

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

Case _____

v.

**SUBIN ASSOCIATES, LLP,
SUBIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC,
SUBIN, LLP,
ERIC SUBIN, PLLC,
HERBERT S. SUBIN,
ERIC SUBIN,
CLAY M. EVALL, ESQ. P.C.,
CLAY M. EVALL,
LAW OFFICES OF GARY S. PARK, P.C.,
GARY PARK,
JOHN DOE RUNNERS NOS. 1-25,
J. HERNANDEZ ASSOCIATES JR., INC.,
JOSE HERNANDEZ,
WALL STREET CLERICAL AND OFFICE SERVICES INC.,
WALL STREET CALENDAR SERVICES INC.,
WALL STREET TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, INC.,
WALL STREET INVESTIGATIONS INC.,
WALK STREET INVESTIGATIONS INC.,
AYLIN MARTINEZ,
LUIS CASTELLANO,
DANNY BATISTA,
MEDICAL EXAM GUARDIANS INC.,
GERALDINE DELEON,
JORGE LUPI a/k/a JORGE GONZALEZ-LUPI,
J & D INVESTIGATION SERVICES CORP.,
AMEDICO LEGAL, LLC,
AMEDICOLEGAL FUNDING, LLC,
AMEDICO LEGAL NETWORK, LLC,
AMEDICO HOLDCO, LLC,
JUSTICIA INC.,
XYZ SUPPORT CORPORATION NOS. 1-25,
SAHIWAL ASSOCIATES, INC.
TRI-STATE MEDICAL LIAISON SERVICES, INC.
TANVIR CHAUDHRY,
ELSIE REAL CIBBARELLI,**

**JAIME CASTILLO,
PSC LIAISONS, LLC,
GREGORY ELEFTERAKIS,
CASECASH FUNDING, LLC,
CASE CASH GP, LLC,
CORONA 55 FUNDS, INC.,
CORONA 55 INC.,
WALL STREET CASE ADVANCES INC.,
WALL STREET CHECK CASHING INC.,
BEST CASE ORIGINATIONS, LLC,
BEST CASE ORIGINATIONS D, LLC,
RL SPV, LLC,
XYZ FUNDING CORPORATION NOS. 1-25,
BEST BILLING & COLLECTION, INC.,
BESTCARE PHYSICAL THERAPY AND
CHIROPRACTIC, PC,
ROBERT SANDELL,
MAXIM ORTHOPAEDICS PLLC s/d/b/a
MAXIMUM ORTHOPEDICS s/d/b/a
WORKERSCOMPENSATIONDRS.COM,
MAXIM TYORKIN, M.D.,
ALL BORO MEDICAL REHABILITATION PLLC,
KEVIN H. WEINER, M.D.,
FELIX KARAFIN, M.D.,
RJR MEDICAL P.C.,
URBAN HEIGHTS MEDICAL, PC,
ALBERT J. CIANCIMINO, M.D.,
NY ORTHOPEDICS, P.C.
s/d/b/a SPINECARENYC,
MICHAEL GERLING, M.D.,
MCCULLOCH ORTHOPAEDIC SURGICAL SERVICES,
P.L.L.C. s/d/b/a NEW YORK SPORTS AND JOINTS
ORTHOPAEDIC SPECIALISTS,
KENNETH McCULLOCH-OTERO, M.D.,
DAVID R. CAPIOLA, M.D.,
SANFORD R. WERT, M.D.,
SANFORD R. WERT, M.D., PC,
JASON M. GALLINA, M.D.,
JASON M. GALLINA, M.D., PC,
KOLB RADIOLOGY PC, and,
THOMAS KOLB, M.D.,**

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

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Plaintiff UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (hereinafter referred to as “Union”) by and through their attorneys THE WILLIS LAW GROUP, PLLC, allege as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a civil action arising out of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”), 18 U.S.C. § 1961, *et seq.* This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964, and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in that certain of the claims arise under the laws of the United States and over other claims herein under its supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

2. Venue is proper in this District under and pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1965, and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, in that numerous of the acts, practices, and events giving rise to the

claims alleged in this Complaint occurred in this District, and many of the Defendants reside in this District.

II. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

3. UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (“Plaintiff”) is an insurance company duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Vermont and maintains its office in that state. Plaintiff, along with many, many others, is the victim of a wide-ranging, ongoing, and fraudulent scheme (the “Fraud Scheme”) conducted by the Defendants and others.

B. Defendants

i. Legal Service Defendants

4. At all times relevant herein, Defendant SUBIN ASSOCIATES, LLP is/was a limited liability partnership organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

5. At all times relevant herein, Defendant SUBIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC is/was a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

6. At all times relevant herein, Defendant SUBIN, LLP is/was a limited liability partnership organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

7. At all times relevant herein, Defendant ERIC SUBIN, PLLC is/was a professional limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York (collectively with SUBIN ASSOCIATES, LLP, SUBIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC, and SUBIN, LLP, “Subin Firm”).

8. At all times relevant herein, upon information and belief, Defendant HERBERT S. SUBIN (“Herbert Subin”) resides in and is/was a citizen of the State of New York. He is also the managing partner of Subin Firm. At all times relevant, Herbert Subin is licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law in the State of New York.

9. At all times relevant herein, upon information and belief, Defendant ERIC SUBIN (“Eric Subin”) resides in and is/was a citizen of the State of New York. He is also a senior partner and owner of Subin Firm and is Herbert Subin’s nephew. At all times relevant, Eric Subin is licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law in the State of New York.

10. Subin Firm, Herbert Subin and Eric Subin are collectively referred to herein as the “Subin Defendants.”

11. The Subin Firm files the lawsuits involved with the Fraud Scheme, and generally acts as the nucleus, involved in engaging and compensating runners to generate willing claimants, arranging funding, and facilitating unnecessary medical treatment for claimants. Subin Firm then further rips off the claimants themselves (their purported clients), to Plaintiff’s shared detriment, asserting bogus liens and manufactured additional self-funding, and double-dipping on expenses through redundant “vendors” who are in fact in-house employees, to both fraudulently inflate damages sought in recoveries and settlements, and to fraudulently decrease the claimants’ respective share of such recoveries while increasing their own.

12. Subin Firm occupies four floors at 150 Broadway, New York, New York.



13. At all times relevant herein, Defendant CLAY M. EVALL, ESQ. P.C. (“Evall Firm”) is/was a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

14. At all times relevant herein, upon information and belief, Defendant CLAY M. EVALL (“Clay Evall”; together with Evall Firm, the “Evall Defendants”) resides in and is/was a citizen of the State of New York, and is the owner of Evall Firm. At all times relevant, Clay Evall was licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law in the State of New York.

15. The Evall Firm is located within the 14th Floor Support Services Office of the Subin Firm. Upon information and belief, the Evall Firm functions as an extension of the Subin Firm to bypass conflicts, and further operates as a “buffer” middleman firm when matters too conspicuously related to the subject scheme are brought, and/or to conceal referrals which are in fact diverted to runners and other non-attorneys.



16. At all times relevant herein, Defendant LAW OFFICES OF GARY S. PARK, P.C. (“Park Firm”) is/was a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

17. At all times relevant herein, upon information and belief, Defendant GARY PARK (“Park”; together with Park Firm, the “Park Defendants”) resides in and is/was a citizen of the State of New York, and is the owner of Park Firm. At all times relevant, Clay Evall was licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law in the State of New York.

18. Upon information and belief, and substantial documentary evidence, the Park Defendants facilitated, enabled, and substantially assisted in predicate act conduct by the other Legal Defendants, Runner Defendants, and Funding Defendants. This included substantially assisting and knowingly permitting the unauthorized practice of law within the Firm and direct commission of predicate acts described *infra*.

19. Subin Defendants, Evall Defendants, and Park Defendants. are collectively referred to as the “Legal Service Defendants.”

ii. Runner and Support Defendants

20. Defendants JOHN DOE NOS. 1-25 are persons of unknown citizenship who, at all times relevant herein, participated in the fraudulent scheme described below by recruiting potential claimants into staging, manufacturing and/or otherwise perpetuating fake trip and fall accidents at various sites throughout New York (“Runner Defendants”).

21. Upon information and belief, Defendant J. HERNANDEZ ASSOCIATES JR., INC. (“Hernandez Associates”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Hernandez Associates has described itself in Court-filed documents as a company that exists to provide “legal support services to Subin.” The registered phone number for Hernandez Associates connects to Subin Firm. Hernandez Associates has been documented to send employees out to meet with prospective claimants to sign intake forms (*i.e.*, formalized runners), and to purportedly bill Subin Firm (such expenses to be “recovered” by Subin at the conclusion of claimant cases) for a wide variety of purported expenses including transportation, translations, and “investigation.”

J. HERNANDEZ ASSOCIATES, JR., INC.

22. Upon information and belief, Defendant JOSE HERNANDEZ (“Hernandez”) is a resident of the State of New Jersey. At all times relevant herein, Hernandez was a “Manager” at Subin Firm (where he has worked since at least 2014), as well as the owner of Hernandez Associates, which is also located in the 14th Floor Support Services Office. At least two of Hernandez’s direct relatives have worked or do work for Subin. Mr. Hernandez also performs work for the Evall Firm, and has utilized the Evall Firm as a “buffer” when bringing in Claimants too plainly related, including but not limited to his sister-in-law’s claim.



23. Defendant WALL STREET TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, INC. (“WS Transportation”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

24. Defendant WALL STREET INVESTIGATIONS INC. (“WS Investigations”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

25. Defendant WALL STREET CLERICAL AND OFFICE SERVICES INC. (“WS Clerical”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

26. Defendant WALL STREET CALENDAR SERVICES INC. (“WS Calendar Services”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

27. Defendant WALK STREET INVESTIGATIONS INC. (“Walk Street”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

28. Hernandez is the on-paper owner and/or operator for (in addition to Hernandez Associates) WS Transportation, WS Investigations, WS Clerical, WS Calendar Services, and Walk Street, and each also has a registered address in the 14th Floor Support Services Office at Subin Firm.

29. Upon information and belief, Defendant LUIS CASTELLANO (“Castellano”) is/was a resident of the State of New York. Castellano is a Subin Firm Claimant, as well as a formalized runner for Hernandez Associates (including filling out claimant’s intake forms):

[REDACTED]

30. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant herein, Defendant DANNY BATISTA (“Batista”) is/was a resident of the State of New York. At all times relevant herein, Batista was simultaneously employed by both Hernandez Associates and by Subin Firm with a role that varied amongst formalized runner, investigator, and legal assistant:

[REDACTED]

31. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant herein, Defendant AYLIN MARTINEZ (“Martinez”) is/was a resident of the State of New Jersey. Martinez was purportedly “Manager of Investigations and IME Coordination” for Hernandez Associates.



32. Martinez, while using that same job title, also utilized a Subin Firm email address, phone number, and signature block. Martinez recently opened a new LLC in New Jersey, AM Legal Solutions, LLC. Similar to Hernandez, Martinez utilized Evall Law when bringing her roommate on as a claimant.



33. Defendant MEDICAL EXAM GUARDIANS INC. (“Medical Guardians”) is/was a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant herein, Medical Guardians business was to send purported “guardians” with claimants to attend independent medical examinations and provide independent reports. The registered address for Medical Guardians is Hernandez’s old Corona, NY apartment, where, *inter alia*, Hernandez Associates has previously listed its operating location.

34. Upon Information and belief, Defendant GERALDINE DELEON (“DeLeon”) is/was a resident of the State of New York. DeLeon has provided services for Medical Guardians

– for a Subin-represented Claimant – while simultaneously working as Subin Firm’s Operations Lead:



35. DeLeon’s brother, non-party Luis F. DeLeon, provides the notarization for the vast majority of both Subin Firm and Evall Firm notarized documents and has also attested to being an “investigator” for the Subin Firm. When Martinez’s roommate was in an accident (with the claim pursued by Evall), Martinez’s roommate was driving Luis DeLeon’s car.

36. Upon Information and belief, Defendant JORGE LUPI a/k/a JORGE GONZALEZ-LUPI (“Lupi”) is/was a resident of the State of New York.

37. Lupi, a convicted felon who pled guilty to conspiracy to sell three (3) kilos of heroin to an undercover federal agent, has spent the last decade and beyond primarily engaged in generating the willing claimants needed for the Fraud Scheme, along with providing and receiving illegal kickbacks and bribes, money laundering, and reinvesting proceeds from the Fraud Scheme into expansion of the Fraud Scheme.

38. Defendant J & D INVESTIGATION SERVICES CORP. (“JD Services”) is/was a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. At all relevant times, Lupi operated, controlled, and was majority owner of JD Services.¹

39. Defendant AMEDICO LEGAL, LLC (“Amedico”) is/was a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and was incorporated in 2020.

40. Defendant AMEDICOLEGAL FUNDING, LLC (“Amedico Funding”) is/was a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and was incorporated in 2023.

41. Defendant AMEDICO LEGAL NETWORK LLC (“Amedico Network”) is/was a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and was incorporated in 2024.

42. Defendant AMEDICO HOLDCO, LLC (“Amedico Holdco”) is/was a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and was incorporated the same day as Amedico Network.

43. Upon information and belief, Lupi is the owner and operator of Amedico, Amedico Funding, Amedico Network, and Amedico Holdco.

44. Defendant JUSTICIA INC. (“Justicia”) is/was a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Justicia was incorporated in June 2023. Justicia’s

¹ Upon information and belief, this entity was originally started with Lupi’s now ex-wife. Lupi filed for divorce on August 14, 2019. On August 30, 2019, Lupi opened a new entity for his girlfriend Marysela K. Salinas, M.K.S. Consultants Inc., which is currently operating a mirror business model d/b/a Latinos Legal Connections. Ms. Salinas was a trip and fall claimant under Queens Index #: 704784/2018, brought by Law Office of Gary Park and transferred to Subin Firm.

registered address is a condominium owned by Hernandez. Justicia is, upon information and belief, a joint venture between and amongst Lupi, Hernandez, and Subin Firm.

45. Defendants XYZ SUPPORT CORPORATION NOS. 1-25 (together with Hernandez, Hernandez Associates, Martinez, Castellano, Medical Guardians, DeLeon, WS Transportation, WS Investigations, WS Clerical, WS Calendar Services, and Walk Street, Lupi, JD Services, Amedico, Amedico Network, Amedico Holdco, and Justicia, collectively, the “Support Defendants”) are individuals and business entities of unknown organization that participated in the Fraud Scheme by recruiting and managing Runner Defendants, facilitating Claimants’ course through the Fraud Scheme with Funding Defendants and Medical Defendants, and directly and/or indirectly diverting funds from recoveries back to the Legal Service Defendants through recoupment of expenses not paid, paid in form and function to themselves, or diverted to compensate various Defendants for their role in the Fraud Scheme.

iii. Funding Defendants

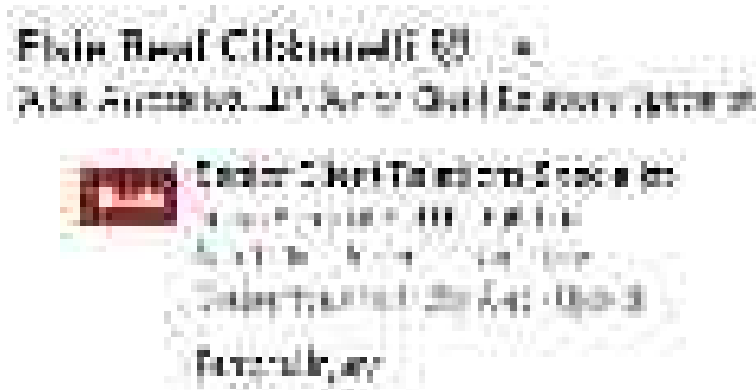
46. Defendant SAHIWAL ASSOCIATES, INC. (“Sahiwal”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, as well as a separately incorporated corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

47. Upon information and belief, Defendant TANVIR CHAUDHRY (“Chaudhry”) is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Chaudhry is the owner and/or operator of Sahiwal.

48. Upon information and belief, Chaudhry is also the owner of an entity called Top Law Capital Inc., corresponding with Subin’s marketing materials – and is located in the neighboring building on Broadway. Top Law Capital Inc. has never filed a UCC statement.



49. Sahiwal is registered in New York to the Staten Island address of Defendant ELSIE REAL CIBBARELLI, a New York resident and Subin Firm’s “Senior Client Relations Specialist.”



50. Defendant TRI-STATE MEDICAL LIAISON SERVICES, LLC (“Tri-State”), is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. and is also owned and/or operated by Chaudhry. The registered address of Tri-State was owned at all relevant times by another Subin claimant.

51. Defendant PSC LIAISONS, LLC (“PSC”) is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

52. Upon information and belief, Defendant GREGORY ELEFTERAKIS (“Elefterakis”), is a resident of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, Elefterakis – an attorney disbarred for eleven (11) sustained charges of financial misconduct - is the owner and/or operator of PSC.



53. Defendant CORONA 55 FUNDS, INC. (“Corona Funds”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Hernandez is the on-paper President and CEO.

54. Defendant CORONA 55 INC. (“Corona 55,” together with Corona Funds, “Corona”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Corona 55 has a registered address of Hernandez’s Corona, NY apartment (alongside Medical Guardians).

55. Defendant WALL STREET CASE ADVANCES INC. (“WS Advances”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. WS Case Advances has an identical registered address as Corona Funds, and Hernandez is once again the on-paper President and CEO. WS Case Advances also has a listed operating location at Hernandez’s Corona, NY apartment. Despite these businesses being active, WS Advances and Corona have never filed UCC statements as required, making any advances virtually impossible to identify.

56. Regardless of identified location for these entities, **the true place of business for WS Advances and Corona is right there in the 14th Floor Support Services Office of Subin Firm.**



57. Defendant CASE CASH FUNDING, LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

58. CASE CASH GP, LLC (collectively with CASE CASH FUNDING, LLC, “Case Cash”) is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Case Cash is owned by Elefterakis.

59. Defendant WALL STREET CHECK CASHING INC. (“WS Check Cashing”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. WS Check Cashing is similarly located in the support office of Subin Firm. The convenient shared location with Corona 55 and WS Advances allows an individual to simply take cash out of a duffel bag (less finance and admin fees, and fees for “cashing a check” of course), and simply hand it out, and the transaction can be at least facially accounted for in each respective book without the need for a check to even be physically cut.

60. WS Check Cashing, upon information and belief, the source of such information and belief being a verification check through the NMLS system utilized by the New York State Department of Financial Services, WS Check Cashing does not hold a valid check cashing license,

as is required to own and operate such a business under New York Banking Law Art. 9-A and Superintendent's Regulations Parts 400, 416, 417 and 300.

