

Parowan Front WMA Summit Unit Grazing 2026

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Introduction

Livestock grazing can be an effective tool to further enhance range on the Parowan Front Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), Summit Unit. Livestock grazing can increase production by removing and reducing thatch within pastures which allows more light, water and nutrients to become available for new growth. Timing and flexibility are crucial in utilizing grazing to successfully meet the UDWR's habitat objectives for the WMAs.

Please carefully review the following information and complete the attached bid and return to Gary Bezzant via email or mail by March 6th 2026. Packets returned later than this date will not be considered. Bids should be sealed and will not be opened until after the due date. Any emailed bids should be carefully labeled in the subject line as: **Sealed Bid for Summit Grazing** so as to ensure they are not opened before the deadline.

Attn: Gary Bezzant
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
1470 North Airport Road
Cedar City, UT 84721

garybezzant@utah.gov

Cell: 1 (435) 691-2357

Objectives of Livestock Grazing

The objectives of livestock grazing on Parowan Front DWR lands are:

- Improve quality of browse by reducing thatch/grass within each pasture.
- Minimize the risk of summer wildfire by reducing older fuel (grass).
- Control undesirable plant species.

Grazing Plan

- One WMA permit will be awarded and is available to cattle grazing on the Summit Unit of the Parowan Front WMA.
- Stocking rate is identified in the table below. Animal Unit Month (AUM) with Animal Unit (AU) defined as a 1,000 lb cow with calf or equivalent.
- Generally, the WMAs will be grazed from May 15th – June 15th. (Dates may fluctuate slightly from year to year in order to meet habitat objectives)
- Some of the WMAs will be grazed on a rotational basis between pastures. The rotation will be identified when the permit is awarded.

Property	Dates	AUMs
Summit South	May 15 th - June 15 th	25
Summit North	May 15 th - June 15 th	50
Total	May 15 th - June 15 th	75

- Grazing of the Parowan Front WMA's will be administered according to the State of Utah Division of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources, Policy R657-28 Use of Division Lands (see attached policy)
- As stated in the UDWR Grazing Policy; a permittee may hold a grazing permit on a subject division property for a maximum period of ten years through the exercising of an option to renew; except the division may put the permit out to competitive proposal solicitation at the conclusion of the fifth year.
- As noted in R657-28 below compensation may be provided either through traditional payment or service in lieu of payment. If you are interested in service in lieu of payment please indicate that with your bid. Examples of service in lieu of payment include but are not limited to improvements to WMA you are grazing and/or other DWR properties, reductions in depredation payments you receive on private properties equivalent to bid amount, any other service item negotiated between you and DWR and established as equal in value to bid amount.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED APPLICANT, SUBMIT THIS BID SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH HEREIN, AND I AGREE THAT IF MY BID IS ACCEPTED I WILL PAY THE BID PRICE IN FULL PRIOR TO THE DIVISIONS EXECUTION OF MY BID AND ISSUANCE TO ME OF THIS PERMIT.

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20_____.

IN THE SPACE PROVIDED IN THE TABLE BELOW; PLEASE INCLUDE A BID PRICE / PER AUM FOR EACH WMA THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN BIDDING ON.

