

Park Name: Lake Cascade		Statute #: 67-4212(23)	First Established: 1994	Acres: 1,498
Classification: Recreation		Primary Attraction: Reservoir access		
Secondary Attractions: Forest, lake, and mountain scenery				
Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, mountain biking, cycling, swimming, horseshoes, boating, sailing, wind surfing, fishing, water sports				
History				
Local History: Packer John Welch established a trade route from the Columbia River to Idaho City in the 1860s. He established a station near what today is the Town of Cascade. In 1890, there was a post office open at Van Wyke. The railroad from Emmett to McCall was finished in 1914 and a community called Cascade began to emerge along the tracks. Lake Cascade was formed in 1948 with the completion of a dam constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The lake has a surface area of 47 square miles. The initial recreation facilities were constructed and operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation until 1994.				
Park History: The recreation facilities at Lake Cascade became a state park through establishing an agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1994. In 1999, IDPR signed a 20 year lease for the properties. In 2011, showers, flush toilets, and RV hook-ups have been added to several of the campgrounds.				
Natural Resources				
Types of Ecosystems Present: Ponderosa pine forest, lake, riparian			Environmental Quality: Fair	
Significant Fauna: Mule deer, white tailed deer, fox, otter, osprey, waterfowl, herons, rainbow trout, Coho salmon, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, perch, northern pike minnow.				
Significant Flora: Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, western larch, white fir, aspen, black cottonwood, sagebrush, rabbit brush, bitterbrush, willows, lupine, grasses.				
Invasive/Noxious Species: Eurasian watermilfoil, spotted knapweed			Elevation: 4,828	
% Developed: 60%	% Undeveloped: 40%		Non-conforming uses: Unknown	
Visitation				
Day Use: 598,091	Camping: 64,827	Annual Total: 662,918 (2017) this is the 2 nd most popular park		
Economic Impact as provided in 2018 BSU Study: \$11,048,000				
Recreation Amenities				
Paved Roads (Miles): 4		Gravel Roads (Miles): < 1		Day Use Areas: 11
Paved Parking Lots: 13	Gravel Parking Lots: 5	Boat Ramps: 7	Docks: 9	Group Shelters: 2
Miles of trail (paved/gravel): 5		Miles of Trail (unimproved): 1		Visitor Centers: 1
Entrance Stations: 0	Improved Restrooms: 8	Vault Toilets: 24	Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 36	
Campsites Serviced (W, E, or W&E): 16		Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 0		Dump Stations: 2
Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E): 5		Campsites	Group sites (including equestrian): 2	

		Primitive/ Standard: 219	
Camping Cabins: 0	Deluxe Cabins: 0	Yurts: 3	Cottages: 0
Future Plans			
A state park master plan is not available. There are immediate approved plans to use \$30,000 to install a west side visitor information station, \$70,000 to replace a pump house, and \$70,000 to replace some docks.			
Issues and Remarks			
<p>The park consists of several unconnected properties: Northern units, Sugarloaf unit, Southern units, Crown Point Unit, Boulder Creek unit, Osprey Point unit, Big Sage unit, and Van Wyck unit. The campgrounds are: Sage Bluff, Big Sage, Huckleberry, Buttercup, West Mountain, Poison Creek, Ridge View, Sugarloaf, Crown Point, Van Wyck, Snowbank (group), and Osprey Point (group). There are improved restrooms and showers at Poison Creek and Ridgeview. There are flush toilets at Van Wyck, Ridgeview, Boulder Creek, West Mountain, and Poison Creek. Many of the paved roads and parking lots are in need of resurfacing. There are 11 day use areas with the following individual picnic units available: 4 at Poison Creek; 12 at Boulder Creek, 5 at Sugarloaf; 4 at Ridgeview; 3 at Pelican Cove; 9 at Blue Heron; 12 at Carbarton, and 23 at Van Wyck (if these are not being used for dispersed camping).</p>			