trail Density (guests/ac.)	Target Trail Density (guests/ac.)	Diff. (+/-)	
Pine Creek Express/DC4	1,190	298	260	201	425	96.1	4	7	-3	57%
Superior Express/DC4	850	213	143	121	373	113.9	3	8	-5	38%
Morning Star Chair/C3	450	113	158	80	99	27.1	4	14	-10	29%
Bitterroot Chair/C2	320	80	75	77	88	29.5	3	11	-8	27%
Showcase Chair/C2	400	100	17	114	169	52.9	3	11	-8	27%
Deer Point Express/DC4	890	223	244	132	291	42.5	7	10	-3	70%
Coach/C2	320	80	142	19	79	6.7	11	15	-4	73%
Easy Rider/Carpet	120	48	48	15	9	0.5	36	30	6	120%
Fundsy Carpet	170	68	48	32	22	0.5	44	30	14	147%
TOTAL	4,710	1,223	1,141	791	1,555	369.6	7	11	-4	63%

Source: SE Group

The density figures set forth above show that for almost all the lift/trail systems, the actual trail densities are noticeably lower than the target design criteria. The average density numbers for the overall resort are listed along the bottom row of the table. These averages have been weighted for the lift system's CCC. When compared with industry standard criteria, the actual average skier densities experienced at Bogus Basin are approximately 63% of the target density. This is an indication that, on the average, trail densities are very low—indicating uncrowded slopes and an excellent skiing experience, but a higher than average cost for operating and maintaining the quantity of terrain. In other words, there is more



terrain than is necessary to balance with the lift network and the rest of the resort. However, the density analysis also indicates a problem with the novice and beginner terrain. Trail densities for the surface conveyor lifts and Coach chairlift are very high, meaning that there are too many skiers on the one ski trail that is served by all three of those lifts.

TUBING

In addition to the ski infrastructure detailed in the above sections, there is also a tubing facility at Bogus Basin. There is an 850-foot long lane, served by a 330-foot handle lift. The tubing operation is supported by a dedicated 650-square foot facility. Opened in 2003 and averaging around 10,000 visits per year, it is a successful operation. However, the tubing facility is inhibited by a lack of snowmaking, so on low snow years, such as the past several years, the facility has not been able to operate on a significant number of days, restricting tubing visits to half or less of that average. The single handle lift also limits the uphill lift capacity of the tubing facility.

GUEST SERVICES FACILITIES, SPACE USE ANALYSIS AND FOOD SERVICE SEATING

Guest Services Locations

Skier services are offered in two locations at Bogus Basin: the J.R. Simplot Lodge (Simplot Lodge) and the Pioneer Lodge. There are numerous buildings with skier services in the base area. Between these buildings, all skier support and guest services are provided.

Mid-mountain services are provided in the Pioneer Lodge. Services in this building are limited to ticket sales and food service. This building functions as an on-mountain restaurant, but since there is a significant quantity of parking available adjacent to the building, it is necessary to have ticket sales available as well.

There is also a small warming yurt located at the base of the Pioneer chairlift.

In addition to the skier services offered at Bogus Basin, there is a ticket office, rental and retail shop and offices at the Bogus Basin administrative headquarters in Boise. Providing ticketing and rentals in this location relieves some pressure from the facilities located at the mountain.

Space Use Analysis

Sufficient space should be provided to accommodate the resort CCC of 4,710 guests per day. Table III-6 shows the recommended skier service space for the Simplot Lodge¹², based on a logical distribution of skiers. Table III-7 shows the recommended skier service space for the Pioneer Lodge, based on a logical distribution of skiers. Table III-8 shows the recommended skier service space for the overall resort.

Overall, the amount of guest service space provided is in the range of recommended space based on industry averages. It is on the low end of the range, but this is consistent with the style of resort. A few notable categories are deficient in space, particularly rentals/repair, retail, ski school (both adult and kids), kitchen, and rest rooms.

¹² Table III-6 also includes the rental, retail, ticketing and office space located in the Bogus Basin administrative headquarters in Boise.

Table III-6. Existing Simplot Lodge Space Use Recommendations (sq. ft.)