WMA	AUMs	BID PRICE / PER AUM
PAROWAN FRONT WMA/SUMMIT UNIT	75	

APPLICANT

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

PHONE

EMAIL

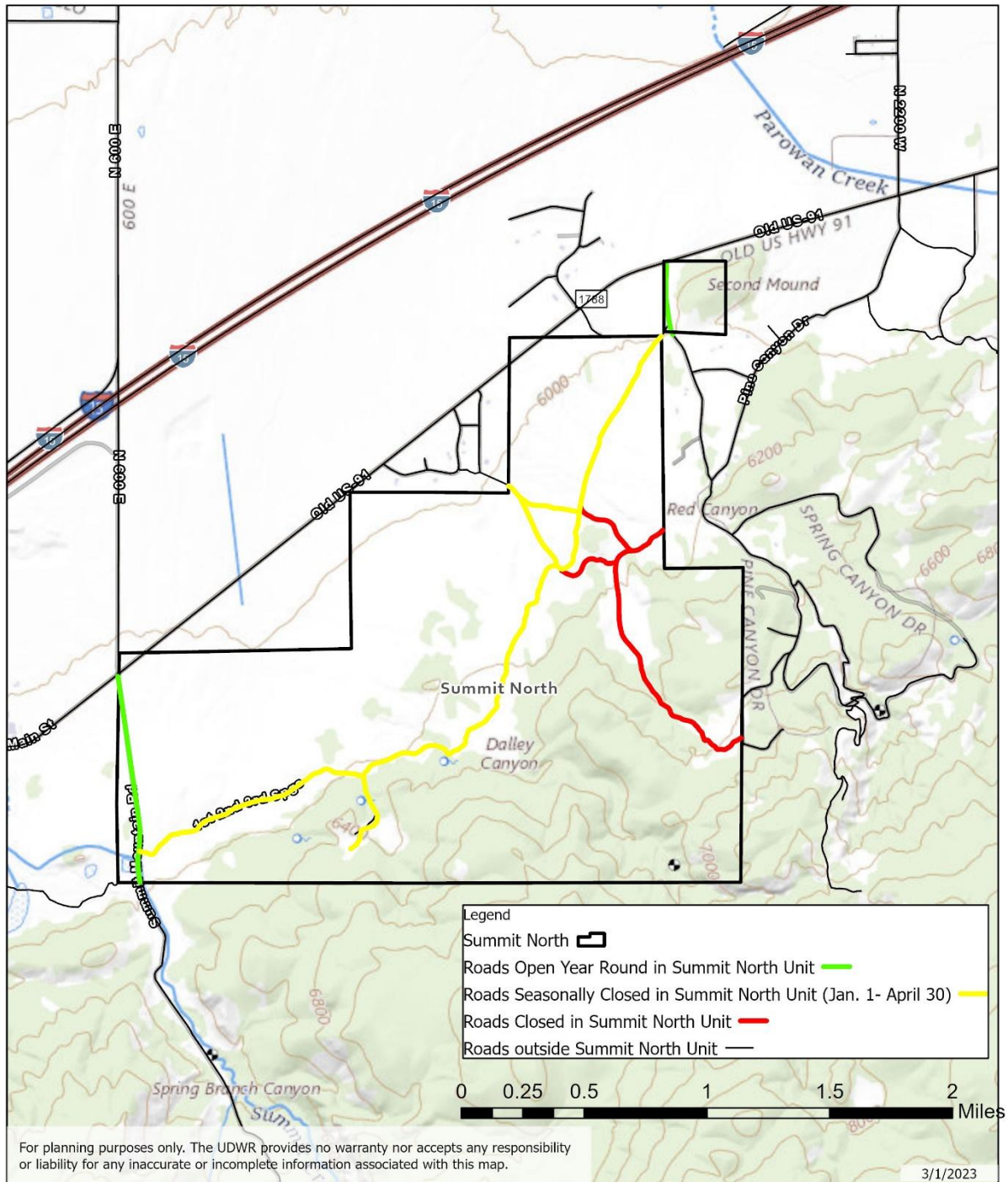
WMA GRAZING PERMIT GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- LABOR FOR FENCE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT MAINTENANCE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMITTEE. THE DIVISION MAY SUPPLY THE MATERIALS FOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS AND WILL SOLELY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON DIVISION LAND. IF WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE ON THE UNIT, THE PERMITTEE WILL BE REQUIRED TO HAUL WATER AND PROVIDE TROUGHS.
- PERMIT IS NON-ASSIGNABLE.
- NO PERMITTEE WILL BE ALLOWED TO PUT LIVESTOCK ON DIVISION LAND UNLESS PAYMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED. PAYMENT IS DUE BY MAY 1ST, EACH YEAR.
- GRAZING PAYMENTS ARE NOT REFUNDABLE FOR OPERATORS THAT CHOOSE NOT TO UTILIZE THEIR GRAZING PERMIT. (REFUNDS WILL BE MADE IF THE DIVISION ADJUSTS THE STOCKING RATE DURING THE GRAZING PERIOD.)
- LIVESTOCK FOUND ON DIVISION LANDS OUTSIDE THE PERMITTED GRAZING PERIOD, SHALL BE DECLARED IN TRESPASS AND ACTION SHALL BE TAKEN.
- THE PERMITTEE HAS THE RIGHT TO USE THE PROPERTY ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF LIVESTOCK GRAZING. THE DIVISION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF LIVESTOCK, AND SEASON OF USE.
- THE DIVISION MAY TERMINATE THE PERMIT IN WHOLE OR PART, AFTER 30 DAYS WRITTEN NOTICE, FOR ANY REASON.
- FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF THE GRAZING PERMIT OR ABUSE OF DIVISION PROPERTIES WILL CAUSE THE PERMIT TO BE CANCELED IMMEDIATELY AFTER WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE HOLDER AND SHALL CAUSE THE DIVISION TO RECOVER ANY DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE CONDUCT OF THE OPERATOR.
- HE PERMITTEE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPER GRAZING AND GOOD CONSERVATION PRACTICES TO SAFEGUARD AND IMPROVE WATER AND SURFACE RESOURCES AND TO COMPLY WITH THE DIVISION'S REQUESTS RESPECTING CONSERVATION PRACTICES:
 - a. THE DIVISION MAY REQUIRE THE PERMITTEE TO PROVIDE FOR HERDING, IF THE DIVISION BELIEVES IT IS NECESSARY TO EFFECT PROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION.

