

Park Name: Farragut	Statute #: 67-4212(3)	First Established: 1965	Acres: 3,929
Classification: Recreation	Primary Attraction: Lakefront on one of Idaho's premier lakes		
Secondary Attractions: Scenic forests, scenic views of Lake Pend Oreille and surrounding mountains, Naval history.			
Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, mountain biking, cycling, fishing, boating, swimming, water sports, nature study, disc golf, model airplanes, archery, horseback riding, history, nordic skiing, snowshoeing			
History			
Local History: Lake Pend Orielle in the fifth deepest lake in the U.S. It was formed during the ice age. It was home to the Kalispell Tribe. David Thompson established a Northwest Company trading post nearby in 1809. The Farragut Naval Training Center was first established here in March 1942. It was the second largest Naval training center in the world and 293,000 sailors received their basic training here. The center was decommissioned in June 1946.			
Park History: The land at the site was transferred to the State of Idaho in 1949. It was used as a Department of Fish and Game Wildlife Management Area. It was assigned to the new IDPR in 1965. It was the site of the Boy Scout World Jamboree in 1973. Snowberry Campground was built in 1974. Group campground and cabins were added in the late 1990s. The Gilmore Campground was opened in 2007.			
Natural Resources			
Types of Ecosystems Present: Western larch-western white pine forest, lake, meadow		Environmental Quality: Very good	
Significant Fauna: Whitetail deer, mountain goats, elk, moose, black bears, coyotes, bobcats, mountain and western bluebirds, osprey, owls, bald eagles, kestrels, ducks, geese, mackinaw, bass, trout, perch, and black crappie.			
Significant Flora: Western larch, western white pine, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, western red cedar, poplar, aspen, hemlock, paper birch.			
Invasive/Noxious Species: mentioned but not identified			Elevation: 2,054
% Developed: 50%	% Undeveloped: 50%	Non-conforming uses: A state highway bisects the park; commercial logging activity is carried out	
Visitation			
Day Use: 415,024	Camping: 92,338	Annual Total: 507,362 This is the 3 rd most popular park	
Economic Impact as provided in 2018 BSU Study: \$12,814,000			
Recreation Amenities			
Paved Roads (Miles): 38		Gravel Roads (Miles): 3	Day Use Areas: 3
Paved Parking Lots: 10	Gravel Parking Lots: 7	Boat Ramps: 1	Docks: 6
Miles of trail (paved/gravel): 0		Miles of Trail (unimproved): 45	Visitor Centers: 2
Entrance Stations: 1	Improved Restrooms:	Vault Toilets: 17	Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 48

	10		
Campsites Serviced (W, E, or W&E): 185		Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 0	Dump Stations: 2
Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E): 16		Campsites Primitive/ Standard: 70	Group sites (including equestrian): 12
Camping Cabins: 10	Deluxe Cabins: 0	Yurts: 0	Cottages: 0
Future Plans			
A state park master plan is not available. Two significant projects are under construction: (1) The improvements for the Scott Group Area will be three vault toilets, a central water system, a group shelter with electricity, road improvements, parking, 25 picnic tables, and a group use barbeque; and (2) 46 campsites with water and electrical hook-ups are being added to the Gilmore Campground with installation of two vault toilets..			
Issues and Remarks			
The park is adjacent to Farragut Wildlife Management Area and Kaniksu National Forest. One of the visitor centers is the Museum of the Brig interpreting the Naval history of the site. The park has its own water treatment and sewage treatment systems. While it is not the largest state park in total area, it is clearly the number one state park for total amount of recreation facilities, camping visitation, and road and trail systems. Farragut is primarily a camping and group use park, but at least 8 picnic tables are available for individual day users.			