

Nonresident Elk License Drawing Distribution/Fees in Some Western States
(States reviewed for comparison include WY, CO, MT, ID, UT, NE, SD, ND, NM, AZ, OR, and WA)

Examples of how some states limit nonresident elk licenses	
Montana	Up to 10% go to nonresidents
Colorado	Up to 35% go to nonresidents, except in high demand areas where 20% go to nonresidents. High demand areas are those that require a CO resident to have six or more preference points to draw a license.
Wyoming	16% go to nonresidents. Nonresident landowners get first dibs. The remainder is split 60/40: 60% = \$577 40% = \$1,057 Then each of those pools are split 75/25: 75% → applicants with preference points 25% → applicants with no preference points
“Trophy/Quality” Elk Licenses	
Washington	Offers “Quality” Hunts in specific hunting units. Requires special hunter permit application fee in addition to the regular elk license: \$13.70 = resident \$110.50 = nonresident
Utah	Offers “Limited Entry” and “Premium Limited Entry” in specific hunting units. Regular Priced Permit: \$50 = resident \$393 = nonresident Limited Entry Permits: \$285 = resident \$800 = nonresident Premium Limited Entry Permits: \$513 = resident \$1,505 = nonresident
New Mexico	Offers “Quality” and “High Demand” licenses. The Commission determines where Quality Licenses may be used. High Demand areas are those where nonresidents comprised at least 22% of the applicant pool for each of the two previous license years. Regular Priced Licenses (Mature Bull): \$91 = resident \$555 = nonresident Quality and High Demand License Fees (Mature Bull): \$91 = resident \$780 = nonresident