- b. SALT/MINERAL BLOCK PLACEMENT SHALL BE AT LEAST 100 YARDS AWAY FROM STREAMS, SPRINGS, AND OTHER WATER SOURCES.
 - c. NO SUPPLEMENTAL FORAGE FEEDS SUCH AS HAY OR SILAGE MAY BE FED OR DISTRIBUTED ON PERMITTED PROPERTY.
 - d. ANY OTHER REQUESTS, WHICH MAY BE CONSIDERED ADVISABLE, IS THE SOLE DISCRETION OF THE DIVISION, (FROM A RANGE MANAGEMENT STANDPOINT).
- THE PERMITTEE MAY NOT INITIATE, OR ESTABLISH ANY WATER RIGHT ON THE PERMITTED PROPERTY EXCEPT IN THE NAME OF THE DIVISION.
- THE PERMITTEE SHALL NOT OBSTRUCT THE RIGHT OF THE PUBLIC TO ACCESS TO THE PERMITTED PROPERTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING, AND WILDLIFE VIEWING (23-12-4 UCA).
- THE PERMITTEE SHALL PROVIDE TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE THE EAR TAG NUMBERS, BRANDS AND BRAND LOCATIONS OF ALL CATTLE PRIOR TO TURN OUT ON THE UNIT SO THAT ANY TRESPASS ANIMALS CAN BE IDENTIFIED.

