

Park Name: Heyburn		Statute #: 67-4212(6)	First Established: 1908	Acres: 7,826
Classification: Natural		Primary Attraction: Lake front/old growth forest		
Secondary Attractions: History, adjacent to the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes				
Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, mountain biking, cycling, swimming, horseshoes, boating, fishing, water sports, waterfowl hunting, playground, wildlife viewing				
History				
Local History: The Coeur d'Alene Tribe were the first inhabitants of the site. The Mullan Road was the first wagon road to cross the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Northwest. It was built by Lt. John Mullan in 1860 and went from Ft. Benton, MT to Ft. Walla Walla, WA. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation was established on the site in 1873. A Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established at the site between 1934 to 1942. They built several of the initial recreation developments, including the Rocky Point Lodge. A segment of the Mullan Road was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 5, 1990. The CCC structures at Chatcolet, Plummer Point and Rocky Point were placed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 1, 1995.				
Park History: It was established as the first state park in the Northwest and was created from lands within the Coeur d'Alene Reservation by Act of Congress on April 20, 1908. The park was named in honor of Senator W.B. Heyburn who originally sought to make it a National Park. In 1911, the Idaho legislature appropriated \$12,000 to buy the land from the U.S. government. Litigation began in 1970 over whether the Federal government had a right to terminate the interests of the State of Idaho because of the semi-permanent leasing of cottage sites. After the litigation was complete in 1984, IDPR continued the cottage leasing program but restricted it to no more than 6 months of occupancy per year. In 2009, the float homes were moved to Hidden Lake from the Chatcolet marina. A new visitor center opened in 2009.				
Natural Resources				
Types of Ecosystems Present: Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest, lake, river, meadow, riparian, wetlands			Environmental Quality: Good	
Significant Fauna: Whitetail deer, elk, moose, muskrats, mink, raccoons, otters, osprey, bald eagles, herons, waterfowl, wild turkeys, pike, large/small mouth bass, trout, bullheads, crappie, perch, sunfish..				
Significant Flora: Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, western larch, grand fir, western red cedar, western white pine, western hemlock, mountain maple, willow, and black cottonwood				
Invasive/Noxious Species: Wild rice, Canada thistle, spotted knapweed			Elevation: 2,128	
% Developed: 40%	% Undeveloped: 60%		Non-conforming uses: leasehold cottage sites, float homes	
Visitation				
Day Use: 165,820	Camping: 29,739	Annual Total: 195,559 (2017)		
Economic Impact as provided in 2018 BSU Study: \$6,197,000				
Recreation Amenities				
Paved Roads (Miles): 3		Gravel Roads (Miles): 6		Day Use Areas: 7
Paved Parking Lots: 1	Gravel Parking Lots: 10	Boat Ramps: 3	Docks: 25	Group Shelters: 4
Miles of trail (paved/gravel): 0		Miles of Trail (unimproved): 44		Visitor Centers: 1

Entrance Stations: 0	Improved Restrooms: 10	Vault Toilets: 6	Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 15
Campsites Serviced (W, E, or W&E): 41		Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 0	Dump Stations: 1
Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E): 0		Campsites Primitive/ Standard: 71	Group sites (including equestrian): 2
Camping Cabins: 2	Deluxe Cabins: 0	Yurts: 0	Cottages: 2
Future Plans			
A Heyburn State Park Master Plan was completed in 2010. The major improvements planned were to upgrade the Chatcolet, Hawley's Landing, and Benewah Campground for additional RV camping capability. Also, it was proposed to create a group retreat site at Rocky Point.			
Issues and Remarks			
The Park includes the surfaces of Hidden Lake, Chatcolet Lake, and Benewah Lakes. Although the land and water ownership is fairly contiguous, there are four major use areas: Chacolet, Hawley's Landing, Rocky Point and Benewah. The existing cottage leases, float homes and their encumbrances present an obstacle to free and unobstructed access to state park lands and shorelines by the recreation visitors. Some of these lease sites occupy the best lakefront access.			