

FSMB 501(c)(6) tax exempt status to influence legislation for lobbyists and bribe politicians

Aaron Gellar, MD February 15, 2023

As a tax exempt **501(c)(6)** (business league exemption as the FSMB is a money laundering business) since 6/1/2009 (previously **501(c)(3)** educational exemption but the FSMB only “educates” on behalf of lobbyists), in 2020 the total revenue of the FSMB was \$51,397, 414 of which \$49,343,762 was for “**program services**.” (<https://projects.propublica.org/nonprofits/organizations/751092490>, accessed 2/15/2023)

It is unknown precisely what “program services” means.

However, for example, www.guidestar.org, (accessed 2/15/2023) published: “LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS: THE LOUISIANA BOARD **RECEIVED A \$3,745 GRANT FROM THE FOUNDATION** of State Medical Boards” in terms of FSMB outpays. This needs to be investigated for nefarious influence, money laundering, bribes.

Investopedia published: “A **501(c)(3)** organization is also **forbidden from using its activities to influence legislation** in a substantial way, including participating in any campaign activities to support or deny any particular political candidate.” (<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/1/501c3-organizations.asp>, accessed 2/15/2023).

Per the IRS and Wikipedia: “Much like 501(c)(4) and 501(c)(5) organizations, 501(c)(6) organizations may also perform some political activities.^[73] 501(c)(6) organizations are allowed to [attempt to influence legislation](#) that is related to the common business interests of its members.^[74] A 501(c)(6) organization may receive **unlimited contributions from corporations**, individuals, and labor unions. The names and addresses of contributors are not required to be made available for public inspection,^[75] with the exception of a 501(c)(6) organization that makes [independent expenditures](#). (An “independent expenditure” in elections in the [U.S.](#) is a political campaign communication that expressly advocates for the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate that is not made in cooperation, consultation or concert with; or at the request or suggestion of a candidate”) All other information, including the amount of contributions, the description of non-cash contributions, and any other information, is required to be made available for public inspection unless it clearly identifies the contributor.....Every organization, including a 501(c)(6) organization, that [expressly advocates for the election or defeat of a particular political candidate](#) and spends more than \$250 during a calendar year must disclose the name of each person who contributed more than \$200 during the calendar year to the [Federal Election Commission](#).” ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/501\(c\)_organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/501(c)_organization)), "[Rev. Rul. 61-177, 1961-2 C.B. 117](#)". *Internal Revenue Service*. 1961. accessed 2/15/2023)

The 2009 FSMB transition to 501(c)(6) allowed greater FSMB power to serve lobbyists with legislation as well as bribe Congress to protect itself during FSMB exposure of accepting the Purdue bribes. Fundamentally, transition to 501(c)(6) status allowed further money laundering from opioid manufacturers to Congress.

In turn, the FSMB demonstrated their loyalty by enjoining the government’s attack on 1st Amendment free speech rights to enrich politicians via the FSMB-BOM RICO unit coercing doctors to be silent and endorse dangerous covid vaccine mandates.