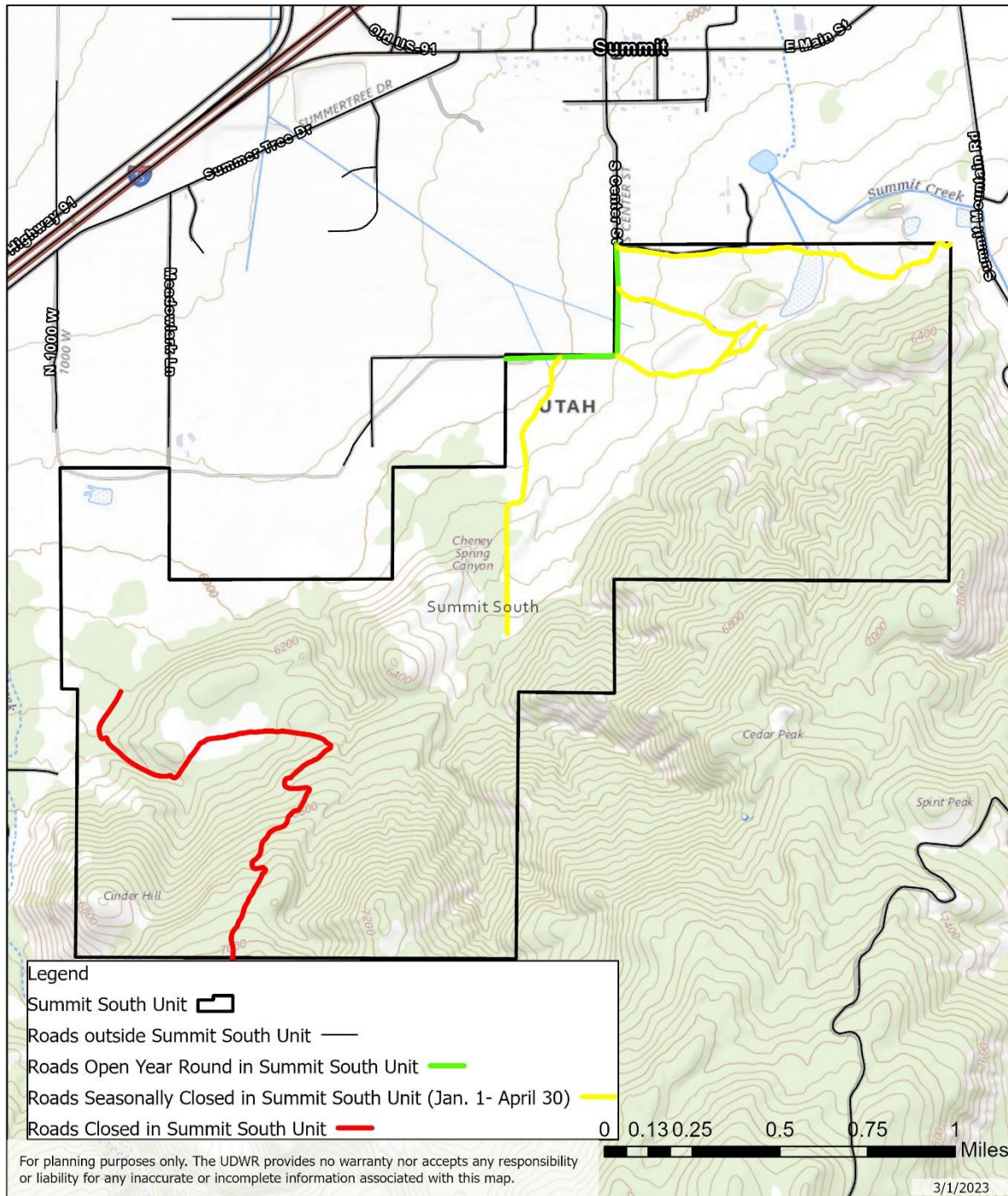


Summit North Unit





Summit South Unit



R657-28-5. Domestic Livestock Grazing

(1) The division may issue a grazing permit for domestic livestock grazing to manage vegetation on division lands if the division determines domestic livestock prescribed grazing is necessary for the maintenance or improvement of wildlife habitat.

(2) Domestic livestock grazing on division lands shall occur only under the permission, provisions, and authority given in a grazing permit issued by the division.

(3) Grazing permits may be issued by the division through a proposal solicitation to achieve the division's vegetation or habitat management goals.

(a) Proposals for grazing permits may be solicited through publication on the division website or in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county in which the grazing permit is offered. Notification may be sent to landowners adjoining the subject division lands, and to livestock operators having federal permits to graze a federal allotment adjacent to division lands.

(b) At the conclusion of the advertising process, the division shall review and select the preferred applicant using any of the following criteria. The division shall have full discretion to select which criteria to use.

(i) Resources available to applicant that can be used to control livestock movement on the subject division lands;

(ii) Applicant's ability to meet grazing permit or prescribed management objectives;

(iii) Benefits to wildlife and wildlife habitat that could be expected from applicant's proposal;

(iv) Applicant's demonstrated sound range and agricultural management practices on applicant's property or other property used by applicant;

(v) Applicant's knowledge of principles of range science, range management, or agriculture;

(vi) Applicant's prior history of satisfactory or unsatisfactory use of division lands;

(vii) Applicant's right to the use of adjoining or nearby properties with which management of division lands may be coordinated;

(viii) Proximity of applicant's property to division lands;

(ix) Functionality of subject division lands perimeter fences in controlling livestock movement on or off the subject property;

(x) The size of area upon which the applicant can achieve the division's wildlife or vegetation management goals, thereby reducing the division's administrative costs;

(xi) Amount or value of the compensation offered to the division, including the satisfaction of a minimum quantity or quality of compensation, whether monetary, inkind, or both, if minimum standards are required by the division.