61. Defendant BEST CASE ORIGINATIONS, LLC ("Best Case Originations") is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

62. Defendant BEST CASE ORIGINATIONS D, LLC ("Best Case D") is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

63. Defendant RL SPV, LLC ("RL SPV") is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

64. Defendants XYZ FUNDING CORPORATION NOS. 1-25 (together with Saliwal, Chaudhry, Corona Funds, Corona 55, WS Case Advances, Case Cash, WS Check Cashing, Best Case Originations, Best Case D, and RL SPV, LLC collectively, the "Funding Defendants") are business entities of unknown organization that participated in the fraudulent scheme described below by providing funds directly and/or indirectly to the Legal Service Defendants, the Runner and Support Defendants, the Claimants (defined below) and/or the Medical Provider Defendants.

iv. Medical Provider Defendants

65. Defendant BEST BILLING & COLLECTION, INC. ("Best Billing") is, at all times relevant herein, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

66. Defendant BESTCARE PHYSICAL THERAPY AND CHIROPRACTIC, PC ("Bestcare PT") is, at all times relevant herein, a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

67. Defendant ROBERT SANDELL ("Sandell", and collectively with Best Billing and Bestcare PT, the "Bestcare PT Defendants") is, at all times relevant herein, a resident of the State of New York. Sandell is the owner of Best Billing and Bestcare PT.

68. Defendant MAXIM ORTHOPAEDICS PLLC s/d/b/a MAXIMUM ORTHOPEDICS s/d/b/a WORKERSCOMPENSATIONDRS.COM (“Maxim Ortho”) is, at all times relevant herein, a professional limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

69. Defendant MAXIM TYORKIN, M.D. (“Tyorkin,” and together with Maxim Ortho, the “Maxim Defendants”) is, at all times relevant herein, a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York.

70. At all times relevant herein, the Maxim Defendants operate clinics with various transient providers. Maxim is purportedly owned by Tyorkin; however, Maxim Ortho has used Sandell’s home address as a business address, all billing and collections occur through Best Billing, patients are self-referrals and through Bestcare/Sandell’s network, and the clinics are operated by Sandell’s staff/Bestcare PT’s staff. In form and function, Sandell is the owner of Maxim Ortho.

71. Defendant ALL BORO MEDICAL REHABILITATION PLLC (“All Boro”) is, at all times relevant herein, a professional limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. All Boro operates as one of the transient clinic providers at Maxim Ortho’s locations. As with Maxim Ortho, Sandell is, in form and function, the business owner.

72. Defendant KEVIN H. WEINER, M.D. (“Weiner”) is, at all times relevant herein, a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York – albeit under a stayed suspension and under strict and extensive limitations.

73. On February 27, 2023, the Department of Health charged Weiner with twenty (20) violations constituting professional misconduct. In a scathing 73-page decision, the hearing committee **sustained, *inter alia*, all five (5) charges of ordering unwarranted tests and treatment**, issued a two-year stayed suspension, permanently precluded Weiner from prescribing

any controlled substances, permanently precluded him from providing any surgical, interventional, or invasive treatments expressly including injections, and made the following relevant factual findings:

On August 31, 2023, the Workers' Compensation Board suspended Weiner's authorization to treat Workers' Compensation patients until further notice.

74. On August 31, 2023, the Workers' Compensation Board suspended Weiner's authorization to treat Workers' Compensation patients until further notice.

75. Defendant FELIX KARAFIN, M.D. (“Karafin,” and together with All Boro and Weiner, the “All Boro Defendants”) is, at all times relevant herein, a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York.

76. Weiner and Karafin are employed by, and/or otherwise held out as the treatment providers for, All Boro.

77. Defendant RJR MEDICAL P.C. (“RJR Medical”) is, at all times relevant herein, a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. RJR is another transient provider operating within the Maxim clinics.

78. Defendant URBAN HEIGHTS MEDICAL, PC (“Urban Heights”) is, at all times relevant herein, a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Urban Heights is another transient provider operating within the Maxim clinics.

79. Defendant ALBERT J. CIANCIMINO, M.D. (“Ciancimino,” and with RJR and Urban Heights, the “RJR/UH Defendants”) is, at all times relevant herein, a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York. Ciancimino is employed by, and/or otherwise held out to be the provider for, RJR and UH. Notably, Ciancimino is an 82-year-old gastroenterologist.

80. Bestcare PT Defendants, Maxim Defendants, All Boro Defendants, and RJR/UH Defendants are collectively the “Clinic Defendants.”

81. Defendant NY ORTHOPEDICS, P.C. s/d/b/a SPINECARENYC (“Gerling PC”) is, at all times relevant herein, a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

82. Defendant MICHAEL GERLING, M.D. (“Gerling”; with Gerling MD, the “Gerling Defendants”) is, somehow still, and at all times relevant herein, a licensed physician

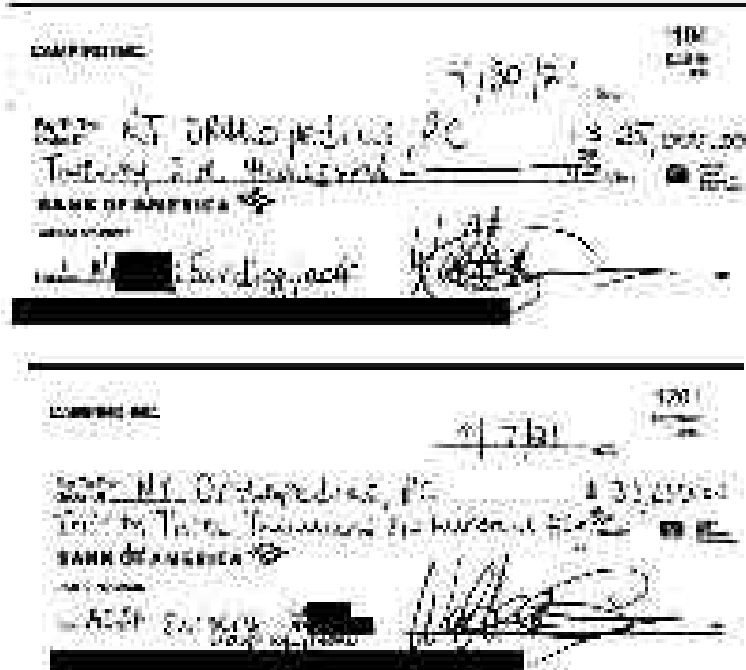
practicing in the States of New York and New Jersey. At all relevant times herein, Gerling has been the owner, operator, officer, director and/or employee of Gerling PC.

83. Gerling was featured in recent [news articles](#) surrounding his decision to perform lumbar and cervical fusions in a 23-year old, paid for by litigation funding, who was referred to him and represented by Subin. Gerling was a RICO Defendant under similar circumstances in a matter brought by Geico, which, upon information and belief, he settled for 2.5 million.

84. Notably, in the precursor case of *Geico v. Mayzenberg*, Geico established *as a matter of law* that Mayzenberg funneled money through Igor Dovman-controlled shell “marketing” companies who were running an illegal patient-brokering scheme and providing kickbacks. Discovery revealed funds being similarly funneled through both Dovman entities as well as Walter Gran entities to Gerling from a law firm whose clients Gerling was treating.

85. **Gerling having settled that case does not, and never will, remove his name or his businesses from these checks issued from parties found to have conspired to commit fraud as a matter of law, from the shell companies used to perpetuate such fraud.**





86. As the Hon. Esposito recently stated in ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling:

[The court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling is highly relevant to the court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling. The court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling is highly relevant to the court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling.]

[The court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling is highly relevant to the court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling. The court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling is highly relevant to the court's ruling on the scope of cross-examination of Gerling.]

[REDACTED]

87. Defendant MCCULLOCH ORTHOPAEDIC SURGICAL SERVICES, P.L.L.C. s/d/b/a NEW YORK SPORTS AND JOINTS ORTHOPAEDIC SPECIALISTS (“McCulloch Ortho” or “NY S&J” when utilizing the alias) is a professional limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

88. Defendant KENNETH McCULLOCH-OTERO, M.D. (“McCulloch”) is a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York. At all relevant times herein, McCulloch has been the owner, operator, officer, director and/or employee of McCulloch Ortho and NY S&J.

89. Defendant DAVID R. CAPIOLA, M.D. (“Capiola” and together with McCulloch Ortho and McCulloch, the “McCulloch Defendants”) is a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York. At all relevant times herein, Capiola has been an owner, operator, officer, director and/or employee of McCulloch Ortho and NY S&J.

90. Defendant SANFORD R. WERT, M.D., PC (“Wert PC”) is a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

91. SANFORD R. WERT, M.D. (“Wert,” collectively with Wert PC, the “Wert Defendants”) is a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York. At all relevant times herein, Wert has been an owner, operator, officer, director and/or employee of Wert PC. Wert has previously and very casually testified in open court that he has performed surgery on patients who he does not believe are surgical candidates:



Han v. Spetsieris, 707898/17, Trial Testimony October 17, 2019.

92. JASON M. GALLINA, M.D., PC (“Gallina PC”) is a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

93. JASON M. GALLINA, M.D. (“Gallina,” collectively with Gallina PC, the “Gallina Defendants”) is a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York. At all relevant times herein, Gallina has been an owner, operator, officer, director and/or employee of Gallina PC.

94. The Gerling Defendants, McCulloch Defendants, Wert Defendants, and Gallina Defendants are collectively referred to as the “Surgical Defendants.”

95. Defendant KOLB RADIOLOGY PC (“Kolb Radiology”) is, at all times relevant herein, a professional corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

96. Defendant THOMAS KOLB, M.D. (“Kolb,” and together with Kolb Radiology, the “Kolb Defendants”) is, somehow still and at all times relevant herein, a licensed physician practicing in the State of New York. At all relevant times herein, Kolb has been the owner, operator, officer, director and/or employee of Kolb Radiology. Kolb Radiology is the MRI provider of choice for those that wish to conjure an injury into existence.

97. The Clinic Defendants, Surgical Defendants, and Kolb Radiology are collectively, and reluctantly, referred to herein as the “Medical Provider Defendants.”

98. The Legal Service Defendants, the Runner and Support Defendants, the Funding Defendants, and the Medical Provider Defendants are collectively referred to herein as “Defendants.”

III. BACKGROUND, CONTEXT, AND THE FRAUD SCHEME

99. The Fraud Scheme set forth in this Complaint is not new. At its core, it is the same tired scheme: stage a fall (or just make it up), overtreat, and sue.

100. What is new is the scope, breadth, and overall willingness to push this scheme as far as it will stretch – and then finding ways to stretch it further. As discussed *infra*, we are now at a point where one can directly derive profit from this Fraud Scheme from an E-trade account.

101. What's also new is that no longer does anyone involved in the scheme need to wait to get their payoffs.

102. Litigation funding is used to incentivize claimant cooperation with the Fraud Scheme *via* direct payments, including instalments directly contingent on them going through with needless surgery; a *quid pro quo* by any other name. The return amount on the capital outlay is at levels that would otherwise be considered usurious, and the more money laid out, the more money is made by the Funding Defendants.

103. As in any rendition of this scheme, the claimants themselves are often impoverished immigrants, drug addicts, homeless, and otherwise those who have difficulty seeing another path with not just a promised large sum down the line if they play along, but access to money, otherwise unobtainable, within *hours*.

104. Portfolio and firm funding allows the law firms, including Subin Firm, to receive funding secured by the value of their receivables; *i.e.*, their anticipated fees. The ability to front-load revenue based on projected claimant settlements gives a two-tiered incentive to those firms seeking to capitalize at all costs – a) get more claimants and b) raise their projected settlement value.

105. The medical providers no longer need to either wait for payment or rely on a positive outcome as they would through a lien (although many still do that on top) – they simply get paid by the litigation finance provider. Since there is no oversight on fees as there is in Workers'

Comp on No Fault, they can bill what they wish. Since there is no downside risk, there is little concern over whether a surgery is in fact causally related to an accident.

106. The only ceiling for the Medical Defendants, then, is the number of patients, amount of treatment, and number of surgeries you can fit in a day. With the only limitation on income being getting the facility stocked full of patients, this incentivizes doctors to act in the manner which they are aware their referral source wants – here, finding injuries that don't exist, overtreating as much as possible, and performing needless surgery.

107. Massive levels of infrastructure has been laid, and every aspect of the scheme - from the recruitment efforts, to the treatment protocols and number of doctors willing to compromise their reputation, to the funding entities not just making outrageously usurious levels of returns, but developing enough inventory to securitize and cross-collateralize assets to front load their returns and bring in outside capital – is operating on a scale never before seen.

108. From at least 2012 through to the present, Defendants have been engaged in this evolving fraudulent scheme (the “Fraud Scheme”), as refined and expanded upon over time.

109. Defendants, together with others known and unknown, for their financial benefit, have and continue to defraud Plaintiff and others. Defendants have collected, falsified, manufactured, and/or otherwise prepared fraudulent documentation; recruited, incentivized, and coached desperate claimants to lie about accidents and purported injuries; orchestrated knowingly unnecessary and unjustified surgeries; all with the goal of enriching the criminal enterprise, expanding it, furthering it, insulating it, and legitimizing it.

110. Each of the Defendants was aware of the scheme and knowingly played their roles, enriching themselves in the process at the expense of the physical well-being of some of society's most vulnerable, and to the direct financial detriment of Plaintiff and others. Defendants, in the

course of this scheme, have polluted the legal and medical professions, and perverted the Courthouses of the State of New York away from their truth-finding function and into their own personal profit centers.

111. The Fraud Scheme has infiltrated legitimate institutions, and the Defendants rob Plaintiff and others by use of *the State Court system itself*. It is thus worth noting, as the Second Circuit did in State Farm v. Triborough Medical, et. al., that “RICO’s legislative history shows that Congress was nonetheless concerned about state courts being used to further a violation of RICO and accordingly contemplated that state-court proceedings could be enjoined to ‘prevent and restrain violations’ of RICO.”

112. At the center of the Fraud Scheme is the Subin Firm.

113. Historically, there has never been a comparator to the Legal Defendants herein. Lawyers Marc Elefant and George Constantine, along with medical providers, runners, and others, were convicted for their roles in a \$31 million dollar trip-and-fall fraud scheme (the “Kalkanis Scheme”) between 2013 and 2018; the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) described the fraud as “massive.” In 2012, the DOJ prosecuted 36 individuals in connection with an alleged \$275 million no-fault scheme.

114. The Subin Firm? Over \$3 Billion Recovered™.

Relevant History and Predicate Acts

115. In 2012, Subin undertook representation of a Claimant named Toribio De Jesus.

116. Much later, Mr. De Jesus retained legitimate counsel, and laid out the following sworn allegations (in relevant part), with supporting documentation:²

² Credit is given in recognition of the outstanding efforts of Scott Seskin, as well as Kenneth Danielson and Jessica Isaacs of Cepriani & Werner, for developments resulting from research and legal work in the *Exo Industries* matter, New York County Docket #: 155432/2024.

Exhibit 1.

Translated: “This is to certify that I, Toribio De Jesus, am indebted to Sahiwal Associates, Inc. for services rendered in the amount of \$100,000. I agree that Sahiwal Associates Inc. has the right to a lien against the portion of proceeds from my personal injury matter in the total amount of \$100,000 for services rendered in the lawsuit.”

117. Upon information and belief, the “Castillo” referenced in Mr. De Jesus’s affidavit is Jaime Castillo, a Subin employee since 1992. The referenced “Jorge” is upon information and belief Jorge Lupi, a known runner, acting on behalf of Subin and, at that point in time, Defendants Chaudhry and Sahiwal. The funding company associated was identified in the relevant contract as Case Cash Funding, and in the payoff letters as Case Cash GP. Notably, the funding agreement had a 15k installment contingent on undergoing surgery.

118. Case Cash, upon the attorney’s repeated inquiries, notably dropped the satisfaction amount from \$5,842,982.85 down to \$135,000. Emails from Case Cash were proffered confirming the payments to PSC and Tri-State (and 85k for surgery with Defendant Gerling), including an image of the check to PSC:



1. The first step is to identify the relevant facts and circumstances. This includes identifying the parties involved, the nature of the dispute, and the applicable law.

2. The second step is to analyze the facts and circumstances in light of the applicable law. This involves identifying the legal issues and applying the law to the facts.

3. The third step is to reach a conclusion based on the analysis. This involves identifying the legal outcome and the reasons for that outcome.

4. The fourth step is to prepare a written opinion or decision. This involves clearly and concisely stating the facts, the law, and the conclusion.

5. The fifth step is to review and revise the opinion or decision. This involves checking for errors and ensuring that the opinion or decision is clear and persuasive.

6. The sixth step is to file the opinion or decision with the court. This involves following the court's rules and procedures.

7. The seventh step is to participate in oral arguments. This involves presenting the facts and the law to the court and responding to the court's questions.

8. The eighth step is to receive the court's decision. This involves waiting for the court to issue its final ruling.

9. The ninth step is to appeal the decision if necessary. This involves filing a petition for a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court.

10. The tenth step is to follow the court's decision. This involves complying with the court's ruling and taking any necessary steps to enforce the decision.