Service Function	Existing Total	Recommended Range	
		Low	High
Ticket Sales/Guest Services	922	740	910
Public Lockers	1,800	2,230	2,720
Rentals/Repair	5,078	5,280	5,930
Retail Sales	900	1,560	1,900
Bar/lounge	1,600	2,340	2,860
Adult Ski School	1,430	1,700	2,070
Kid's Ski School	2,485	3,390	4,140
Restaurant Seating – Indoor	10,891	10,280	12,560
Kitchen/Scramble	2,600	3,230	3,950
Rest rooms	1,100	1,910	2,330
Ski Patrol	2,000	1,170	1,440
Administration	3,448	2,230	2,720
Employee Lockers/Lounge	1,200	890	1,090
Mechanical	1,500	1,000	1,470
Storage	2,500	1,660	2,450
Circulation/Waste	4,500	3,990	5,890
TOTAL SQUARE FEET	43,954	43,600	54,430

Source: SE Group

Table III-7. Existing Pioneer Mid-Mountain Space Use Recommendations (sq. ft.)

Service Function	Existing Total	Recommended Range	
		Low	High
Ticket Sales/Guest Services	70	320	390
Public Lockers	1,500	950	1,170
Rentals/Repair	-	1,910	2,330
Retail Sales	-	670	820
Bar/lounge	1,800	1,000	1,220
Adult Ski School	-	-	-
Kid's Ski School	-	-	-
Restaurant Seating – Indoor	7,000	5,300	6,480
Kitchen/Scramble	2,100	1,670	2,040
Rest rooms	1,075	980	1,200
Ski Patrol	-	610	740
Administration	720	-	-
Employee Lockers/Lounge	-	-	-
Mechanical	900	360	540
Storage	900	600	900
Circulation/Waste	1,100	1,450	2,160
TOTAL SQUARE FEET	17,165	15,820	19,990

Source: SE Group

Table III-8. Existing Overall Space Use Recommendations (sq. ft.)

Service Function	Existing Total	Recommended Range	
		Low	High
Ticket Sales/Guest Services	992	1,060	1,300
Public Lockers	3,300	3,180	3,890
Rentals/Repair	5,078	7,190	8,260
Retail Sales	900	2,230	2,720
Bar/lounge	3,400	3,340	4,080
Adult Ski School	1,430	1,700	2,070
Kid's Ski School	2,485	3,390	4,140
Restaurant Seating – Indoor	17,891	15,580	19,040
Kitchen/Scramble	4,700	4,900	5,990
Rest rooms	2,175	2,890	3,530
Ski Patrol	2,000	1,780	2,180
Administration	4,168	2,230	2,720
Employee Lockers/Lounge	1,200	890	1,090
Mechanical	2,400	1,360	2,010
Storage	3,400	2,260	3,350
Circulation/Waste	5,600	5,440	8,050
TOTAL SQUARE FEET	61,119	59,420	74,420

Source: SE Group



Food Service Seating

Food service seating at Bogus Basin is provided at the Simplot Lodge and the Pioneer Lodge. There are a total of 1,450 seats available to skiers.

A key factor in evaluating restaurant capacity is the turnover rate of the seats. A turnover rate of two to five times is the standard range utilized in determining restaurant capacity. Sit-down dining at ski areas typically results in a turnover rate of three, while "fast food" cafeteria style dining is characterized by a higher turnover rate. Furthermore, weather has an influence on turnover rates at ski areas, as on snowy days skiers will spend more time indoors than on sunny days. Due to the mix of restaurant types and the typically good weather, an average turnover rate of 3.5 was used for Bogus Basin.

The following table summarizes the seating requirements at Bogus Basin, based on a logical distribution of the CCC to each service building/location.

and the calculated number of seats required. There is actually a very slight surplus of seats shown; however, this does not account for tables being "hoarded." This is a common problem with day use ski areas, where a family will show up in the morning and take over a whole table for the entire day, effectively not allowing for any turn-over at all, and often not even purchasing much food. It is estimated that up to 200 seats are "hoarded" on weekends and holidays, significantly reducing the effective number of seats.