(c) The division shall have full authority to:

(i) Offer counter-proposals;

(ii) Negotiate with any or all applicants to create a proposal which best satisfies the vegetation or wildlife management objectives of the division;

(iii) Terminate the negotiation process entirely;

(iv) Require the respondents to meet privately with the division and present its proposal for the grazing permit application. The division may request parties other than those responding to the initial solicitation to meet with the division; or

(v) Offer the opportunity to current permittees re-applying for the same permit at the conclusion of the available 10 years of renewals to match any better offer received during the solicitation process. This right is to be exercised at the sole discretion of the agency and is intended to assist keeping exemplary grazers on the landscape when they have already demonstrated an exemplary grazing history.

(d) Any party in default on a previous obligation to the division may be disqualified from obtaining a grazing permit from the division.

(e) In the event an unanticipated prescribed grazing treatment is necessary for division lands, the division may enter into a contract with any livestock operator the division determines can provide the prescribed grazing treatment in a timely manner without soliciting competitive proposals; however, grazing permits issued under this paragraph shall not contain an option to renew and the duration shall be limited to the current grazing season.

(f) Grazing permits may be issued to grazing permittees of adjacent public lands when division lands lack infrastructure such as fencing to manage grazing separately from bordering public lands, such as Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, or State Institutional Trust Lands.

(4) The division may suspend domestic livestock grazing authorized under any grazing permit before expiration of the grazing permit's grazing period if the division determines the desired degree of utilization on the key forage species has been achieved.

(5) Compensation received by the division for grazing permits may be in-kind compensation or monetary, or a combination of both, as specified by the division.

(a) The permittee is obligated to satisfy its compensation obligations regardless of whether the permittee uses the grazing permit or whether the provisions of the grazing permit have been changed by the division.

(b) The division may require compensation to be paid before livestock being placed on division land each year.

(6) The division may terminate a grazing permit for non-compliance or for failure to abide by any terms and conditions in a signed permit.

(a) The division may unilaterally terminate a grazing permit at any time if the permittee has managed the permittee's livestock in a manner that breaches the provisions of the grazing permit. Additionally, if the livestock management of a permittee is sufficiently egregious as to defeat the vegetation management goals of a grazing permit, that livestock operator may be disqualified from applying in the future for grazing permits on division lands.

(b) The division shall notify in writing any livestock operator disqualified from obtaining grazing permits in the future.

(c) The division shall determine the degree to which a permittee has complied with the provisions of the grazing permit, and shall report to the permittee whether compliance was unsatisfactory.

(d) A permittee who is out of compliance with the division may have their permit terminated.

(7) Grazing permit duration and renewals:

(a) Grazing permits shall be issued for a term no greater than one year.

(b) Permittees in good standing with the division may have the option to renew the grazing permit for the coming year provided the division determines continued livestock grazing is necessary to maintain or improve wildlife habitat.

(c) A permittee may hold a grazing permit for a maximum period of ten years through the exercising of an option to renew at which point a new solicitation may be issued if the division determines continued livestock grazing is necessary to maintain or improve wildlife habitat.

- (d) The division may issue grazing permits without options to renew, or with options to renew for a shorter aggregate term.
- (8) The division may amend or alter the provisions of the grazing permit contract.
- (9) Grazing permits are non-transferable without the prior written consent of the division.
- (10) Issuance of grazing permits does not convey or grant any property right of division lands to the permittees.
- (11) Trailing and staging livestock across or on division lands:
 - (a) Unless a party has a recorded right-of-way to trail livestock across division lands, prior written approval must be obtained from the division for trailing livestock across division lands.
 - (b) The authorization to trail livestock across division lands shall restrict and limit the route, the number and type of animals, and the time and duration, not to exceed two consecutive days.
 - (c) Staging of livestock on division lands is prohibited without the prior written consent of the division.
- (12) The division may designate specific properties or portions of a property as a grassbank.