Case No.	Case Name	Case Type	Case Status	Case Date
123456789	John Doe vs. Jane Smith	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-01-15
987654321	ABC Corp vs. DEF Corp	Patent Infringement	On Trial	2024-03-20
567890123	GHI LLC vs. JKL Inc	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-11-05
345678901	MNO Corp vs. PQR Ltd	Product Liability	Settled	2023-08-10
234567890	STU Inc vs. VWX Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-02-28
123456789	YZA LLC vs. BCD Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-05-12
987654321	EFG Corp vs. HIJ Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-04-01
567890123	KLM Inc vs. NPO LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-09-20
345678901	QRS Corp vs. TUV Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-07-08
234567890	WXY Inc vs. ZAB Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-01-15
123456789	DEF LLC vs. GHI Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-03-22
987654321	JKL Corp vs. MNO Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-05-10
567890123	PQR Inc vs. STU LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-12-01
345678901	VWX Corp vs. YZA Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-06-18
234567890	BCD Inc vs. EFG Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-03-05
123456789	HIJ LLC vs. KLM Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-04-25
987654321	NOP Corp vs. QRS Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-06-01
567890123	TUV Inc vs. WXY LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-10-15
345678901	ZAB Corp vs. CDE Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-09-03
234567890	FGH Inc vs. IJK Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-02-10
123456789	LMN LLC vs. OPQ Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-02-28
987654321	RST Corp vs. UVW Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-07-05
567890123	XYZ Inc vs. ABC LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-11-20
345678901	DEF Corp vs. GHI Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-08-15
234567890	JKL Inc vs. MNO Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-04-20
123456789	PQR LLC vs. STU Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-01-10
987654321	VWX Corp vs. YZA Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-08-01
567890123	ABC Inc vs. DEF LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-12-15
345678901	GHI Corp vs. JKL Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-05-25
234567890	MNO Inc vs. PQR Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-03-15
123456789	STU LLC vs. VWX Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-04-05
987654321	YZA Corp vs. BCD Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-09-01
567890123	EFG Inc vs. HIJ LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-10-25
345678901	KLM Corp vs. NPO Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-07-10
234567890	QRS Inc vs. TUV Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-05-20
123456789	WXY LLC vs. ZAB Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-03-15
987654321	BCD Corp vs. EFG Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-10-01
567890123	HIJ Inc vs. KLM LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-11-10
345678901	NOP Corp vs. QRS Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-06-20
234567890	STU Inc vs. VWX Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-06-15
123456789	YZA LLC vs. BCD Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-01-25
987654321	EFG Corp vs. HIJ Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-11-01
567890123	KLM Inc vs. NPO LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-12-25
345678901	QRS Corp vs. TUV Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-09-15
234567890	WXY Inc vs. ZAB Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2024-07-20
123456789	ABC LLC vs. DEF Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-02-10
987654321	GHI Corp vs. JKL Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2024-12-01
567890123	MNO Inc vs. PQR LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-10-10
345678901	STU Corp vs. VWX Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-08-25
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123456789	EFG LLC vs. HIJ Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-05-10
987654321	KLM Corp vs. NPO Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2025-01-01
567890123	QRS Inc vs. TUV LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-11-25
345678901	VWX Corp vs. YZA Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2023-10-10
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987654321	QRS Corp vs. TUV Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2026-01-01
567890123	VWX Inc vs. YZA LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-10-10
345678901	ABC Corp vs. DEF Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2024-09-10
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567890123	YZA Inc vs. BCD LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-11-25
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987654321	VWX Corp vs. YZA Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2026-03-01
567890123	ABC Inc vs. DEF LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-12-10
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987654321	ABC Corp vs. DEF Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2026-05-01
567890123	GHI Inc vs. JKL LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-11-15
345678901	MNO Corp vs. PQR Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2025-01-10
234567890	STU Inc vs. VWX Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2026-01-20
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345678901	STU Corp vs. VWX Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2025-03-15
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123456789	KLM LLC vs. NPO Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-12-10
987654321	QRS Corp vs. TUV Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2026-10-01
567890123	VWX Inc vs. YZA LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-10-10
345678901	ABC Corp vs. DEF Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2025-06-15
234567890	GHI Inc vs. JKL Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	2026-06-15
123456789	MNO LLC vs. PQR Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-12-10
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345678901	EFG Corp vs. HIJ Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2025-07-15
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123456789	STU LLC vs. VWX Inc	Partnership Dispute	Settled	2023-12-10
987654321	YZA Corp vs. BCD Ltd	Intellectual Property	On Trial	2027-01-01
567890123	EFG Inc vs. HIJ LLC	Real Estate Dispute	Dismissed	2022-10-20
345678901	KLM Corp vs. NPO Ltd	Contract Dispute	Settled	2025-09-15
234567890	QRS Inc vs. TUV Corp	Employment Dispute	On Trial	

119. Perhaps most importantly, a spreadsheet was provided of outstanding Case Cash advances regarding open Subin files (**Exhibit 3**), demonstrating Mr. De Jesus was far from alone in having tens of thousands of fraudulently represented and/or undisclosed payments made to PSC and to Tri-State. On at least twelve (12) separate occasions, Case Cash has made falsely characterized and direct payments, on ledgers attributable to claimant accounts, of amounts ranging between \$5,000 and \$33,000 to PSC (Elefterakis) and Tri-State (Chaudhry). Case Cash then applied otherwise-usurious interest rates to these amounts, which were ultimately reimbursed out of settlements – *i.e.*, the amounts were ultimately paid by the settling party (and deducted, with interest from claimants’ recoveries) for amounts that were effectively “disappeared into” accounts (in effect, slush funds) controlled by Elefterakis and Chaudhry:

- a. Manzoor Ahmad, 150871/2013 (New York County)
 1. \$30,500 to PSC Liaisons
- b. Eduard Alabayev
 1. \$20,500 to PSC Liaisons
- c. Carlos Balcazar, 151191/2014 (New York County)
 1. \$25,000 to Tri-State
- d. Luisa Eisenbach 152999/2013 (NY County)
 1. \$25k to Tri-State
- e. Yomaldbi Jimenez, 30455/2013 (NY)
 1. \$20k to Tri-State
- f. Francisco Peralta, 300911/2013 (Bronx)***
 1. \$30k to Tri-State
 2. \$30k to PSC Liaisons

g. Jose Rivas

1. 25k to Tri-State

h. Balvinder Singh

1. 25k to Tr-State

120. Peralta's matter (sub-[f], above) was settled in 2018 and warrants review; and not just for the fact that Gerling asserted a \$67k "lien" despite having already been paid by Case Cash; not just because Case Cash made a 20k installment contingent on undergoing surgery; and not just for the fact Plaintiff's name was in fact Daniel Antonio Peralta Jimenez.

121. The OCA closing statement filed in the Peralta matter reflects the following liens and expenses deducted, where Plaintiff ultimately received less than 27% of the recovery:

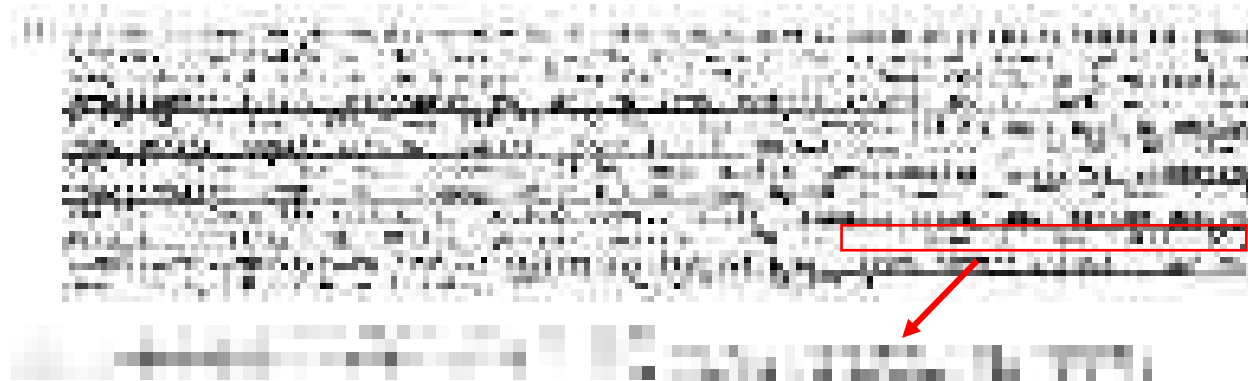
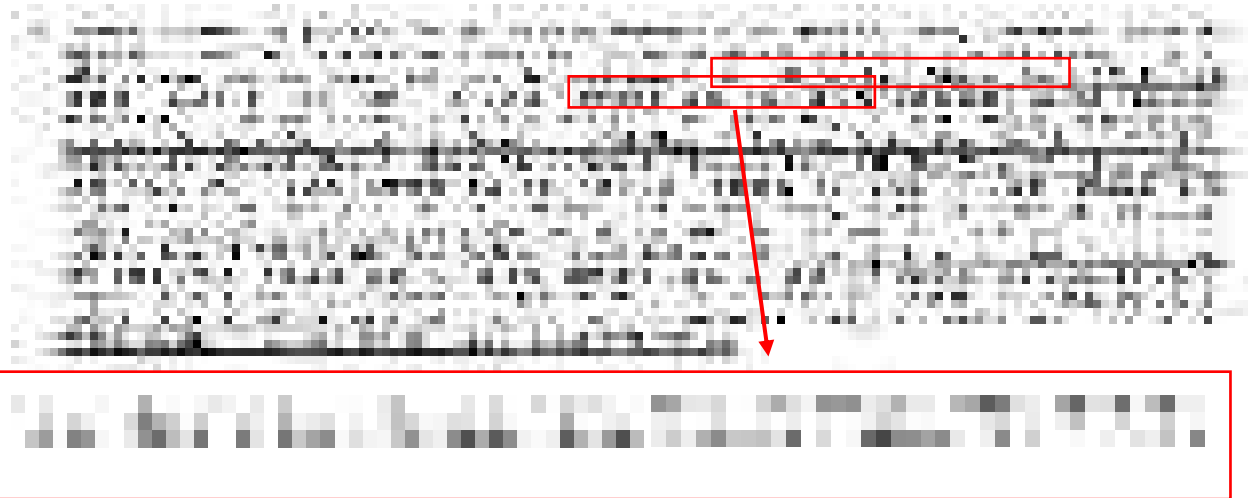


Exhibit 4.



122. Problematic.³ Notably, Subin **did not oppose or contest the motion in De Jesus. Subin waived their case fees – a potential 6-figure amount - and walked away. Exhibit 5.**

123. Further, there is no question as to the nature of what WS Advances purports to be, and Evall is cc'ed on other documents produced by WS Advances:



³ FORMAL OPINION 2019-6; THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL ETHICS Rule 1.8(e) forbids a lawyer from providing financial assistance to a client when the lawyer is representing the client “in connection with contemplated or pending litigation”... the lawyer may not provide financial assistance for living expenses or other expenses unrelated to the litigation. **Nor may other lawyers or non-lawyers in the lawyer’s firm do so.**

124. Elefterakis, by making use of the wires to essentially transfer money from himself (as Case Cash) to himself (as PSC) under false pretenses, plainly committed wire fraud as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, on at least:

- a. June 5, 2014: \$20,500 (Alabayev);
- b. August 12, 2014: \$30,000 (Peralta)
- c. August 19, 2014: \$30,500 (Ahmad); and,
- d. August 28, 2014: \$33,000 (De Jesus).

125. In addition, in making and receiving knowingly misrepresented and fraudulent transfers, both Elefterakis (as Case Cash) and Chaudhry (as Tri-State) flatly committed wire fraud as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, on at least:

- a. October 1, 2013: \$5,000 (Peralta);
- b. January 7, 2014: \$25,000 (Peralta);
- c. January 15, 2014: \$25,000 (De Jesus);
- d. January 22, 2014: \$25,000 (Eisenbach);
- e. February 27, 2014: \$20,000 (Jimenez);
- f. May 6, 2014: \$25,000 (Singh);
- g. May 9, 2014: \$25,000 (Balcazar); and,
- h. May 15, 2014: \$25,000 (Rivas).

126. Each of the above transactions further made use of facilities of interstate commerce with intent to distribute the proceeds of unlawful activity and/or otherwise promote, manage, establish, carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on, of

unlawful activity, and the transfers manifested such intent, rendering each and every transfer an independent violation of 18 USC § 1952.

127. Each of the transactions above transaction was designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership, or the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, each such transaction constituting an independent violation of 18 USC § 1956(a)(1)(B)(i).

128. Each of the transactions above was undertaken with property used to conduct or facilitate specified unlawful activity, both to A) promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity; and (B) to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of property believed to be the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, each such transaction constituting an independent violation of 18 USC § 1956(a)(3).

129. As, upon information and belief, each of such transactions was made at the verbal instruction of the Subin Firm as noted by Case Cash employees, Subin Firm has conspired to, and in fact engaged in, each of the violations detailed above.

130. In addition, in making and receiving knowingly a misrepresented and fraudulent transfer, Elefterakis, Case Cash, WS Advance, Hernandez, and Subin Firm committed an additional act of wire fraud as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 1343 on or about March 2, 2018.

131. Upon information and belief, the money fraudulently diverted to Tri-State (and Sahiwal) were compensation for Chaudhry's role in the fraud scheme, which was managing runner networks on behalf of the enterprise, including Lupi, laundering proceeds to compensate the runners and claimants, generating willing claimants, arranging funding, and controlling the "set-up." Notably, evidence indicates Chaudhry has at times arranged funding prior to the attorney's involvement.

132. Upon information and belief, this practice continues to date, albeit to a lesser extent as Lupi’s role has grown exponentially and the Support Defendants have gotten involved.

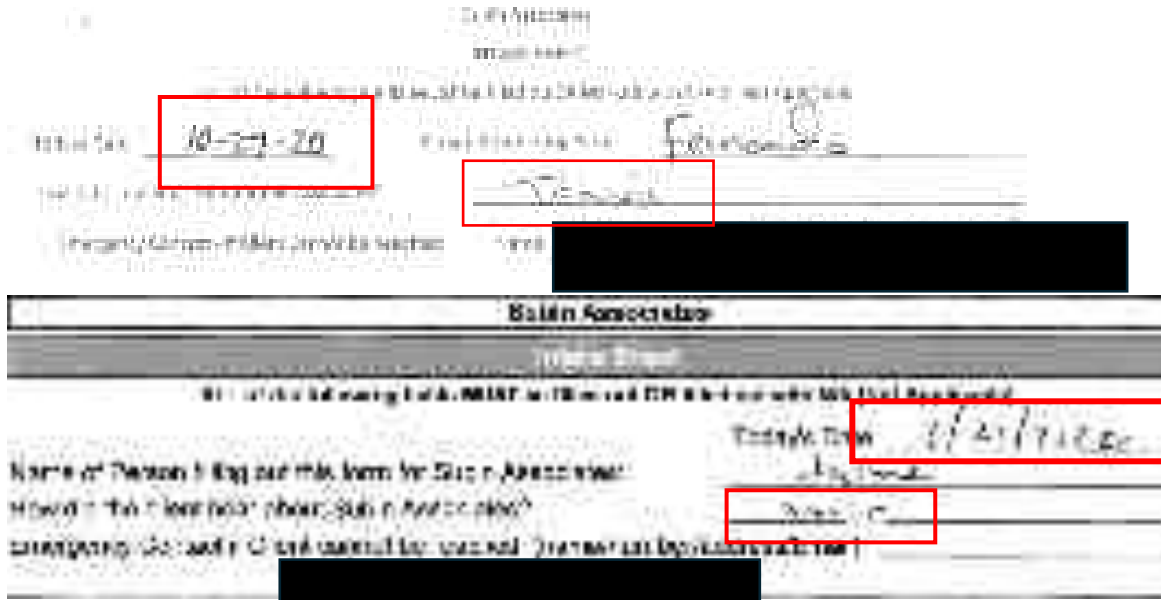


Exhibit 5.

133. In or about November 2023, Chaudhry received an e-mail status request from a non-party litigation funder regarding treatment status of a claimant; Chaudhry replied, included a “cc” to a Subin Firm attorney, who Chaudhry “assigned” to handle the matter, and requested them to get in touch. These emails were sent and received by “Tanvir@tanvir.us.”

134. Chaudhry created the “Tanvir@tanvir.us” e-mail address back in 2002, which was notably before domain registrars engaged in pseudonymizing registrant details.



Chaudhry, Tanvir I		Prior	07/2001 - 02/2008
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135. After the Sahiwal allegations became part of public record, Chaudhry opened a new entity: Superior Trial & Litigation Consultants, Inc.⁴

136. At least a portion of the money fraudulently diverted by Elefterakis to PSC was used in an effort to curry political favor, in furtherance of, and to insulate, the Fraud Scheme, including a contribution to the 2015 race for District Attorney, **directly from PSC’s account and simultaneous with a contribution from Case Cash:**



137. The August 26, 2015 transaction was undertaken by Elefterakis, Case Cash, and PSC with property used to conduct or facilitate specified unlawful activity, and to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity, in violation of 18 USC § 1956(a)(3)(A).

138. Elefterakis has opened similar “Liaison” corporate entities, and upon information and belief, funded them in similar fashion, including Preferred Liaison Services, LLC, Preferred Liaison Services of New York, LLC, Immediate Care Liaison Services LLC, and Immediate Care Liaison Services of NY LLC.

⁴ Which is a facially plausible match to Herbert Subin’s “Trial Funding, Inc.,” registered to his home address and remaining up-to-date and active since 2007 despite no public business presence or mention on a single public record.

property used to conduct or facilitate specified unlawful activity, and to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity, in violation of 18 USC § 1956(a)(3)(A).

141. Notably, turning back to Kalkanis Scheme, referenced *supra*, the USAO stated that “To incentivize the Patients to get surgery, the Patients were paid approximately \$1,000 after each surgery.” The DOJ press statement did not reference *who* paid that money to the patients, but admitted fraudulent claimant, Wandy Diaz, provided testimony at trial that did:

Q. Did you receive money after having had surgery?
A. Yes.
Q. How much money did you receive?
A. A thousand dollars.
Q. Where did you get that money from?
A. Case cash.

142. As the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York identified in the Kalkanis Fraud Scheme, claimants used in the course of such schemes are often victims of their more sophisticated and culpable co-conspirators; claimants are often some of the “most vulnerable members of society – many of whom were poor, drug addicts, or homeless.”

143. In 2014 and 2015, Subin Firm undertook representation of Claimants Samantha Walls (“Walls”), Eric Abney (“Abney”), Terence Porter (“Porter”), and Susan Buckman (“Buckman”). Abney and Buckman were sporadically homeless. Porter, Abney, and Walls each had documented criminal histories and struggled with drug addiction.

144. Abney and Walls had identical unwitnessed accidents six (6) days apart and perjured themselves regarding not knowing each other (Abney in fact signed for Walls’s personal belongings at the hospital). Each of this group is connected by a shared witness who purportedly

took pictures (Ebony Williams) and a known runner for Subin and another firm, Warren Buckman – Porter’s self-identified referrer, Abney’s ex-partner (through her, Walls), and Susan Buckman’s relative.

145. Walls and Abney receive surgeries on the same day by Dr. Karen Avanesov of Total Ortho, or as his mutual friend with Dr. Gerling (Igor Dovman, found to have engaged in an illegal patient-brokering and kickback scheme, fraud, and RICO conspiracy as a matter of law by Senior United States District Court Judge I. Leo Glass on August 24, 2022) refers to him, “Mr. 4081 Ocean Avenue LLC.”



Avanesov, Karen [Redacted] 05/2002 - 08/2024

MR 4081 OCEAN AVENUE LLC
10000 Ocean Avenue, Suite 100
Miami Beach, Florida 33139
Tel: 305.555.1234
Fax: 305.555.5678

BANK OF AMERICA
Business Operations or Institutional for
Banking and Relationship Banking
Accountant
Name of Business: FREEDOM
Account Number: [Redacted]
I, [Redacted] (the "User") hereby designate you as a representative of the Business and the digital account and/or the device(s) (TD) to which you are permitted to the name of the Business only for the purpose of the Bank's Digital Account and/or the device(s) and the applicable rules and regulations for such account. The services of the following authorized representatives of the Business are also hereby designated as authorized representatives of the Business.
Name: [Redacted] Telephone: [Redacted]

Exhibit 6, Presico Checks and Statements.