Table III-9. Existing Food Service Seating Recommendations

Building/Location	Base Area (Simplot Lodge)	Mid-Mountain (Pioneer Lodge)	Total Resort
Lunchtime Capacity (CCC)	3,263	1,683	4,946
Average Seat Turnover	3.5	3.5	
Existing Seats	950	500	1,450
Required Seats	932	481	1,413
Difference	18	19	37

Source: SE Group



PARKING CAPACITY

Total parking capacity must be balanced with the CCC. Bogus Basin is almost exclusively a day-use area, and as such, all skiers come to Bogus Basin in cars, shuttles, or buses. Except for the shuttles, all these vehicles then park in the day-skier parking areas. A small number of condos are available in the Pioneer area (40 units, 19 of which are available for nightly rentals, with an average of 3 people per unit, at a 60% occupancy). A total of nine separate parking areas exist in the area—many of which are ski-in/ski-out. While the ski-in/ski-out lots are a convenience to skiers (especially season pass holders), the ease and use of these lots reduce the need for rental of season lockers and use of the day lodges for purchases.

Table III-10. Parking Requirements – Existing Conditions

	Multiplier	Total
CCC plus non-ski guests		4,946
Number staying in lodging		72
Number arriving via shuttle		50
Number of guests arriving by car	95%	4,582
Number of guests arriving by charter bus	5%	241
Required car parking spaces	2.10	2,182
Required charter bus parking spaces	35.00	7
Equivalent car spaces (1 bus = 4.5 car)	4.5	31.0
Required employee car parking spaces		193
Total required spaces		2,406
Existing parking spaces		2,526
Surplus/Deficit		120

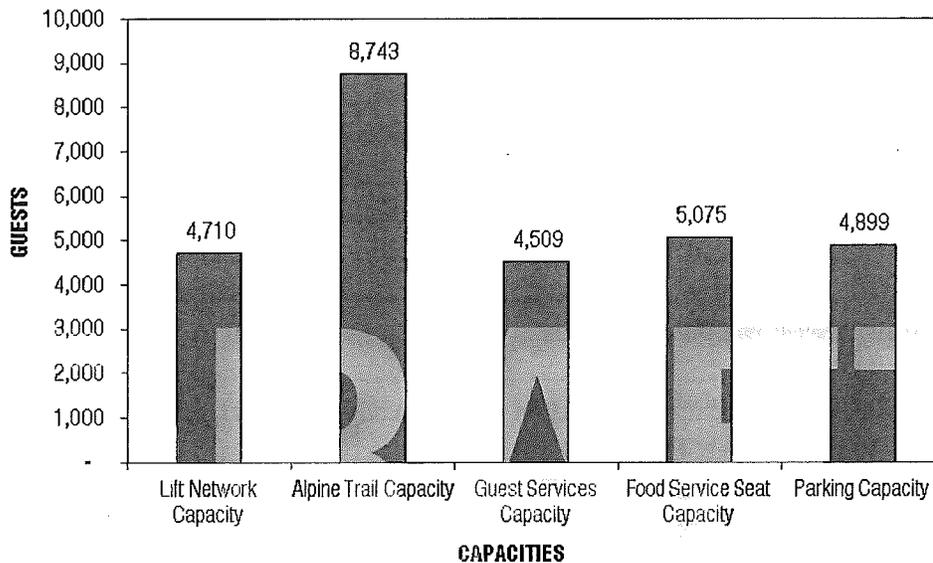
Source: SE Group

Based upon a CCC of 4,710 skiers, there is a surplus of 120 parking spaces. These spaces are used by Nordic skiers and tubing-only guests. While there is a good balance between actual parking spaces and required spaces, a shortage of parking spaces could be experienced on peak days.

RESORT BALANCE AND LIMITING FACTORS

The overall balance of the existing ski area is evaluated by calculating the capacities of the resort's various facilities, as compared to the resort's CCC. The above discussed capacities are shown in Chart III-2.

Chart III-2. Resort Balance – Existing Conditions



As the above chart shows, all of the components of Bogus Basin Mountain are well balanced, with only a deviation of a couple hundred people between categories—with the exception of terrain capacity, which is significantly higher. This means that the existing resort functions quite well in terms of not having any areas that significantly constrain the overall capacity.





