Business Associations and Professions; Boxing or Wrestling Licensing Fees.

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Prior law required that an applicant for a license to practice medicine be a graduate of a medical school that met requirements specified by the American Medical Association. Chapter 120 provides, however, that the applicant must be a graduate of a United States or Canadian medical school accredited by either the Liaison Committee on Medical Education or the Committee for the Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools.

Prior to the enactment of Chapter 120, applicants who were both graduates of foreign medical schools and diplomats of approved specialty boards recognized by the American Medical Association, were exempt from meeting specified prerequisites for licensing. These exemptions are eliminated by Chapter 120 and consequently, applicants must now show that they have completed three years of postgraduate training and passed an examination designated by the Board.

Business Associations and Professions; boxing or wrestling licensing fees.

Under existing law, every promoter of a boxing contest, wrestling match, wrestling exhibition or combination of these events (hereinafter referred to as contest), is required to procure a license from the Nevada Athletic Commission (hereinafter referred to as Commission). In addition to any other fees, the promoter is required to pay the Commission a license fee based on a percentage of the total gross receipts from the sale, lease or other exploitation (hereinafter referred to as sale) of
the contest.\(^5\) The license fee and a written report showing the amount of gross receipts derived from the sale of broadcasting, television, or motion picture rights must be delivered to the Commission within seventy-two hours after the completion of the contest.\(^6\)

Chapter 387 increases the promoter’s filing responsibilities when television rights are involved.\(^7\) At least seventy-two hours before the contest, the promoter must file a copy of all contracts entered into for the sale of television rights with the executive secretary of the Commission.\(^8\) Chapter 387 also requires the promoter to keep detailed records of accounts and other documents related to the receipts from the sale of television rights.\(^9\) Furthermore, Chapter 387 allows the Commission to inspect these documents at any time to determine the amount of total gross receipts received by the promoter from television rights.\(^10\) If the promoter fails to file a contract or to keep the necessary records, Chapter 387 authorizes the Commission to determine the amount of the total gross receipts and assess the appropriate license fee.\(^11\)

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5. Id. §467.107(1).
6. Id. §467.109(1)(b).
8. Id.
9. Id. c. 387, §1(2), at 927.
10. Id.