146. In the Case Cash transaction ledger described in ¶ 119, Avanesov – individually - received \$449,927 in funds related just to that limited collection of exclusively Subin/Case Cash cases at a particular moment in time.

147. An independent radiological review of post-surgical films in Walls indicated entire portions of the surgery described in Dr. Avanesov’s surgical report were not actually performed.

148. The Walls case went to trial and resulted in a defense verdict. Subin withdrew as counsel after eight years on the Porter case and six years on the Abney case. Both cases wound up dismissed. The Buckman case was settled for an unknown amount. Warren Buckman subsequently received litigation funding from Pegasus for an accident purportedly in February of 2021; the case was never filed.

149. Also in 2015, two of the runners in the Kalkanis matter formed their operative corporate entity for a “spin-off,” as discussed in the Second Circuit decision dated August 2, 2024, upholding their convictions from that operation:

In 2015, Duncan and Kerry Gordon – another co-conspirator in the Kalkanis scheme – began a spin-off scheme. That scheme was substantially similar to the Kalkanis scheme, often using the same attorneys, doctors, and low-level co-conspirators. Duncan and Gordon created a business entity – D&G Premier Solutions LLC (“D&G”) – to operate the scheme. D&G would connect recruits with litigation funding companies. D&G would receive a referral fee from a funding company after the company contracted with a recruit to provide payments in exchange for the recruit’s future settlement amount.

150. Lupi’s entity JD Services was also formed in 2015 and operated in identical manner as set forth above. JD services would generate willing claimants to proceed with the Fraud Scheme,

who would be connected with a litigation funding company for which JD Services would receive a referral or broker fee.

151. One such funder was Express Funding of America, LLC (“EFA”), where JD Services collected a broker fee between 10-15% , and was one of the top two brokers (**Exhibit 7**) generating a book of advances in excess of \$22 million. In litigation surrounding the portfolio purchase, following the RICO action by Tradesman against Subin and Lupi in 2024, EFA’s portfolio buyer made demands for, *inter alia*, correspondence between Lupi and Subin related to the book. The case promptly settled.

152. In 2018, Subin undertook the representation of Patricio Cedillo. Subin sued 3 different sets of Defendants, one in 2018, one in 2019, and one in 2020. Entirely aware of the fraudulent nature of the claim – and further aware of an eyewitness who observed the claimant undo his safety harness and jump off a platform – *and further aware* a workers’ compensation judge, upon hearing the claimant’s self-contradictory account, repeatedly stated that his testimony was incredible, and unusually, that he was most probably lying - Subin waited until the 3rd action, filed in 2020, to name the employer as a Defendant (who would be the only party outside of Plaintiff fully aware of the fraudulent nature of the claim), moved to consolidate, and in an unabashed, bald-faced lie, asserted to the Court – despite their obligations as officers of the Court – that Plaintiff’s testimony was uncontroverted in a premature summary judgment motion after intentionally failing to moving forward with Defendants depositions. Thankfully, the defense attorneys were not asleep at the wheel.

153. Shortly after being sued as a RICO Defendant by Tradesman in 2024, after being on the case for 6 years with full knowledge of its fraudulent nature, Subin moved to withdraw from

the Cedillo matter. All of the Defendants and/or carriers, in the three (3) different actions separately brought, have been forced to bear the costs of this knowingly fraudulent endeavor.

154. In 2020, Lupi rebrands to Amedico Legal. He recruits through social media, local and internet-based Spanish-language press, and through hosting concerts and other events. Lupi specifically targeted illegal immigrants to use as his victims. Once on the hook, he enticed claimants with immediate funds from litigation funders, and a large payday in the future, if they cooperated. However, Lupi did not work for the claimants to provide them services; he worked for the funders and firms, providing them the true product – the claimants – for fees and kickbacks.



Translation: “Your legal status doesn’t matter within the United States to claim the benefits you have as a victim of an accident.”

155. Upon information and belief, the business model remained as with JD Services, generating and brokering willing claimants to participate in the Fraud Scheme, but the standard procedure shifted to focus on brokering claimants first to particular law firms in addition to funders, and included the unauthorized practice of law. During this time, Lupi was nominally working for the office of Gary S. Park, where he maintained a firm email address, falsely held himself out as an attorney, and occasionally impersonated Workers' Comp adjusters, all while continuing to funnel cases reaching litigation to Subin Firm and broker out Claimants to Funding Defendants:

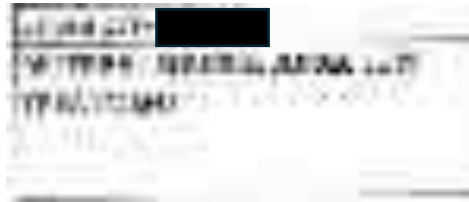
ATTORNEY EMAIL: Lupi@gsparcwithlaw.com
ATTORNEY PHONE: (718) 445-1300

History of Present Illness

The patient is a right-handed 35-year-old male who was involved in a Workers' Compensation injury on October 14, 2022. The injury occurred at the patient's place of work, [REDACTED] at NYL, where the patient works as a Scaffold Erector. The injury occurred when the patient was carrying a bag of concrete when he slipped and fell off a 10-foot ladder. The patient notes reporting full left side of body. The patient admits to Cervical spine, left shoulder, left wrist, hand and foot and ankle being injured. The patient did contact the supervisor after the incident occurred. The patient was taken to an ambulance to New York-Presbyterian Hospital. The patient was given painkillers and then discharged from the hospital when deemed medically stable. The patient denies prior history of the symptoms mentioned. A Workers' Compensation case is now open. The Adjuster for the case is Jorge Lopez who can be reached at 718-445-1300. The established body part for this case are Cervical spine, left shoulder, left wrist, hand and foot and ankle.

(718) 445-1300 Gary Park

Form with fields for Name, Address, Phone, and Email. A red box highlights the phone number field containing (718) 445-1300.



SECURITY INFORMATION		
Name: [REDACTED]	Employee Name: [REDACTED]	
ID: [REDACTED]	Group: [REDACTED]	Security: [REDACTED]
		SECURITY INFORMATION
Name: [REDACTED]	Employee Name: [REDACTED]	
ID: [REDACTED]	Group: [REDACTED]	Security: [REDACTED]
		SECURITY INFORMATION
Case of Charge: [REDACTED]	Assignment Type: [REDACTED]	Category: [REDACTED]
Category: [REDACTED]		



PRIMARY INSURANCE		
Name: [REDACTED]	Employee Name: [REDACTED]	
ID: [REDACTED]	Group: [REDACTED]	Category: [REDACTED]
		SECURITY INFORMATION
Name: [REDACTED]	Employee Name: [REDACTED]	
ID: [REDACTED]	Group: [REDACTED]	Category: [REDACTED]
		SECURITY INFORMATION
Case of Charge: [REDACTED]	Assignment Type: [REDACTED]	Category: [REDACTED]
Category: [REDACTED]		

PRIMARY INSURANCE		
Name: [REDACTED]	Employee Name: [REDACTED]	
ID: [REDACTED]	Group: [REDACTED]	Category: [REDACTED]
		SECURITY INFORMATION
Name: [REDACTED]	Employee Name: [REDACTED]	
ID: [REDACTED]	Group: [REDACTED]	Category: [REDACTED]
		SECURITY INFORMATION
Case of Charge: [REDACTED]	Assignment Type: [REDACTED]	Category: [REDACTED]
Category: [REDACTED]		

156. Upon information and belief, this part of the scam was also not new or novel. Once again, the novel factor is its brazenness. From the USA v. Rose wiretap records:



157. Notably, the above was only possible through the knowing and voluntary involvement of Park; such scheme and the involvement documented above could only have transpired through deliberate agreement, knowingly false submissions of Opening and Closing Statements to the Office of Court Administration and other correspondence by mail or wire. Each such act would constitute a violation and 18 USC §§ 1341 and 1343, and Plaintiff requires discovery to obtain same. Park would derive monetary benefit from the scheme, and upon information and believe, used his position to function similarly to Evall, as a “buffer” and means for other attorneys to compensate Lupi, in violations of 18 USC §§ 1952 and 1956. Lupi also physically had a presence at the office:

ROBERTO MALDONADO being duly sworn, deposed and says, I am over 18 years of age, not a party to this action, and reside in the State of New York. That on the 17TH day of NOVEMBER 2021, 3:52PM at

19-01 MAIE STREET
SUITE 408
FLUSHING, NY 11354

produced the THIRD PARTY SUMMONS & THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT, EXHIBITS), NOTICE PURSUANT TO C.P.L.R. 1007, MISDEP CONFIRMATION NOTICE, upon YOSER H. LES, LAW OFFICES OF GARY S. BARR, PC, the ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF, herein named by delivering and leaving a true copy of copies of the aforementioned documents with J LOPEZ (REDACTED FULL NAME), CO-WORKER, a person of sufficient age and discretion.

158. Also in 2020, Subin undertook the representation of Lesly Ortiz – and *seventeen* (17) of her friends and family members all purportedly living in the same, one imagines cramped, Manhattan apartment. Ms. Ortiz, then 23-years-old, with litigation financing in hand, was pushed into two (2) spinal fusions by Gerling, who Ms. Ortiz stated on the record she was sent to by the Subin Firm. Thanks to the incredibly thorough investigation by defense counsel in that matter,⁵ the mechanics of that particular ring, led by Subin Firm runner Arnulfo Serrano, were revealed. Subin moved to withdraw in the Ortiz matter successfully and without consequence. Gerling was already paid a small fortune through the litigation funders for multiple surgeries related to the Ortiz ring. The carriers, on the other hand, had to bear the costs of a multi-year, complex litigation defense, experts, and attendant costs.

159. What of the 23-year-old with rods and screws needlessly jammed into her lower spine and her neck for the intended financial benefit of the Defendants? After Subin withdrew, Ms. Ortiz presented herself for oral arguments on a motion for summary judgment filed by the Defendants. She made the following statements to the Court:

- a. Despite being a Medicaid recipient, and Gerling supposed to be in the role of treating physician, “Dr. Ge[r]ling], who was my surgeon for my spine, **refuses to see me unless I have a lawyer. He refuses to give me medication...** I only

⁵ John Bonanno of Weiner, Millo, Morgan & Bonanno, PLLC and once again, Kenneth Danielson.

allowed my doctor to convince me when he said, ‘You are going to feel better,’ and I agreed to the surgery. **But I feel worse.**”

- b. “Let’s suppose that it is fraud between the doctors and the lawyers -- **they can hurt me.** They can do things against me.”



Exhibit 8.

160. Turning back once again to the Kalkanis Scheme, one of the attorneys involved, George Constantine, in fact appeared for a deposition well prior to being indicted. In November 2019, Constantine gave the following testimony, or lack thereof, regarding Gerling:

Q. Are you familiar with Dr. Michael Gerling?

A. I refuse to answer that question and I assert my Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

Exhibit 9.

161. *After* the investigation by defense counsel in the Ortiz matter, Subin moved to be relieved in, as of August 2024, at least ten (10) of the related cases, which constituted the entirety of the related cases which remained active at that juncture. In each of those cases, the carriers and defendants were forced to bear the costs of those fraudulent cases. Notable highlights from the companion cases as summarized by defense counsel in the matter:

- a. Rubelys Almonte, despite being a relatively healthy young person (26 years old), also fell from a standing position with such force her body suffered

catastrophic soft tissue injuries, yet, no broken bones. Like all of the other Subin plaintiffs, Rubelys Almonte’s trip and fall resulted in such severe soft tissue injuries that she required multiple surgical procedures, including a 2-level lumbar fusion, again performed by Michael Gerling, MD.

- b. Evelin, like all the others went to some of the same physicians and facilities, All Boro, Kolb Radiology and had surgery with Sanford Wert, MD. She claims she was referred to All Boro by a woman she met on the subway.
- c. Yariza claims to have slipped and fallen down the same set of stairs as Juana Young and Evelin Cruz, and Ana Alvarado, her “girlfriend” and “lady friend” was there to take photos for her lawsuit, call 911, and of course refer her to All Boro for treatment. She ended up with the exact same type of treatment and surgeries as the others, and treating with the same group of physicians (All Boro, Kolb, Sanford Wert).
- d. John is upon information and belief the cousin of Arnulfo Serrano, who lived in apartment 21 and was engaged to Ana Alvarado. He retained Subin Associates at most the day following his alleged accident. He treated with the same group of physicians (All Boro, Kolb, Sanford Wert, and Michael Gerling). Despite his cousin Arnulfo Serrano, uncle Jorge Cea, and mother Sandra Cea having been represented by Subin Associates, Daza testified at deposition that he found the firm on Google.

162. In January 2022, upon information and belief, non-party Neal Magnus – with whom Subin shares a co-patent for medical record-sharing software, and who is the principal of the various “Best Case” entities – opened a new entity, Best Case Originations, LLC.

163. In October 2022, in the matter of Carlos Enrique Ramirez-Naranjo, well documented by news coverage [here](#) and [here](#), Subin Firm verified a complaint stating Plaintiff was injured on a job site and suffered disabling injuries on August 17, 2022, despite the fact Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo never suffered such injury and no attorney had ever met or spoken with Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo. The Subin Firm, in filing said complaint in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, *via* the online New York State Courts Electronic Filing system (“NYSCEF”), committed a violation of 18 USC § 1343 on October 25, 2022.

164. A workers’ compensation claim was started, a lawsuit filed, and Plaintiff was attending physical therapy – or more accurately, *someone* was attending physical therapy, but it was not Carlos Enrique Ramirez-Naranjo. Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo spoke at length with investigative journalists, and the clinic where PT was purportedly being performed confirmed – the person going to PT with Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo’s information was not Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo.

165. Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo had been told he was filling out a job application, which was in English (Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo only speaks Spanish) and was told he would receive \$15,000 just for filling it out. Sure enough, that check came in the mail – from a litigation finance company, and the “friend” who had filled out the paperwork took \$13,000.

166. **An internal source from the Subin Firm confirmed that the \$15,000 came from Best Case Funding – the same company that provided the entirety of the original funding contained in the spreadsheet described in ¶ 119, before the entirety of those cases were “bought out” by Case Cash. The source also initially claimed a “runner” was sent out who Mr. Ramirez-Naranja filled out firm intake paperwork with and he was *then* set up with Best Case for funding.**

167. However, Subin Firm later changed its version of events (report used pseudonym):

[Redacted text]

168. Mr. Ramirez-Naranjo never filled out documents with the law firm or has ever been to their office, including six (6) days after the purported August 17, 2022 accident – he solely signed the documents presented by his friend, who was discovered to be Jose Andres Brecino Arias (and who importantly *also does not read or speak English*).

169. In an entirely independent matter, Mr. Briceno submitted testimony that the funding company he signed up with required him to pick up the advance check in person at the Subin Firm office at 150 Broadway, which he did, on July 22, 2022. Upon arrival at the Subin Firm, he met with a Hispanic male in his 30’s, who told him he needed to sign documents in order to receive his check – which were entirely in English (which Mr. Briceno cannot read). Undisclosed in the stack of documents were documents to discharge his current attorney, and a Subin Firm retainer. Mr. Briceno provided an affidavit to this effect on August 22, 2022 (**Exhibit 10**) which was included in a motion filed by his actual attorney on August 24, 2022. Mr. Briceno set forth:

[Redacted text]

170. From that point, it has been verified that an imposter using a phony ID – **with the Subin Firm listed as the imposter’s emergency contact, with a phone number listed connected to the former “Office Manager” of Amedico/Lupi** – attended the scheduled medical appointments.

171. In March 2023, Sultan Al Maruf sues Subin Firm and Eric Subin in relation to their representation of him in an injury matter (705079/2023). The allegations include, *inter alia*:



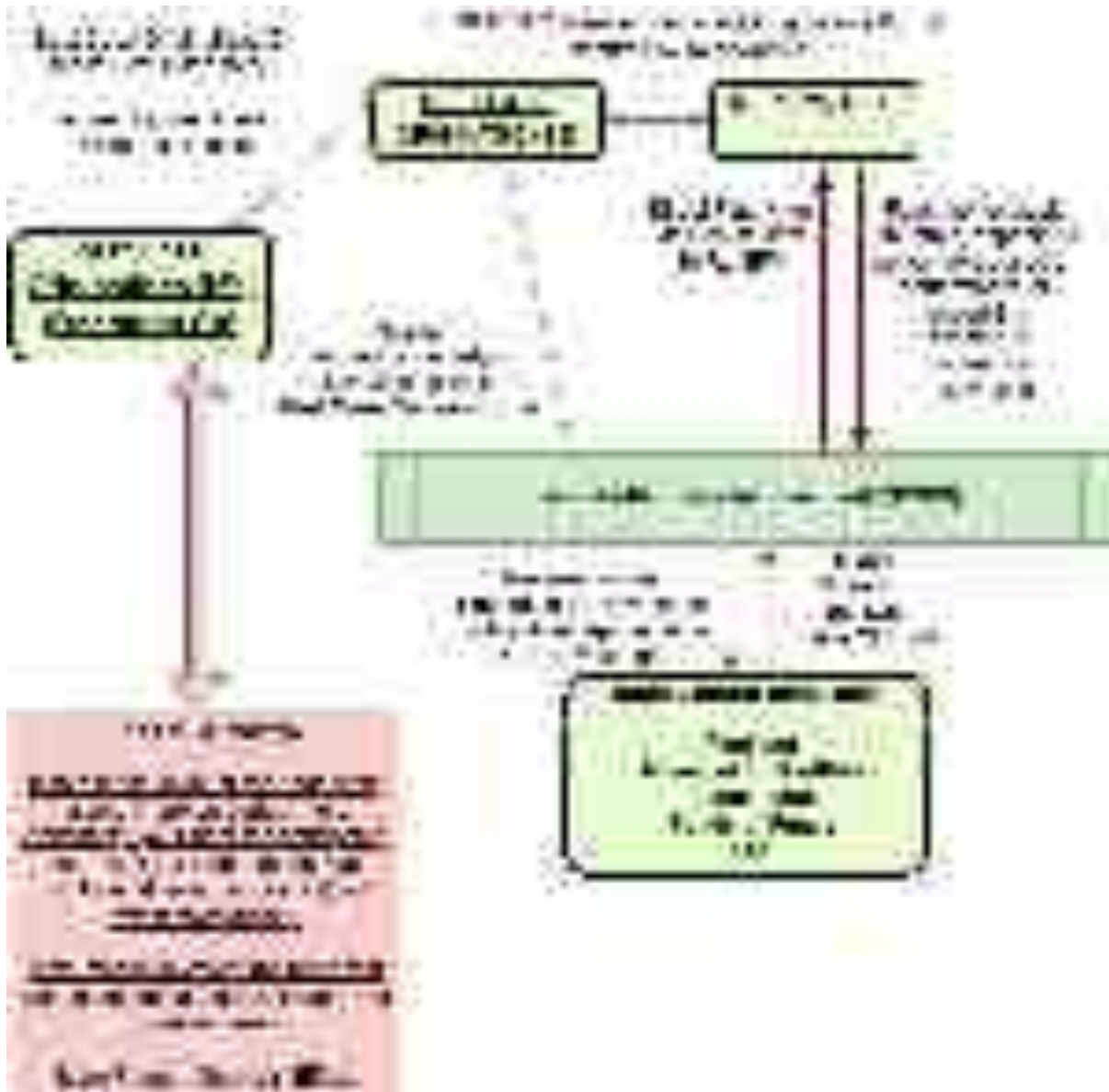
172. In June 2023, a coordinated and sophisticated effort took place to take the Fraud Scheme to the next level.