C. ALTERNATIVE AND NON-WINTER ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF THE EXISTING SUMMER AND MULTI-SEASON GUEST EXPERIENCE

The existing summer guest experience at Bogus Basin is characterized by limited developed recreational opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, horseback riding, summer camps, special events, summer weddings, scenic chairlift rides and disc golf. Activities utilizing chairlift operation are brief in duration and take place during holiday celebrations and weekends. The majority of summer recreation provided by Bogus Basin is providing access to the surrounding NFS lands for hiking, horseback riding and mountain biking. While these activities provide exceptional educational and recreational exposure to NFS guests, the physical abilities and required skill-set necessary for these activities may be alienating to some populations.

In general, there is a lack of adventurous, exploratory activities on NFS lands that do not require a significant learning curve, or a high level of skill, in order to participate. Developing these types of opportunities will encourage guests, and youth in particular, to learn about the natural world that exists around them within the National Forest.

Summer visitation at Bogus Basin is generated and sustained by the activities and events that exist within the Simplot Lodge base area. The recreational activities offered on NFS lands at Bogus Basin may attract locals and those already visiting the area, but generally do not generate visits in-and-of themselves. In other words, few visitors are coming to Bogus Basin solely for the recreational activities offered on NFS lands.

The existing conditions of summer activities at Bogus Basin are illustrated in Figure 3.

EXISTING SUMMER AND MULTI-SEASON FACILITIES AND OPERATION

Simplot Lodge, Pioneer Lodge and Frontier Point Lodge (Private Lands)

Bogus Basin offers a variety of recreation opportunities, including live music, special events, recreation activities and leagues, food and beverage, and more throughout the summer. Bogus Basin hosts such events as: Pioneer Road Hill Climb, Amphitheater Concerts, Freakin Fast Marathon, Idaho Enduro, Star Party, Gravity Games, craft beer festivals and more. Simplot Lodge, Pioneer Lodge and Frontier Point Lodge serve as the operating and event centers for all of the summer activities facilitated by Bogus Basin.

Simplot Lodge serves as the primary location for all summer operations and activities as this venue location provides excellent access to the surrounding recreation activities and is adjacent to Deer Point Express. Simplot Lodge offers food and beverages on select days, contains public restrooms and hosts live music on the weekends.

Pioneer Lodge is the special event venue at Bogus Basin. Events such as private rentals, weddings, reunions and corporate events are hosted in this lodge. This facility is not open to the public during the summer season except during special public events.

Frontier Point Lodge hosts Bogus Basin's youth summer camps and educational programs. It is not open to the public during the summer.

Deer Point Express

Deer Point Express is the sole chairlift operated during the summer season. This chairlift provides scenic chairlift riders as well as high mountain access to existing trail network for hikers and mountain bikers. Lift service is provided on weekends only.

MULTI-USE SUMMER TRAIL NETWORK

The existing multi-use trail network is shared amongst mountain bikers, hikers and horseback riders. Approximately 39 miles of multi-use trails exist across the public and private lands, many of which were created initially for winter use (cat tracks and Nordic trails) but are now also used in the summer months. Guest services for those using the trail network are provided in Simplot Lodge, with parking provided in the adjacent lots.

The Schafer Butte Trail System is accessible from Bogus Basin's trail network and is open to all kinds of recreationalists. Table III-11 details the existing multi-use trails available at Bogus Basin:

Table III-11. Multi-Use Trail Length - Existing Conditions

Trail Area/Name	Length (miles)	Wilderness Track	Single Track	Nordic Trails
Deer Point Trail	2.2	X		
Around the Mountain	9.8	X		
Elk Meadows	2.1	X		
Shindig	0.9	X		
Face Trail	1.3	X		
Tempest	0.75	X		
Brewer's Byway	1.1	X		
Morning Star	1.7	X		
Sidewinder	0.6	X		
East Side Trail	6.9	X		
Chair Connector Road	1.1		X	
Cabin Traverse	1.3		X	
Sunshine	0.7		X	
Pioneer	1.1		X	
Lodge Trail	0.6		X	
Bogus Creek	0.5		X	
Ridge Road	1.1		X	
Redtail	0.8			X
Sapper's Return	1.2			X
Lower Loop	3.2			X

Source: SE Group



Mountain Biking

Mountain biking has become one of the most popular activities throughout the greater Boise area over the past two decades. There are numerous mountain biking trails spread across Bogus Basin's SUP area, including NFS trails. Cross-country trails are prevalent within the SUP area, however, downhill and flow trail networks continue to grow in popularity with local and destination riders. These recreation opportunities are currently provided but there is limited variety and operational support to satisfy the needs of downhill and flow riders. In total, there are approximately 39 miles of multi-use trails open to mountain biking that are either wholly, or partially, on NFS lands within the Bogus Basin SUP area. Guests have free access to this trail network from the base area, or may purchase lift-rides on Deer Point Express during the weekends, where they can access mid- and upper-mountain trails from the adjacent trail network.