173. On June 6, 2023, non-party Neal Magnus opened a Delaware entity, Best Case Originations D, LLC. On June 7, 2023, he opened another entity, RL SPV, LLC.

174. On June 16, 2023, Justicia is incorporated with a registered address at Hernandez's condo.

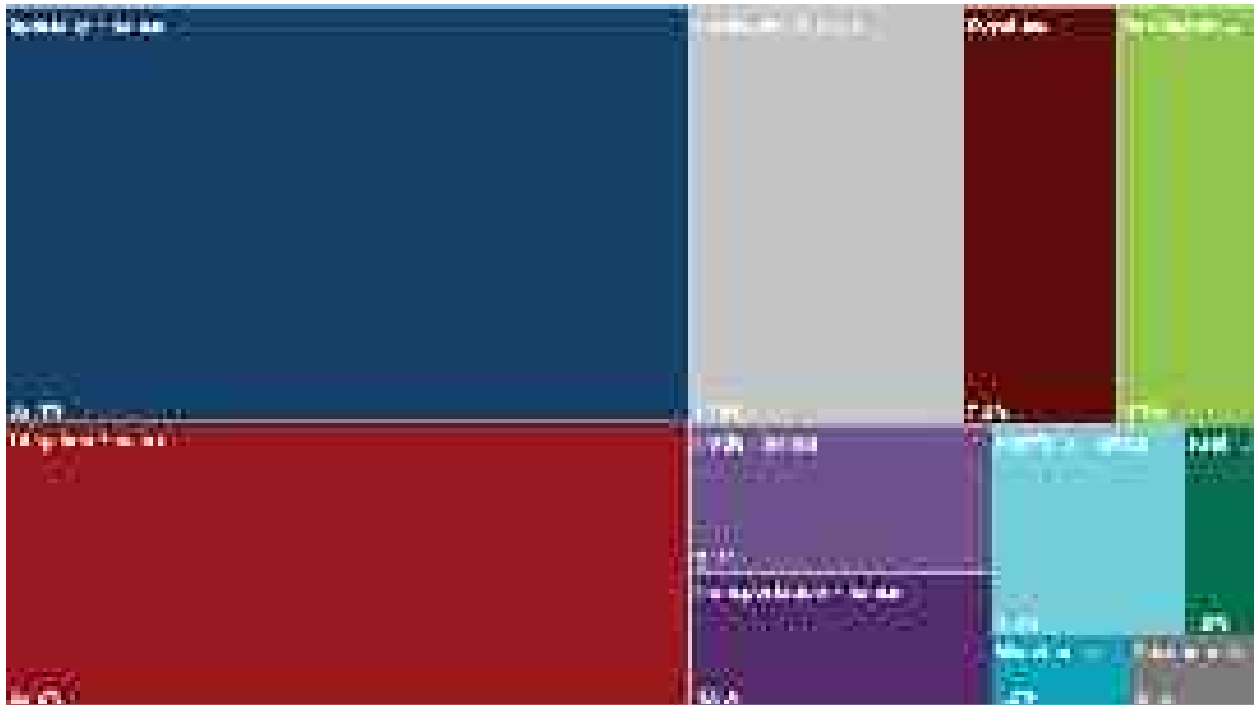
175. On June 21, 2023, Lupi opens a new entity, Amedicolegal Funding.

176. RL SPV, LLC immediately finds its way into the portfolio Variant Alternative Income Fund (NICHX), an institutional-grade mutual fund (which is, of important note, subject to federal securities laws). How this works is summarized below, **Fig. 1**.



177. Since it first appeared in the fund, the fund has increased its exposure to RL SPV, and in turn to Best Case Originations (in turn reliant upon the Fraud Scheme, Runner/Support Defendants, Medical Defendants, and Subin Firm), **by roughly 300%**. This is not surprising as the product offers a rate of return on a purported asset-backed debt product with over a 15% standard return. By comparison, Bernie Madoff's average purported return was 10%.

178. Notably, by structuring in the otherwise redundant “Best Case Originations D” entity, a) the chain connecting the Fraud Scheme to the publicly visible RL SPV is broken except to those intently looking and with the right tools, and b) it removes RL SPV, based on the fund’s definitions, from the “Litigation Finance” portfolio to the “Specialty Finance” portfolio.



179. In sum, completely obscuring any obvious relationship to what RL SPV is or does, or that proceeds are generated through direct litigant financing. This is a feature, not a bug, and it is intentionally and materially misleading even before touching upon the fraudulent nature of the underlying “assets” themselves; *i.e.*, securities fraud, a predicate act under 18 USC § 1961.

180. The snowball effect appears to be observed almost immediately. Between April 2023 and October 2023, Kristopher Hassett was employed by Cartiga, which is the resulting company of a three-way merger between Legal Business Services (f/k/a Westbury Management Group), Ardec Funding, and LawCash. There is a long history of interplay between these entities, their principals, and the Case Cash entities. Mr. Hassett sued Cartiga for wrongful termination, and his allegations are particularly relevant herein:

*"Scope" is common slang for an arthroscopy.

182. There it is - the standard playbook. The *Kalkanis* playbook. All being discussed openly – while at the same time, indicating this attorney doesn't want to be cast in the same brush as "Sube," and that Jorge Lupi is killing the golden goose with *too many* fraudulent claims.

183. This conversation occurs precisely *as the wagons are being circled* and the more integrated relationship between Subin Firm, the Support/Runner Defendants, Lupi and his entities, and the Funding Defendants is being formalized - *to scale the Fraud Scheme further*.

184. In December 2023 and in January of 2024, Ionian Re and Andromeda (non-parties) issued warnings letters on their suspected fraudulent matters that they would be escalating their responses to such claims, including to the Subin Firm.

185. Also in December of 2023 and January of 2024, Subin Firm drops seven (7) additional cases through orders to show cause to withdraw, consent to change attorney, or passive failure to litigate.

186. In late January 2024, according to a later submission on their behalf (**Exhibit 12**), Subin Firm consulted with ethics counsel and James Catterson of Pillsbury Winthrop because of the Ionian/Andromeda letters, and were advised by each to withdraw from several hundred live cases because of what Subin described as a concern with a referral source. The statement identified a referral source as person that does not exist at the address provided, and carefully worded the submission to restrict such need to withdraw to exclusively labor law cases.

187. First, upon information and belief, and intensive diligence, there exists no such person listed as the referral source at the address given. The address given, however, is associated with Jorge Lupi, a Lupi affiliate, and Lupi-owned entities.

188. Second, how *patently obvious* was it that certain cases are fraudulent if Subin was able to, in essence, *immediately* identify *hundreds* of cases they needed to get rid of?

189. Third, these concerns were expressly limited to labor law cases. This was by design. No assurances to withdraw from motor vehicle accidents or, as here, non-labor law trip and falls. Why sufficient red flags are enough to drop *hundreds* of labor law cases, but not commit to dropping a single other type of matter indicating the same red flags, is incompatible with good faith efforts to climb out of the hole dug by Subin Firm's own knowing fraudulent conduct.

190. It is alleged that was the plan and the intent. Not to rid the firm of fraudulent runners, referrals, and cases. *Cycle to new ones.*

191. In February 2024, Subin Firm drops nineteen (19) cases through orders to show cause to withdraw, consent to change attorney, or passive failure to litigate.

192. In March 2024, Subin Firm drops fifty-seven (57) cases through orders to show cause to withdraw, consent to change attorney, or passive failure to litigate.

193. In April 2024, Subin Firm drops sixty-nine (69) cases through orders to show cause to withdraw, consent to change attorney, or passive failure to litigate. Also in April 2024, Amedico/Lupi announces an extensive recruitment effort for TEAM JUSTICIA (Hernandez/Subin/Lupi). *I.e.*, cycling out for new, unflagged runners.



Translation: Extra Income!

Join Our Team of Legal Advisors and Make a Difference!

We present **TEAM JUSTICIA** and are looking for proactive and committed professionals to join our team of legal advisors. If you have social media skills and a wide network of contacts, this opportunity is for you!

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What Do We Offer? The opportunity to earn attractive income with a flexible and scalable model. Ongoing training in the latest legal trends and practices. Continuous support from a team of experts in law and digital marketing.

Requirements: Preferably prior experience in sales or digital marketing. Excellent communication and networking skills. Motivation to work in a dynamic and collaborative environment.

If you're ready to take on this challenge and contribute to our mission of providing exceptional legal advice, **send us a brief description of how you could contribute via DM. We look forward to having you join us to make a difference in the lives of many!**

194. Further, on April 19, 2024, Amedico Legal Network, LLC and Amedico Holdco, LLC are opened in Delaware.

195. In May 2024, Subin Firm drops fifty-two (52) cases through orders to show cause to withdraw, consent to change attorney, or passive failure to litigate.

196. In June 2024, Subin Firm drops twenty-six (26) cases through orders to show cause to withdraw, consent to change attorney, or passive failure to litigate.

197. Also in June, Amedico asserts they've handled over 1,000 cases over the last 13 years – *i.e.*, from 2011 forward, one year *prior* to the Sahiwal transactions; the new Team Justicia (Hernandez/Subin/Lupi) continues their focus on targeting those not here legally, beginning to shift their focus towards motor vehicle accidents.



198. In July 2024, Subin Firm drops twelve (12) cases through orders to show cause to withdraw, consent to change attorney, or passive failure to litigate.

199. Contemporaneously, Lupi/Amedico/Justicia *ramps up their advertising further*, posting exponentially more on social media, bringing in influencer guests, with a continued focus on motor vehicle accidents targeting victims who are in the country illegally.



200. There is a further push to publicize their *expansion* to Miami, Las Vegas, California, and Texas.



203. Defendants all continued to escalate their operations in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme. Lupi rebranded Salinas's MKS Consultants to Latinos Legal Connections, and in November they were in attendance at what was billed as an attorneys-only, invite-only summit.



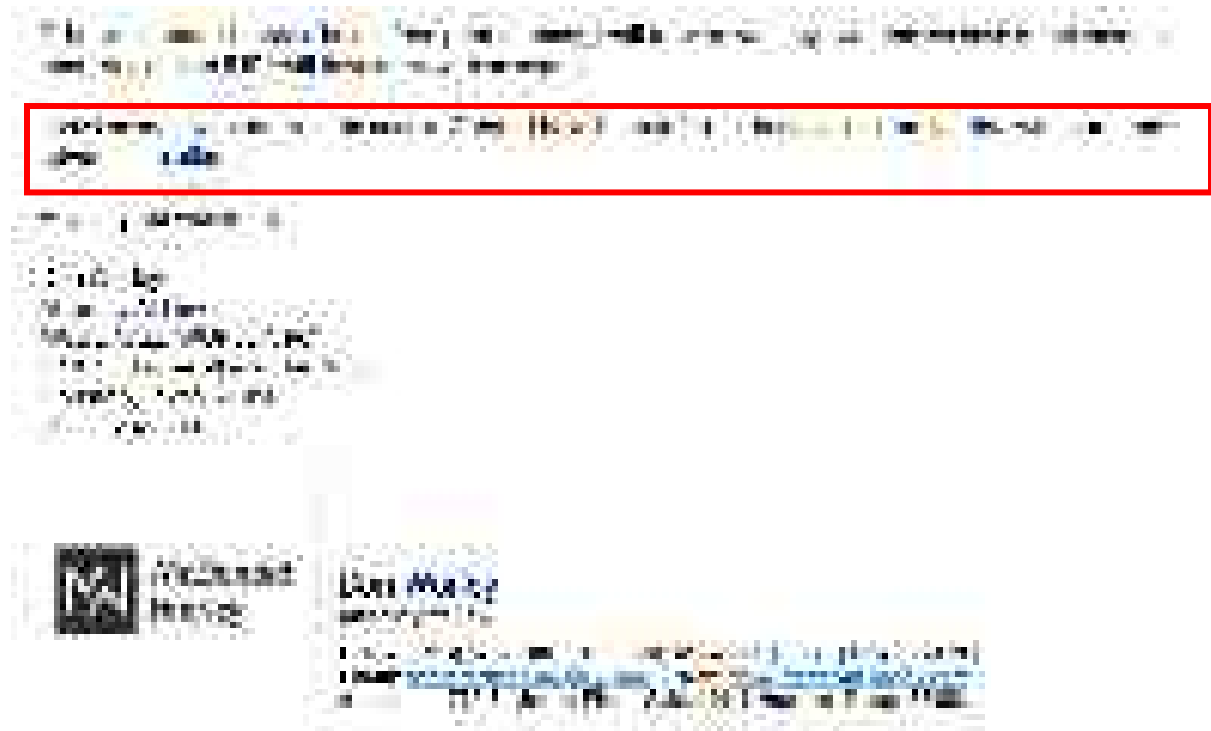
WHY INVITATION ONLY?

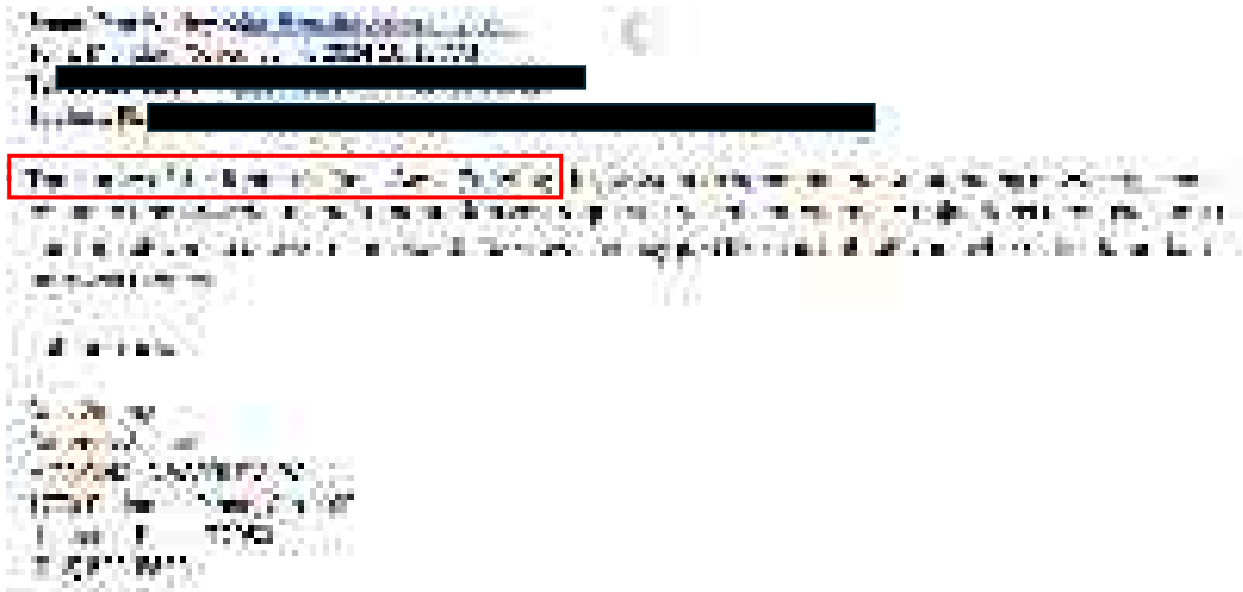
The Crisp Game Changers Summit isn't your run-of-the-mill legal conference — it's a premium experience, meticulously crafted for those who refuse to settle for anything less than extraordinary.

By now, you've likely heard about the Crisp Game Changers Summit. It's a premier event for legal professionals, designed to provide you with the most relevant and impactful insights.

Craving a high-level, forward-thinking legal conference? You're not alone. The Crisp Game Changers Summit is a premier event for legal professionals, designed to provide you with the most relevant and impactful insights.

204. In the interim, a large number of the cases Subin Firm dropped have been picked up by Don Worley. Mr. Worley has outright acknowledged that Best Case referred him to pick them up. And Mr. Worley has a new “paralegal” – **the office manager from Amedico.**



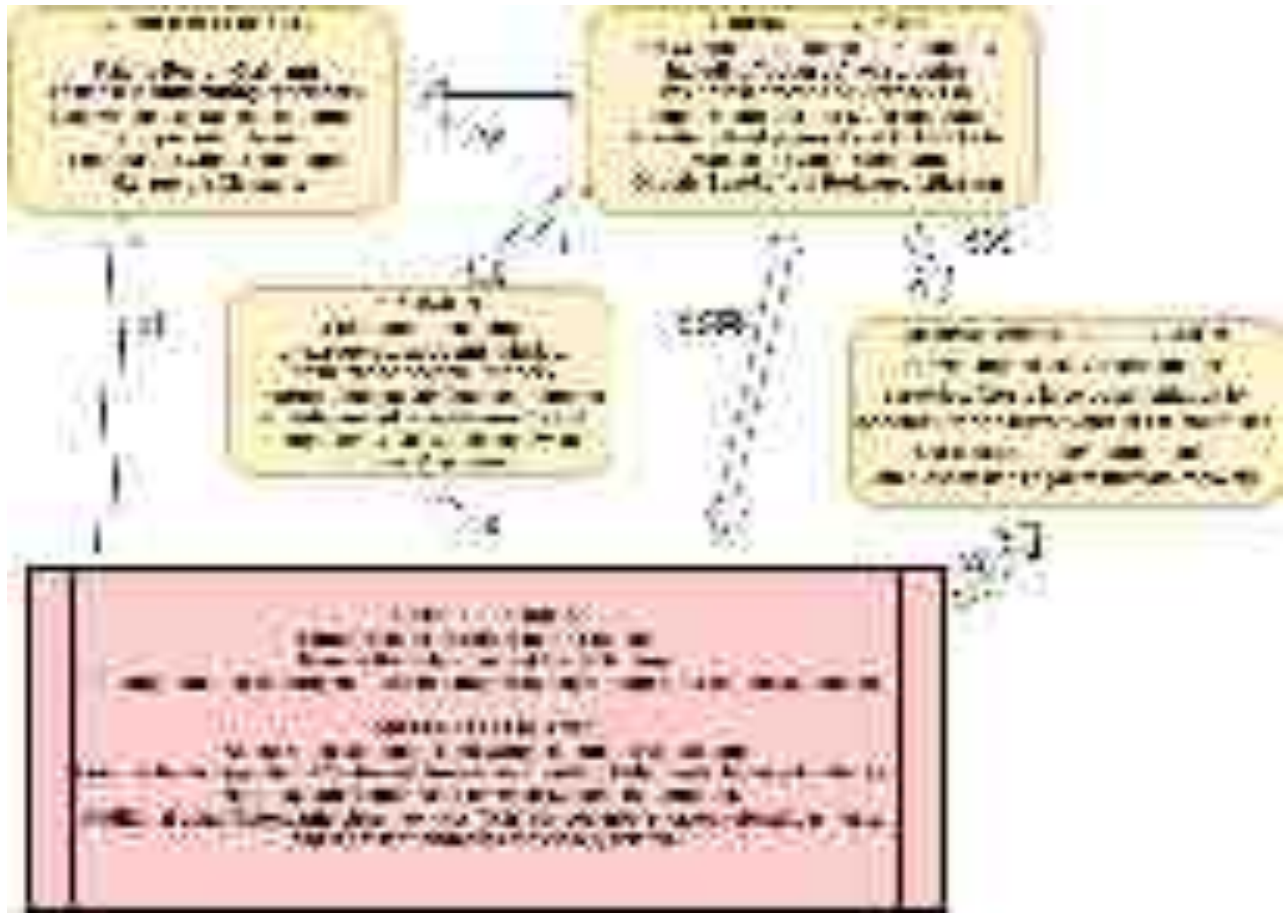


205. It is, in other words, business as usual, except while Subin Firm insists they are cleaning up shop, the criminal enterprise over which their “business” presides expands.

IV. THE FRAUD SCHEME ENTERPRISE

206. From at least 2012 to the present, with a marked escalation since 2020, Defendants, together with others known and unknown, for their financial benefit, orchestrated a widespread fraud scheme to defraud Plaintiffs and others by (i) fraudulently misrepresenting pre-existing and degenerative conditions as acute trauma, transforming legitimate minor or localized injuries into lucrative full-body claims, and otherwise manufacturing purported injuries from whole cloth; (ii) preparing and collecting documentation as well as submitting, filing, prosecuting and asserting fraudulent personal injury lawsuits on behalf of Claimants, frequently directly related and within short temporal proximity; (iii) providing or alleging to have provided medically unnecessary and excessive healthcare services to such Claimants; (iv) providing monies directly or indirectly to Defendants and to Claimants to fund the fraud scheme; and/or (v) using the fraudulent diagnoses and medically unnecessary and excessive healthcare services to prolong litigation, increase receivables and interest, and inflate or manufacture settlement value (the “Fraud Scheme”).

207. The Defendants together constituted an association-in-fact enterprise generally structured as depicted below in **Fig. 2**.



208. Once Claimants have been recruited, they each follow the same rote protocol, resulting in virtually identical surgeries.

209. In order to inflate potential settlement value and thereby effectuate higher profit for the Defendants, Subin Defendants, directly and/or indirectly through the Runner and Support Defendants and/or others under their control, directed the Claimants to seek medical diagnosis and treatment from certain associated medical providers with which the Defendants had an agreement or understanding as to the fraud scheme, including the Medical Provider Defendants, who provide a variety of services (radiology, physical therapy, pain management and orthopedic surgery) at facilities located in or to patients from multiple states, including New York and New Jersey.

210. In this respect, the scheme bears striking similarity not only to *Rainford, supra*, but to the scheme as set forth in *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Tri-Borough NY Med. Prac. P.C.*, 120 F.4th 59 (2d Cir. 2024), in which certain medical service providers “conduct initial examinations of patients at the gatekeeper clinics that are not intended to diagnose and treat patients' conditions but rather are predetermined to find various injuries requiring extensive treatment.” *Id* at 73.

211. Here too, following initial evaluation of the Claimants by gatekeeper clinic personnel, the associated medical service providers (virtually always All Boro, Weiner, and Karafin) referred Claimants to physical therapy, injections, and to orthopedic and neurology consultations from associated medical service providers, including the Medical Provider Defendants, involved in the fraudulent scheme.

212. A number of Medical Provider Defendants have utilized different corporate identities to at least partially hide what amounts to circles of self-referrals, such as wherein personnel from McCulloch will selectively use the NY S&J identity. The bulk of the gatekeeper clinic and auxiliary medical services are provided through PCs ultimately and in fact owned by Sandell, a chiropractor unauthorized to own practices providing services outside of chiropractic.

213. As in *State Farm v. Tri-Borough*, implementation of the fraudulent treatment protocol requires that Medical Provider Defendants “routinely order unnecessary diagnostic tests for patients that do not affect their treatment, and that some of those tests are duplicative of information already obtained...” 120 F.4th at 74.

214. Here, the associated medical service providers routinely ordered a variety of imaging services in every single case – and in virtually every instance, MRIs of the cervical and lumbar spine, shoulders and knees – from certain radiologists (virtually always Kolb) involved in

the fraudulent scheme, whose reports contain findings that routinely deviate from the claimants' conditions as set forth by the imaging studies themselves.

215. Then, the associated medical service providers used these fraudulent imaging reports, but not the underlying imaging studies that either show degenerative conditions or fail to show any evidence of an acute injury, to help justify months of physical therapy sessions and injections for Claimants, which were then represented as being a course of allegedly failed conservative treatment in order to justify back and neck surgeries, shoulder surgeries, knee arthroscopies, etc.

216. Despite the fact that the New York State Surgical and Invasive Procedure Protocol has long provided that “[t]he surgeon is responsible for assessing what films/images are appropriate for viewing before and during the surgery” (September 2006, at 8, available online at https://www.health.ny.gov/professionals/protocols_and_guidelines/surgical_and_invasive_procedure/docs/protocol.pdf, last accessed January 13, 2025), the associated medical service providers routinely did not consult the MRI films themselves, but relied upon reports calculated to misrepresent the claimants' conditions as causally related to the alleged incidents, so that the otherwise unnecessary procedures would present with the patina of legitimacy. While the specific body parts at issue may vary amongst the claimants, the underlying scheme remained the same.

217. The rote protocol treatment of the gatekeeper clinics (All Boro), in addition to the fraudulent imaging reports (Kolb), would then be used to justify pre-determined protocol surgeries by the Surgical Defendants.

218. The Medical Provider Defendants provided false diagnoses, the use of their facilities and resources, and unnecessary, excessive, unwarranted, and costly medical services and/or medical services that were not causally related to the alleged accident, for which the

Medical Provider Defendants received compensation through increased referral streams for these purposes, along with direct financial compensation through both Funding Defendants and *via* liens on Claimant files.

219. Each of the Medical Provider Defendants understood and agreed that in turn for providing the false medical documentation needed for lengthier and more invasive treatment and thereafter correspondingly higher settlement values, the Subin Defendants would continue to funnel patients to their offices, with, upon information and belief, the ongoing assistance of the Runner, Funding, and Support Defendants. These Medical Provider Defendants further often split fees between upfront payments and asserted liens, to support, maintain, and increase their own receivables-based financing.

220. Many of the Claimants are undocumented immigrants who do not speak English, as well as Claimants with substance abuse problems. The Claimants, as part of the Fraud Scheme, were instructed by the Runner and Support Defendants to fake their injuries and to receive a myriad of healthcare services that were unnecessary, excessive, unjustified and costly and/or not causally related to the alleged accidents. The Subin Defendants knew, were recklessly indifferent regarding, or reasonably should have known that the Claimants were faking their injuries and receiving medical services that were unnecessary, excessive, unwarranted and costly and/or not causally related to the alleged accident.

221. Upon information and belief, as an incentive to attest to fraudulent accidents and injuries and to undergo unnecessary surgery and/or surgery not causally related to the alleged accident, the Subin Defendants, Runner Defendants, and Support Defendants connected the Claimants to the Funding Defendants (including their own self-funding), who offered high-interest litigation funding loans to Claimants. The Claimants received a portion of the high-interest funding

loan proceeds and the high-interest funding loans were secured by the settlement payments anticipated from Claimants' personal injury lawsuits. The Runner and Support Defendants further received "commissions," "broker's fees," "investigator fees," and the like for generating clients for the Funding Defendants. And, in the case of Subin Firm, Hernandez, WS Advances, Lupi, and Amedico Funding, a level of this funding was self-provided, in violation of ethical rules, obtaining a direct and adverse interest to clients which ran counter to resolving the claims promptly and for fair value.

222. The non-recourse nature of these payments, contingent on recovery, in conjunction with the snowballing interest, create intentional and manufactured upward pressure on case valuations and settlement demands needed to leave Claimants with anything of substance. Funding Defendants are the grease in the scheme's wheels, incentivizing surgeons with upfront payments for expensive surgeries which are not warranted, keep Claimants on the hook and induce them to undergo such surgeries, and drive up the proceeds of recoveries to the benefit of the Legal Defendants and their contingency fees, all while making otherwise usurious rates of return.

223. Upon information and belief, the Runners, including the Runner Defendants, also received a portion of the illicit recoveries, some of which may have further been diverted to recompense organized criminal elements for arranging the unlawful immigration of claimants, whom they transported around the New York metropolitan area.

224. The pattern of racketeering engaged in by Defendants involving a scheme to defraud and steal from Plaintiffs and others, began in or before 2012, and continues to the present day.

V. FURTHER PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY HAVING DIRECTLY HARMED PLAINTIFF

225. Attached as **Exhibit 13-A through 13-H** are relevant records regarding exemplar cases brought by Subin which are part of the Fraud Scheme, and which have directly damaged Plaintiff. Each Claimant denominated by letter herein corresponds to the records contained in the relevant sub-exhibit (*i.e.*, Claimant D's records are contained in Exhibit 13-D).

226. Consistent with the USAO's observations in the Kalkanis scheme, the claimants involved here include the "most vulnerable members of society – many of whom were poor, drug addicts, or homeless." Notably, each and all treat with All Boro. Each and all ultimately undergo surgeries despite minimal or no objective findings on the date of accident. The majority are Medicaid and/or Medicare recipients but are instructed not to use it – to the benefit of the Defendants.

i. Claimant A

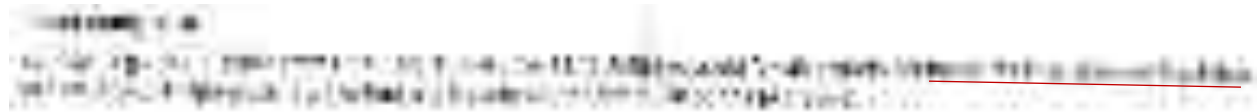
227. Claimant A (**Exhibit 13-A**) is documented through various non-Defendant medical providers, including a hospital visit for unrelated reasons four (4) months after her purported accident alleged to have occurred on January 9, 2022, to have significant mental health issues, repeated toxicology results positive for cocaine and opiates, and to be facing eviction in or around Claimant A's involvement in the fraud scheme. She treats on liens, and takes out funding, despite having Medicaid.

228. In a Verified Complaint verified by Peter May, at the Subin Defendants' direction, alleged that Claimant A had fallen while ascending stairs on or about January 9, 2022.

229. Upon information and belief, Claimant A was recruited by the Runner and/or Support Defendants, and retained Subin on or about January 20, 2022.

230. In Plaintiff's first Fraud Scheme Medical Provider visit, on February 7, 2022, with Weiner of All Boro,⁶ Claimant A purportedly complains of back pain, bilateral shoulder pain, right knee pain, right foot pain, and left wrist pain. Weiner purportedly finds significant range of motion restrictions in Claimant A's cervical and lumbar spine, bilateral shoulders, left wrist, and right knee, and an abnormal gait. Claimant A is referred for lumbar, left wrist, and right knee MRIs. Weiner notes the injuries are caused by a January 9, 2022 accident and that Claimant A sought treatment from her PCP around 3 days afterwards.

231. Claimant A's only treatment record with her PCP from this time is from January 14, 2022. It was very much not for any kind of fall on the stairs, but from catching her dress on fire from a candle she had lit:

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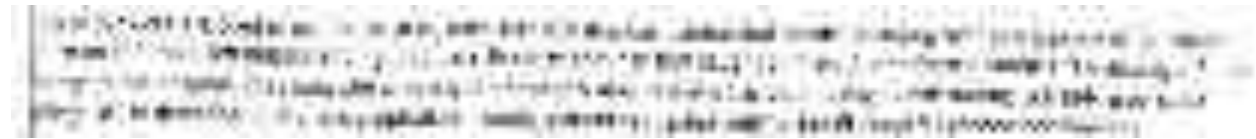
232. Of note, the January 14, 2022 record was provided with Subin Firm's exchange of medical records in discovery. They had it, they were aware of its contents, and knowingly, falsely asserted a manufactured story.

233. In doing so, and in verifying to the truth of the knowingly false Verified Complaint, filed on NYSCEF March 2, 2023 in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, Subin Firm committed a violation of 18 USC § 1343.

234. Further, in mailing a knowingly false Bill of Particulars on or about July 11, 2023 in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, Subin Firm committed a violation of 18 USC § 1341.

⁶ One (1) year and twenty (20) days before the New York State Department of Health sustained charges against Weiner of failing to keep adequate and accurate records, practicing incompetently, and all five (5) charges of ordering unwarranted tests and treatment, issued a two-year stayed suspension, and permanently precluded Weiner from prescribing any controlled substances, permanently precluded him from providing any surgical, interventional, or invasive treatments expressly including injections

235. Weiner, and all of the Fraud Scheme Medical providers, consistently noted no prior injuries or medical history except hypertension and a prior left knee surgery. Had *any* of them in fact reviewed the relevant records, they would have discovered Claimant A had a history significant for sciatica (*i.e.*, impingement, radiculopathy) and pre-existing lumbar herniated discs. This was, of course, not done, because the goal was not treatment based on the patient's actual needs, but to further the Fraud Scheme.



236. Claimant A has a subsequent visit with Weiner on or about April 22, 2022, which is substantially similar, and Claimant A is sent for MRIs of her right shoulder, cervical spine, and lumbar spine.

237. MRIs were performed by Kolb. Each and every one of his reports is contradicted by later peer review of the films.

- a. Kolb claims the MRI showed multiple tears. Peer review found no tears, only degenerative fraying, and notes Kolb omitted, *inter alia*, the plainly evident tri-compartmental osteoarthritis.
- b. Kolb claims the MRI showed a tear in the left wrist and various abnormalities. Peer review again found no tears and that Kolb omitted that the abnormalities were plainly degenerative.
- c. Kolb stated in the lumbar MRI that a herniation was present in L5-S1. Peer reviewed confirmed this finding (in a patient with pre-existing documented sciatica with a pre-existing herniated disc), and noted Kolb omitted the severe arthropathy and prominent degenerative disc disease at L5-S1.

238. Kolb emailed these knowingly false reports to defense counsel on the matter on or about July 21, 2023. This correspondence, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, was a violation of 18 USC § 1343.

239. Claimant A later consulted with Gallina in October 2022. Gallina again noted the accident was alleged to happen on January 9, 2022, and that she did not seek medical attention until a week later (which, if Gallina – a *surgeon* – had reviewed such records, were related to Claimant A lighting herself on fire). Gallina finds severe cervical and lumbar range of motion restrictions. On this first visit date, Gallina suggests, and Claimant A agrees, to move forward with a lumbar fusion. Gallina further suggests Claimant A, a 56-year-old drug addict with documented sciatica and a herniated disc, undergo a cervical fusion as well if she fails “conservative treatment” including “pilates and/or yoga.”

240. Both before (May 2022) and after (November 2022) the visit with Gallina, Claimant A sees non-Fraud Scheme Medical Providers related to other issues. Indeed, in the November 2022 non-Fraud Scheme visit, the following notations are made during a review of systems, flatly inconsistent with Gallina’s findings:

[REDACTED]

241. Once again, this is due to Gallina’s focus not being on patient treatment, but on furthering the Fraud Scheme.

242. Claimant A further had a hernia treated in December 2022. Once again, none of the Fraud Scheme Medical Provider Defendants’ manufactured findings are observed:

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EXHIBIT 2
EXHIBIT 3
EXHIBIT 4
EXHIBIT 5
EXHIBIT 6
EXHIBIT 7
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EXHIBIT 100

243. Gallina provides similar findings and claims in a January 2023 visit, despite the above. He once again suggests multiple fusions.

244. Gallina emailed these knowingly false records on or about December 9, 2024, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

245. When Claimant A was deposed, she was presented with photographs of what purportedly caused her fall, pre-marked with the allegedly offending condition circled.



246. Claimant A had no idea who took the photograph, or who made the circle, was not present when the circle was made, but agreed that the circled condition is what caused her fall (despite the only contemporaneous record from the time having nothing to do with a fall).

Q. Did you ever get a letter from the state or federal government regarding this matter?

A. No.

Q. When you read the letter that you received, did you feel that you were being targeted or that you were being investigated?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your attorney ever contacted regarding this matter, and if so, what advice did you receive?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever receive any other letters or notices regarding this matter?

A. No.

247. This matter remains pending.

ii. Claimant B

248. Claimant B (**Exhibit 13-B**) disclosed her firearms trafficking conviction when deposed in her case but omitted her very recent 2023 conviction for possession of a controlled substance in Pennsylvania. Claimant B also similarly has a history of mental health issues.

249. Claimant B purportedly tripped and fell on November 3, 2020. She in fact fell November 2, 2020, it “was not a hard fall,” she had no ROM limitations, and her complaints were limited to muscle soreness.

Q. Did you ever get a letter from the state or federal government regarding this matter?

A. No.

Q. When you read the letter that you received, did you feel that you were being targeted or that you were being investigated?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your attorney ever contacted regarding this matter, and if so, what advice did you receive?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever receive any other letters or notices regarding this matter?

A. No.

[Blurred text from a document, likely a medical record or report, containing illegible information.]

[Blurred text from a document, likely a medical record or report, containing illegible information.]

250. On November 16, 2020, Claimant B has a tele-health visit with her PCP, who makes no indication of any injury complaints, and notes she is able to do her usual activities.