The National Park Service, through its Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program (RTCA) responded to a request for assistance from Southwest Idaho Mountain Bike Association (SWIMBA) to develop a plan and guide for the trail system in and around Bogus Basin. A number of critical partners including the Boise National Forest, Ridge to Rivers Partnership, Bogus Basin Mountain Recreation Area and SWIMBA, planned and implemented Bogus Basin's trail network to complement and connect with existing Ridge to Rivers Trails in Boise. Integrating Bogus Basin's trail system into the vast southwest Idaho region's trail network has progressed Bogus Basin into a pivotal mountain biking hub and provider. As these partnerships and emphatic efforts showcase, Bogus Basin is a vital component of an active mountain biking community.

Bogus Basin strives to provide all types of mountain biking experiences—traditional cross-country, downhill, flow and all-mountain/enduro. Each type of biking has its own unique equipment and desired experience, and thus its own trail design needs.

The existing downhill trails are located on private land in the Morning Star area and are restricted to

downhill use only on the weekends. The majority of trails within private and public land are considered cross-country or enduro trails. These trails do not attract a large number of destination visitors due to the lack of variety for all ability levels. Visiting families prefer to participate in activities with lower risk, such as scenic chairlift rides and hiking, further restricting the volume of trail users.

Downhill riding is categorized strictly as gravity riders, as this form of riding requires zero to minimal uphill travel. Bikes designed for downhill use typically include longer-travel suspension designed to descend steep, rough terrain without the need to ascend for long periods. Downhill riders often wear protective equipment, such as full-face helmets, long-sleeves, and body armor. Generally, downhill riders utilize lifts or shuttles to transport them uphill. They seek opportunities to test their abilities on terrain features such as jumps, drops, wall rides, and rock gardens. With limited uphill lift operation and minimal trails designed for downhill riding, this market is not being adequately served at Bogus Basin.

Flow riders typically descend terrain and seek out terrain features similar to downhill riders; however, the relative intensity and "roughness" is subdued resulting in a smoother decent. Flow trails share many characteristics found in downhill trails and predominately attract intermediate to advanced intermediate riders. Similar to downhill riding, the difficulty to access flow terrain and minimal volume of terrain features found at Bogus Basin results in the inability to meet the market's needs under existing conditions.



Traditional cross-country riders generally utilize lighter equipment with smaller suspension systems, and typically climb uphill under their own power (i.e., they typically do not use lift service). The existing trail network at Bogus Basin amply serves this market.

A merger of the previously cited rider types yields the characteristics of an all-mountain/enduro rider. These riders tend to prefer the gravity aspects of downhill and flow riding, however, they are accustomed to climbing uphill to reach those high mountain, gravity descents. All-mountain/enduro riders will utilize chairlifts for uphill access although they are not averse to ascending trails under their own power. This type of riding is satisfied by the Bogus Basin existing trail network.

As these categories continue to grow, additional trail development will be necessary to provide the level of variety sought by these riders. Feedback from mountain biking guests indicate the need for additional flow terrain that is suitable for all ability levels.

Bogus Basin also hosts a four week mountain biking league, consisting of intermediate and advanced divisions.

Hiking & Horseback riding

Hikers and Horseback riders are open to use all of the existing trails at Bogus Basin, with minor restriction during peak periods. Use of particular trails, for example Morning Star trail is restricted to mountain biking based on high volume periods. Many miles of hiking trails also exist outside the Bogus Basin's SUP area on NFS lands.

DISC GOLF

Bogus Basin offers two disc golf courses located adjacent to Simplot Lodge and Pioneer Lodge. These courses are free to the public and guest services within Simplot Lodge offer equipment for purchase.