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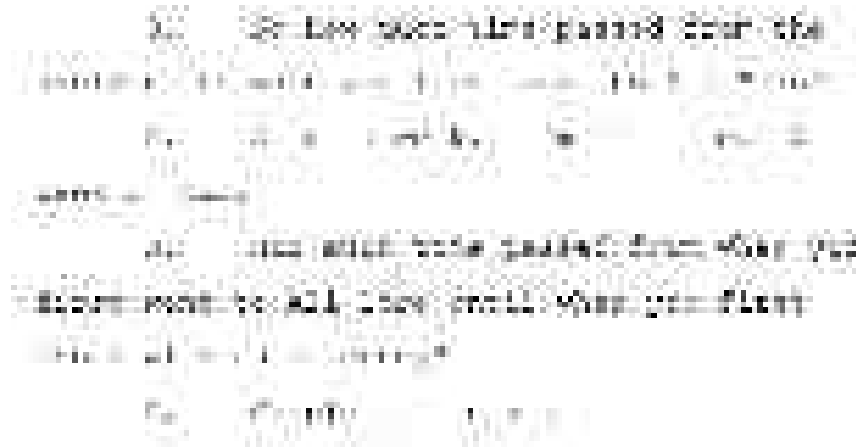
251. Importantly, the PCP notes it is a tele-health visit because due to “Covid-19,” as “patient is not willing to leave the house” and risk getting “infected with Covid-19 during travel to the doctor’s office.”

252. Meanwhile, on the same day that it’s noted Claimant B refuses to leave the house for treatment, All Boro claims Claimant B treated with Karafin for the first time, complaining of left wrist, left hip, neck and back pain. Despite Medicaid, she treats on a lien.

253. November 30, 2020 Claimant B returns to the PCP, eighteen (18) days after the purported accident. She complains solely of back pain and stated it started three (3) days ago.

254. Upon information and belief, after being recruited by Runner and/or Support Defendants, Claimant B retained Subin Associates sometime on or before December 1, 2020.

Meanwhile, Claimant A testified that:



255. On December 18, 2020, Claimant B saw her PCP. No related complaints are made.

256. Claimant A is referred by Weiner for an MRI of the left shoulder. Claimant B goes to a non-Fraud Scheme provider, who does not find any tears, and finds solely wear and tear, extensive degeneration, and a downsloping acromion – a developmental defect.

257. Weiner sent her back for another MRI less than a month later, to Kolb, to provide a more Fraud Scheme-friendly MRI, and Kolb obliges, claiming a non-existent tear in Claimant B’s left shoulder, and entirely omitting the degenerative conditions.

258. Kolb forwarded these knowingly false reports, in furtherance of the fraud scheme, on or about March 23, 2023, in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

259. In December 2021, Claimant B treated with Wert for the first time. The inconsistent MRIs are not reconciled, and he diagnosed a labrum tear. He immediately recommended a left shoulder arthroscopy. A year and a month after date of accident, where Claimant B had “not a hard fall” and had minor injury claims to her left hip and thigh, Claimant B claims 9/10 left shoulder pain.

260. Claimant B returns to Wert on February 22, 2023. Claimant B, despite the year and three (3) month gap in treatment, claimed she was still experiencing pain in the left shoulder, with no improvement of her symptoms. Wert once again diagnosed a tear and suggested surgery.

261. Wert e-mailed these records on March 20, 2023 which were knowingly false and/or knowingly omitted material information, in furtherance of the fraud scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

262. The case remains pending.

iii. Claimant C

263. Claimant C (**Exhibit 13-C**) was purportedly injured in a trip and fall incident on February 19, 2019. On February 21, 2019, Claimant C retained Subin Firm. Between Claimant C, her sister, and her daughter, the 2019 case represents the *seventh* injury case they've pursued with Subin in as many years, and Claimant brings another injury claim in 2024.

264. Claimant C goes to the emergency room on February 21, 2019, two (2) days after the accident and the same day Subin Firm is retained, complaining of lower back and bilateral leg pain. She is noted to have full range of motion throughout and has no obvious signs of injury. She is at the hospital for less than 2 hours and no diagnosis is given.

265. Claimant C begins treatment with Karafin and All Boro on March 18, 2019, a month later. Despite Medicaid, she treats on a lien. She now complains of neck, back, upper sacrum, and right shoulder, and claims to have gone to the hospital within a few hours of accident.

266. Bestcare purported provided physical therapy. Each and every report, from treatment modality to unidentified stamped signature, are identical.



267. July 1, 2019, All Boro and Karafin provided trigger point injections and referred Claimant C out for an EMG.

268. In October 2019, Karafin provided further trigger points, and purportedly performed the EMG. The results were knowingly misrepresented as “evidence of” radiculopathy; the EMG was a clinically negative test for radiculopathy. A diagnosis would require abnormal findings of “spontaneous activity,” “along with normal SNAP and CMAP findings,” in “specifically one paraspinal muscle and 2 limb muscles supplied by the same nerve root but innervated by different peripheral nerves.” National Institute of Health, Electrodiagnostic Evaluation of Lumbosacral Radiculopathy, Last Updated: September 26, 2022.

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10/2	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019
10/3	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019	10/3/2019
10/4	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019	10/4/2019
10/5	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019	10/5/2019

DATE	MONTH	NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	ETHNICITY	RELIGION	DOB	SSN	ADDR	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL
10/1	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019	10/1/2019
10/2	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019	10/2/2019
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10/6	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019	10/6/2019
10/7	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019	10/7/2019
10/8	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019	10/8/2019
10/9	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019	10/9/2019
10/10	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	10/10/2019

DISPENSATION:
 The following information indicates that the records contain complete and accurate information. The records do not contain any information that is not included in the records.

269. Maximum Ortho mailed the false records of All Boro and Bestcare, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, on or about July 22, 2020, in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

270. On April 17, 2019, Claimant C was referred to Kolb Radiology where she received three MRIs.

271. On December 11, 2019, Claimant C presented to McCulloch for treatment. Claimant C's complaints were now regarding her neck and right shoulder. Without reviewing Claimant C's full chart, McCulloch causally related the complaints to the accident and immediately recommended surgery.

272. On March 29, 2022, Claimant C, over three (3) years from date of purported accident, presented for an initial consultation with Gerling, who found significant range of motion limitations not present on date of accident, and without reviewing Claimant C's full chart, Gerling

causally related the complaints to the accident and immediately recommended a L5-S1 discectomy after the McCulloch surgery.

273. Gerling emailed the knowingly false records on or about June 23, 2023, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

274. Upon information and belief, the references by McCulloch to awaiting authorization for the surgery referred not to Medicaid or other plan, but to Claimant C securing funding.

275. On or about February 12, 2020, at Subin Firm's direction, Lee Huttner of Subin Firm filed a Verified Summons & Complaint in Claimant D's matter. The Summons & Complaint, with knowingly false contents, material omissions, and a false verification, was filed through NYSCEF, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

276. On or about April 21, 2020, at Subin Firm's direction, Lee Huttner of Subin Firm mailed a Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

277. On or about April 25, 2022, at Subin Firm's direction, Lee Huttner of Subin Firm mailed a Supplemental Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

278. The case remains pending.

iv. Claimant D

279. Claimant D (**Exhibit 13-D**) was allegedly injured in a trip and fall incident on May 6, 2018. She went to the hospital and complained exclusively of left ankle and left knee pain. No

decreased range of motion was observed in any body part (with full range of motion found throughout), nor numbness, swelling, or any indicia of any injury to any body part whatsoever; the only findings were subject complaints of pain and “stiffness” in the left ankle and knee.

280. Upon information and belief, after being recruited by Runner and/or Support Defendants, Claimant B retained Subin Associates on or before May 8, 2018.

281. On May 21, 2018, Claimant D had her first evaluation with Karafin at All Boro. On that same day, Claimant D began physical therapy treatment at All Boro. Claimant D purportedly continued her physical therapy treatment with All Boro from May 21, 2018 until November 5, 2018. On September 17, 2018, Karafin recommended Claimant D to an orthopedic surgeon for her right shoulder, right knee, and right ankle.

282. Claimant D was referred to Kolb Radiology by Karafin and received multiple MRIs. As is tradition, the entirety of Kolb’s reports are found inconsistent with the films upon later peer review, with either complete omission of degenerative findings, and/or manufactured traumatic findings:

- a. Review of the right shoulder MRI (an injury not complained of on date of accident) demonstrated “These findings are all chronic. These findings are not posttraumatic. These findings are not secondary to the alleged injury. There are no findings on this exam causally related to the claimant's alleged injury.”
- b. As to the lower back, “MRI of the lumbar spine performed five months following the date of the claimant’s alleged injury demonstrates degenerative disc disease and degenerative arthropathy which is chronic and degenerative and not posttraumatic. There are no posttraumatic findings evident on this

exam. There are no findings on this exam causally related to the claimant's alleged injury.”

- c. As to the left knee MRI, “I disagree with the primary reader’s findings of meniscal tear. I disagree with the primary reader’s findings of tear of the anterior cruciate ligament. There is evidence of sprain of anterior cruciate ligament; however, there is no evidence for tear. There is evidence of high-grade-within Hoffa’s pad suggesting focus of fat pad impingement which was not reported by the primary reader. MRI of the left knee performed one month following the date of the claimant’s alleged injury demonstrates sprain anterior cruciate ligament. There is also evidence of high-signal within Hoffa’s fat pad suggesting focus of fat pad impingement which is not causally related to the claimant's alleged injury.”
- d. As to the left ankle, evidence of a partial tear of the extensor hallucis longus was noted, “I concur with the primary reader’s findings of abnormal extensor hallucis longus tendon and anterior and posterior talofibular ligaments; however, there is no evidence of tear of the ligaments. There is only sprain present.” Review of the later MRI, taken prior to the left ankle surgery (wherein Kolb claimed ATFL and PTFL tears but admitted the healed partial tear), again found no such tears as claimed, found signs of *recent* trauma, as well as concurred with healing of the partial tear: “MRI... performed one year and seven months following the date of the claimant’s alleged injury demonstrates sprain of the anterior and posterior talofibular and deltoid ligaments which appear somewhat recent. Extensor hallucis longus tendon abnormality is

evident which appears decreased from prior exam suggesting a degree of healing when compared to the prior exam.”

283. Kolb mailed his reports, with knowingly false contents and material omissions, on or about August 17, 2023, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

284. On November 5, 2018, Claimant D returned to All Boro for a follow-up appointment, where Weiner (seeing Claimant D for the first time, in lieu of Karafin), without explanation, conducts cervical range of motion testing and refers Claimant D to an orthopedic surgeon.

285. On November 14, 2018, Claimant D was evaluated by McCulloch at NY S&J. Surgery was recommended on the first appointment by McCulloch.

286. On May 2, 2019, McCulloch performed left knee surgery on Claimant D, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, at a surgical center in New Jersey. In doing so, McCulloch “travel[led] in interstate commerce... with the intent to promote, manage, establish, carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on” of the Fraud Scheme, and in fact did so, in violation of the Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1952.

287. The records from the May 2, 2019 surgery indicate the surgery was performed upon payment from a Funding Defendant; however, no UCC has ever been filed regarding same as required to perfect a secured interest. The records indicated, under “Additional Ref. Doctors,” that the referral source for the surgery was Subin Firm.

[REDACTED]

288. Claimant D was in a motor vehicle accident on or about September 7, 2019, and went to the hospital with complaints of neck and back pain. This incident was not disclosed by Subin Firm and records authorization not provided until mandated by Court Order in 2022.

289. After over a year of no treatment at All Boro, Claimant D returns for a follow-up appointment (post-subsequent accident) with Weiner on November 11, 2019, where Weiner, once again, recommends surgical intervention as a treatment option and refers her to an orthopedic surgeon.

290. On November 18, 2019, after Weiner's referral, Claimant D returns to NY S&J, now for her ankle, over a year and half post-date of alleged accident. Claimant D is again referred to Kolb Radiology for an MRI, which they receive on December 26, 2019. On January 2, 2020, Claimant D returns to NY S&J, and surgery is scheduled.

291. On July 24, 2020, Claimant D underwent another surgery, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, this time on their left ankle and once again in New Jersey. In doing so, NY S&J (under direction of McCulloch) "travel[led] in interstate commerce... with the intent to promote, manage, establish, carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on" of the Fraud Scheme, and in fact did so, in violation of the Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1952.

292. The July 24, 2020 surgery took place over two (2) years from date of purported accident. This surgery was also paid for by funding, despite no UCC having been filed and despite the availability of Medicaid.

293. McCulloch and NY S&J mailed the records, knowingly false and containing material omissions, on or about October 8, 2020, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

294. On or about May 29, 2019, at Subin Firm's direction, Peter May of Subin Firm filed a Verified Summons & Complaint in Claimant D's matter. The Summons & Complaint, with knowingly false contents, material omissions, and a false verification, was filed through NYSCEF, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

295. On or about February 1, 2020, at Subin Firm’s direction, Maria Zieher of Subin Firm mailed a Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

296. On or about November 19, 2020, at Subin Firm’s direction, Maria Zieher of Subin Firm mailed a Supplemental Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

297. On or about July 25, 2023, at Subin Firm’s direction, Lee Huttner of Subin Firm mailed an Amended Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

v. Claimant E

298. Claimant E (**Exhibit 13-E**) claimed injury from a trip and fall which purportedly occurred on July 19, 2017. Claimant E at varying times claimed he fell on a staircase, backwards off of a ladder, that the ladder slipped to the right and he fell; and, at examination before trial, under oath, varying between the floor was cracked, that it was uneven, and finally that the floor gave way, under both legs of the ladder at the same time, and at Plaintiff fell from a height, striking his head on the way down on a sink and his hip on the floor, before an 80-lb. ladder fell on top of him. He “broke his head, was bleeding, hit [his] hip,” was on the floor for either “5 minutes” or “ten seconds,” and couldn’t feel his feet and he couldn’t look, yelled at his co-worker not to help pick him up. After this horrifying, traumatic, injurious experience:



299. Claimant E claimed his co-worker, a listed witness in the case, drove him home. Claimant E claimed to go to Wyckoff Hospital the *following* day on July 20, 2017. Wyckoff Hospital has repeatedly denied having any records of such visit. At examination before trial, Claimant E testified he complained of back, head, bilateral leg, and bilateral feet pain at the hospital.

300. Upon information and belief, after being recruited by Runner and/or Support Defendants, Claimant E retained Subin Firm on August 7, 2017.

301. Claimant E gave testimony that the first medical provider he saw post-accident was Gerling, approximately fifteen (15) days after the accident, at the same facility as All Boro. Claimant E further testified that Gerling was the one that referred him for MRIs, PT, chiropractic, and otherwise, on that first date.

302. Notably, at the time of the examination before trial, the surgery had not occurred yet, because per Gerling's instructions, Claimant E needed "to speak to my attorney so they come to an arrangement for this surgery."



303. Meanwhile, Gerling's records indicate they had their initial consult in January 2018.

304. On August 11, 2017, Claimant E treated with a non-Defendant chiropractor, who noted Claimant E was on a ladder that slipped to the right causing him to fall.

305. The records indicate that on August 21, 2017, over a month post-purported accident, Claimant E started treatment with All Boro and Karafin, claiming to have fallen down a

flight of stairs. Claimant E's complaints were limited to head and lower back. Claimant E was referred for MRIs to Kolb.

306. Also on August 21, 2017, Claimant E saw RJR and Ciancimino, who noted full range of motion in Claimant E's cervical spine. It was noted Claimant E fell backwards off of a ladder.

307. On August 26, 2017, Claimant E had MRIs of the brain and pelvis. The brain MRI was noted to be negative for acute pathology. The pelvic MRI stated an "impression" of nondisplaced fractures in the S4 and 1st coccygeal segment, with gluteus tears. The "findings" portion of the report indicates this was based solely on purported observation of marrow edema and specifically noted "no further evidence of fracture or osteochondral defect." On August 28, 2017, Claimant E has cervical and lumbar MRIs. The cervical MRI finds bulges which are purportedly redemonstrated on December 18, 2017. The lumbar purportedly demonstrated a small L5-S1 herniation. Another MRI of the hip is dated September 12, 2017. A tear of the gluteus is noted, with no fractures noted, inconsistent with the just-prior MRI, and not reconciled.

308. At RJR with gastroenterologist Ciancimino (in the same physical facility) on September 5, 2017, Claimant's complaints were "minimal neck pain, spasm of upper trap, and c/o headache." The billing form claims Claimant E fell off of a ladder.

309. Claimant E returned to All Boro and saw Karafin on September 25, 2017. Karafin notes the MRI findings including "only a small herniated disc at L5-S1," seemingly disregarded the pelvic finding, and stated Claimant E would be referred out to an orthopedic surgeon specifically for his hips.

310. On October 18, 2017, Claimant E is seen by a PA at NY S&J. The PA, despite noting the purported gluteal tear in the hip on MRI, diagnoses a labral tear of the hip. NY S&J sent these

knowingly false and otherwise materially misleading records to opposing counsel on the matter in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, by mail on or about June 7, 2020, and by fax on or about June 8, 2020, in violation of 18 USC §§ 1341 and 1343.

311. Claimant E returned to All Boro and saw Weiner (for the first time, in lieu of Karafin) on December 4, 2017. In apparent complete disregard of Karafin's prior visit (or not having reviewed it) Weiner makes no reference to the hip issue, referred Claimant E to a spine surgeon, and noted they were holding off on PT until cleared by the spine surgeon (despite that PT had been purportedly already prescribed several times and was purportedly being actively undergone at RJR).

312. At the January 2018 consult with Gerling, purportedly the initial visit per the records (contradicted by testimony), Claimant E's complaints now extend to neck, back, right shoulder, right elbow, right wrist, right hand, left shoulder, left elbow, left wrist, and left hand; the mechanism of injury was noted as a fall from height. It is noted no Workers' Comp file had been opened. The record indicated Claimant would return for injections to Reyfman, a provider there is no record Claimant E ever treated with. MRIs of cervical and lumbar are referenced as demonstrating C3-4 and C5-6 bulges and an L5-S1 herniation. No reference whatsoever is made to the hip and pelvic MRIs. The record indicated denial of headaches and other symptoms purportedly complained of to Karafin and Weiner.

313. Claimant E returns to Gerling in March 2018. Gerling noted a failed injection there is otherwise no record of. Over 50% thoracic range of motion is noted, otherwise absent from any other record. It is further noted that an EMG demonstrated C6 radiculopathy, despite that the only EMG performed was clinically negative. Claimant E returns to Spine Care in April 2018, with similar claimed findings, now noting a phantom EMG which demonstrated bilateral L5-S1

radiculopathy, and Claimant E is scheduled for a discectomy. Identical findings and recommendations were made at a May 2018 visit. The same findings and recommendations are reiterated in a July 2018 visit. Every record indicated symptoms have worsened since the last visit.

314. Gerling sent the knowingly false and otherwise materially misleading records from Spine Care by way of fax on July 9, 2019 and again on July 15, 2020, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and each a violation of 18 USC § 1343.

315. On or about December 6, 2019, Claimant E presented for an independent medical examination (accompanied by “Ana, an IME companion”), and claimed to have injured his head, neck, mid-back, lower back, bilateral shoulders, bilateral elbows, bilateral wrists, bilateral hips, bilateral knees, and bilateral ankles.

316. On or about June 12, 2020, Maximum Ortho sent records of RJR, All Boro, and Kolb, by fax to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

317. On or about September 12, 2017, at Subin Firm’s direction, Robert Eisen of Subin Firm filed a Verified Summons & Complaint in Claimant E’s matter. The Summons & Complaint, with knowingly false contents, material omissions, and a false verification, was filed through NYSCEF, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

318. On or about May 24, 2019, at Subin Firm’s direction, Peter Andrews of Subin Firm mailed a Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

319. Claimant E’s matter ultimately settled.

320. Claimant E was later the first-named Defendant in action by Liberty Mutual to disclaim coverage for fraud related to two (2) “swoop and squat” staged motor vehicle accident rings; as to Claimant E, involving an accident in January 2022 and an accident in April 2022. Claimant E underwent an EUO in that matter, where the following testimony was given:

- a. He was gifted the car that was involved in one of the accidents, by a friend whose name he can’t remember, who lives in North Carolina, whose number he used to have, but his phone is broken.
- b. **Claimant E claimed pain and injury in varyingly his neck, back, head, shoulders, waist, legs, and arms. He went to an entirely different set of doctors. Notably:**



321. In yet another car accident case, this one arising from 2023, the witness from Claimant E’s matter – the co-worker who purportedly witnessed the accident and drove Claimant F home – filed suit as the passenger of a vehicle. The driver of the vehicle? Claimant E.

vi. Claimant F

322. Prior to Claimant F’s purported accident, he was previously sentenced to a year and four (4) months prison time for tampering with physical evidence. Medical records evidence a prior hospitalization for a gunshot wound.

323. Claimant F (**Exhibit 13-F**) shared an address with another Claimant Subin represented in a 2018 matter – who treated with All Boro, Kolb, and underwent surgery with Avanesov.

324. Claimant F's brother has two open motor vehicle accident cases with Harmon Linder, and Claimant F's niece has another motor vehicle accident case open with Harmon Linder, all arising out of different dates of accident.

325. Claimant F claimed injury from a purported trip and fall incident on December 16, 2019.

326. First responders noted the complaints at the scene as "non-trauma." Complaints were limited to a generic complaint of neck pain, headache, and slight dizziness, and all other complaints were denied. Claimant F's neck was observed as normal. Claimant F arrived at the hospital at 6:42 PM. Claimant F noted no loss of consciousness but that he awoke in the ambulance. Per the attending doctor, Claimant was unable to reconcile these statements and loss of consciousness was marked "unclear." Complaints were then purported head trauma, neck and back pain, and neck pain was then denied. On physical exam, Claimant F was noted to be in no distress, and the only subjective complaint was of lumbosacral tenderness. **There was no objective indication of any injury. His breathing was unlabored; there was no obvious signs of trauma.** Claimant F was given an Advil and a Tylenol, and was discharged by 7:29 PM, less than an hour after arrival.

327. Claimant F signed a power of attorney form with Subin Firm on December 17, 2019. Upon information and belief, Claimant F was recruited by the Runner and/or Support Defendants.

328. Claimant F first treated with Karafin at All Boro on January 10, 2020, twenty-five (25) days after the date of purported accident. His complaints were now "neck, lower back, and especially the right ankle." He further complained of loss of hearing in the right ear. Karafin

purportedly found restricted range of motion in the cervical and lumbar spine, as well as subjective pain in the right ankle, and claimed to observe an antalgic gait.

329. Claimant F is referred to Kolb Radiology for three MRIs and a CAT scan. Claimant F began physical therapy at All Boro from January 21, 2020 until March 13, 2020. Claimant F was seen again by Karafin on February 14, 2020. The complaints were virtually identical, and Karafin purportedly found an over 80% reduction in lumbar flexion. On March 3, 2020, Weiner performed a lumbar injection.⁷ On April 3, 2020, Claimant F returns to Karafin, who recommended an EMG as “his lumbar spine MRI is not suggestive of pain levels that the patient has right now.” Karafin again purportedly performs range of motion testing and does not discuss Claimant F’s 500% improvement in lumbar flexion. On May 8, 2020, Weiner performed another lumbar injection.⁸

330. Claimant F sees Weiner in consultation capacity in lieu of Karafin for the first time on June 19, 2020. Weiner recommends him to a spine specialist to give a second opinion before receiving a second injection (despite having just performed same a month prior). On August 7, 2020, Weiner noted that the injection “did not help alleviate his pain,” despite that no injection had occurred between the June and August visits. Claimant F was again recommended to the spinal surgeon. On October 9, 2020, Weiner finally takes note that he gave Claimant F an injection in May. He is recommended to continue with Gerling and PT.

331. All Boro sent these records, knowingly false and/or containing material omissions, by mail to defense counsel in the matter in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme on or about January 21, 2025, in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

⁷ Of the kind he was prohibited from ever doing again after a 70+ page finding of incompetence, unnecessary overtreatment, and poor record-keeping.

⁸ Of the kind he was prohibited from ever doing again after a 70+ page finding of incompetence, unnecessary overtreatment, and poor record-keeping.

332. On February 3, 2020, Kolb performed MRIs on Claimant F's cervical spine, lumbar spine, and right ankle. As to cervical, Kolb claimed to find bulging discs impinging upon the thecal sac at C4-5 and C5-6. As to lumbar, Kolb claimed to find a herniated disc at L5-S1 with impingement upon the thecal sac. As to the right ankle, Kolb claimed to find a torn PTFL. As to the right ear, Kolb found sclerosis of the right mastoid as well as inflammation.

333. Later peer review, consistent with pattern, found false positives detailed in Kolb's reports, along with material omissions:

- a. "MRI of the cervical spine performed one month and two weeks following the date of the claimant's alleged injury demonstrates mild degenerative disc disease. These findings are chronic and degenerative and not posttraumatic. These findings are not casually related to the claimant's alleged injury. These findings predate the alleged injury."
- b. "MRI of the lumbar spine demonstrates mild early degenerative changes of the discs. I disagree with the primary reader's findings of disc herniation at L4/5 as there is no evidence of disc herniation present. I concur with the primary reader's findings of disc bulge at L5/S1 and there is also evidence of disc bulge at L4/5. There is also evidence of congenitally short pedicles which was not reported by the primary reader."
- c. "I disagree with the primary reader's findings of tear of the posterior talofibular ligament as the posterior talofibular ligament appears normal in signal and morphology without evidence for tear or sprain. I concur with the primary reader's findings of evidence of fluid in the tibiotalar joint; however, this is physiologic in volume which was not reported by the primary reader. Minimal

lateral ankle subcutaneous edema is evident which was not reported by the primary reader. Chronic mild peroneus brevis tendinosis is evident which was not reported by the primary reader.”

- d. “CT scan of the internal auditory canals performed one month and one week following the date of the claimant’s alleged injury demonstrates osseous changes of the right mastoid air cells suggesting a prior mastoiditis. This is not a posttraumatic finding. This is not secondary to the alleged injury. There are no findings on this exam casually related to the claimant's alleged injury.”

334. Kolb mailed his reports, with knowingly false contents and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, to opposing counsel on or about December 6, 2024, in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

335. Claimant F purportedly treated with Gerling Institute for an initial consult on September 25, 2020. The listed referral source is “AllBoro Rehab Steve,” which is neither Karafin nor Weiner’s first name. Claimant F is listed as female and repeated referred to as “Ms.” And is directly referred to as a “32 year-old female” in the exam notes, despite Claimant F very much being male. Gerling Institute noted a grossly stable gait. A lumbar fusion is immediately suggested

336. Claimant F returns and purportedly sees Gerling on December 29, 2020. He is still listed as female and repeatedly referred to as “she.” Notably, “she” admits to current usage of illicit drugs. Despite acknowledging that the EMG results for the cervical and lumbar spine were both normal studies – studies that were to rule out radiculopathy, **and did:**

IMPRESSIONS:

There is no electrophysiologic evidence suggestive of a neuropathic, radiculopathic or myopathic process. This is a normal study.

REASON FOR REFERRAL:

Patient was referred to our practice for electrodiagnostic testing to rule out cervical discboard and/or radiculopathy.

Gerling diagnoses a herniation with radiculopathy, and decides upon a discectomy with possible annuloplasty for Claimant F, who was given Tylenol and spent less than an hour at the hospital.

337. Notably, the non-Defendant doctor who performed the EMG performed his own physical examination:

General: Negative for fever, chills, weight gain, weight loss, change in hair or appearance.
HEENT: Negative for headache, dizziness or syncope.
Respiratory: Negative for any color of sputum or cough.
Cardiovascular: Negative for chest pain or palpitations.
Gastrointestinal: Negative for hematemesis, abdominal pain or diarrhea.
Musculoskeletal: Negative for joint pain or edema.
Neurological: Negative for loss of consciousness or problems.
GU: Negative for blood or stool abnormalities.
Hematological: Negative for bleeding disorders or anemia.
Psychiatric: Negative for any acute or chronic.

338. On March 25, 2021, Gerling performed a discography, discectomy, rhizotomy, annuloplasty, and intradisc injection. Unusual on two fronts, as:

- a. According to a purported “expert,” a discography is typically used when there is a question of which specific disc is the problem; whereas here, the entirety of the surgical plan already centered, without ambiguity, upon the L4-5 level:

Diagnosis of Discogenic Pain

The following information was obtained from the patient's medical records. It is provided for your information and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The information is provided as is and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.



Gerling Institute; as of May 7, 2025.

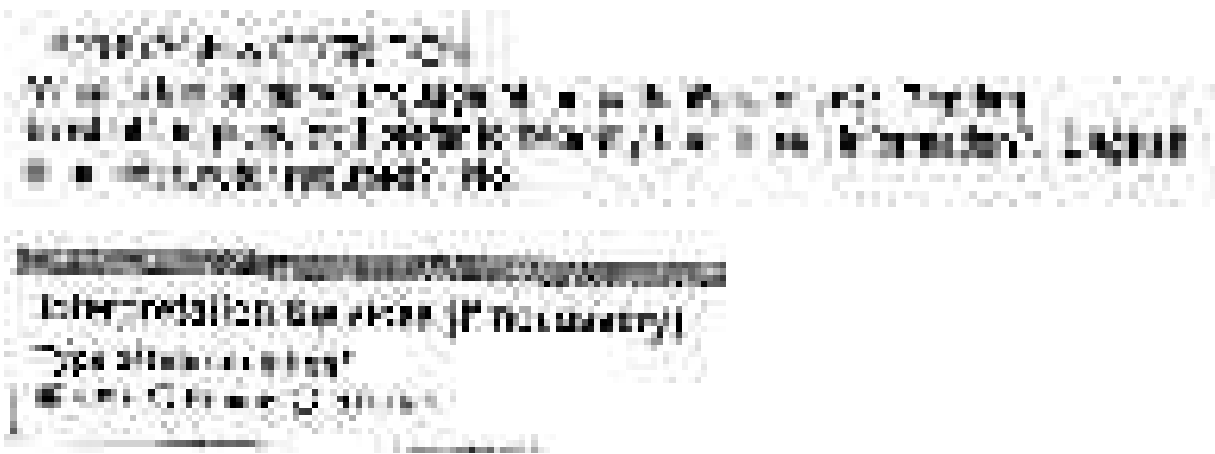
- b. The NYU facility records indicate a laminectomy was performed. Gerling's operative report does not reflect this at all.

SPECIMENS REMOVED	DATE	STATION	TYPE	COLLECTED BY	DATE	TITLE
1	1/10/20	2	DISC	W. J. GERLING	1/10/20	GERLING

339. Notably, there are no records of any follow up appointments with Claimant F.

340. Gerling sent these records, knowingly false and/or containing material omissions, by email to defense counsel in the matter in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme on or about December 6, 2020, in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

341. Also notable, Claimant F purportedly required an interpreter at examination before trial. Meanwhile, in the hospital on date of surgery:



342. When Claimant F testified at deposition, he stated that All Boro was recommended to him by someone at the hospital. He further testified that All Boro “helped him with everything.” Claimant F clarified:



343. All Boro treated on a lien, not Medicaid, as did Kolb and Gerling.

344. On or about July 17, 2021, at Subin Firm’s direction, Peter May of Subin Firm filed a Verified Summons & Complaint in Claimant F’s matter. The Summons & Complaint, with knowingly false contents, material omissions, and a false verification, was filed through NYSCEF, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

345. On or about April 27, 2022, at Subin Firm’s direction, an unidentified attorney from Subin Firm mailed a Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

346. Claimant F’s case remains pending.

vii. Claimant G

347. Prior to the subject claim, Claimant G was convicted in Florida for cocaine trafficking, wherein he conspired to purchase three (3) kilos of cocaine; and in a separate conviction, for soliciting another to commit prostitution. Notably, the paperwork regarding the former charge indicated Claimant G was already considered disabled. He was sentenced to fifteen (15) years incarceration.

348. Claimant G (**Exhibit 13-G**) was allegedly injured in an incident involving a ceiling falling on them on March 8, 2018. Claimant G went to the hospital late the following day, March 9, 2018, with complaints of left shoulder pain and headache. All other complaints were denied. Claimant G was observed to have a “small, superficial scratch” on his head. He was noted to have normal gait but ambulated with a cane. As per the attending, “no need for CTH as no evidence of trauma and its been 1 day, no [loss] o[f] c[onsciousness] or other signs of increasing ICP.” Claimant G received X-rays of his chest and left shoulder, both of which were normal outside of degenerative findings. Claimant G was noted to move all extremities, was not in acute distress, and no visible signs of injury noted. He was given Motrin and discharged.

349. On March 12, two (2) days after the hospital, Claimant G treated with his PCP for varicose veins and underwent a transcatheter occlusion. No reference to an accident or any other complaints were noted.

350. On March 26, 2018, Claimant G treated with his PCP. He complained solely of bilateral leg swelling and pain. There were no complaints of any other pain and review of systems was negative less the leg swelling. No mention was made of the March 8, 2018 accident.

351. On April 5, 2018, Claimant G again treated with his PCP. He complained of neck, back, and left shoulder pain, with the shoulder pain being the primary complaint, and he referenced

the March 8, 2018 accident as the cause. It was noted he has two total knee replacements, chronic phlebitis/cellulitis in the left leg with chronic, severe pain for which he has been taking Vicodin since at least 2017.

[REDACTED]

352. Claimant follows up with his PCP in December 2018 where a mass was located in his lung, and again in March 2019, where it is noted **he has stage 4 cancer and is in clinical trials.** History of trauma notes the prior knee surgeries but makes no note of the claimed March 2018 accident. No complaints of shoulder, back, or neck complaints were made, nor observations of injuries or concerns to these areas upon physical exam.

[REDACTED]

353. Claimant G signed a power of attorney form with Subin Firm on **May 3, 2018.** Upon information and belief, Claimant G was recruited by the Runner and/or Support Defendants.

354. Claimant G first treated with Weiner at All Boro on **May 4, 2018** – nearly two (2) months after the date of purported injury and one (1) day after being recruited by Subin Firm. The injury suffered was now alleged to be head, shoulder, and right wrist, with complaints of pain to neck, right wrist, left shoulder, and headaches. Weiner immediately gave Claimant G injections.⁹ Claimant G went back to Weiner on June 1, 2018, and was referred to a left shoulder surgeon - Wert.

355. On June 28, 2018, Claimant G treated with his PCP. Solely complaints of knee pain were made. Claimant G had a similar appointment with his PCP on July 3, 2018, where only knee complaints were made.

⁹ Of the kind he was prohibited from ever doing again after a 70+ page finding of incompetence, unnecessary overtreatment, and poor record-keeping.

356. Claimant G returned to Weiner on July 6, 2018, wherein Claimant G's first complaint of lumbar spine pain was made at All Boro. Weiner referred him to a spine surgeon - Gallina. Claimant G follows up with Karafin on November 9, 2018 – who referred him to a neurosurgeon. Claimant G was given an additional injection on February 1, 2019 by Weiner.¹⁰

357. The entirety of treatment was on a lien despite the availability of Medicare. There is no mention in All Boro's records regarding Claimant G's stage 4 cancer or other relevant medical issues. The complaints made to, and the purported observations and findings made by, All Boro are flatly inconsistent the complaints to and findings by the PCP. It is clear the purpose of All Boro's involvement was not "treatment," but to fast-track Claimant G to *some* kind of surgery as soon as possible.

358. This is all the more apparent where the records demonstrate the medical treatment, and receivables thereto, were directly benefitting likely the same participants of the Fraud Scheme as the litigation financing. All Boro's billing records in this matter reflect their use of the MedTRX software system, which is part and parcel of the medical cash advance package¹¹ owned by, and MedTRX billing software itself individually owned by, Neal Magnus – **the owner of the Best Case/RL SPV vertical, and who co-owns a patent regarding medical records with Defendant Herbert Subin.** *I.e.*, it is likely that overtreatment in this matter directly benefitted the enterprise in redundant and self-reinforcing fashion. Notably, the MedTRX medical advance vertical has ballooned to include the following, including another SPV entity likely sitting in one or more security instruments, and appears to have formed the "playbook" for the later growth of Best Case:

¹⁰ Of the kind he was prohibited from ever doing again after a 70+ page finding of incompetence, unnecessary overtreatment, and poor record-keeping.

¹¹ *See generally* Carothers, M.D., P.C. v GEICO Indem. Co., 13 Misc 3d 549 (Kings Civil, August 17, 2006) ("Neal Magnus, the chief executive officer of Medtrx, LLC, Medtrx Capital, LLC and Advanced Healthcare Solutions, LLC... "Advances" are "cash advances" made to plaintiff from time to time... Each advance is "due and payable" on the first business day following the date that is 12 months after the applicable "Advance Date."

- a. MedTRX Management Company, LLC;
- b. MedTRX Provider Network, LLC;
- c. MedTRX PPO, LLC;
- d. MedTRX Capital, LLC;
- e. MedTRX Collection Services, LLC;
- f. MedTRX Healthcare Solutions, LLC;
- g. MedTRX Holdings, LLC;
- h. MedTRX HSR Special Holding Company, LLC;
- i. MedTRX HSR SPV, LLC.

359. All Boro mailed these reports, with knowingly false contents and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, to opposing counsel on the matter on or about April 2, 2019, in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

360. Claimant G received multiple MRIs at Kolb Radiology; Kolb issued reports on the MRI films which included knowingly false positives, false attributions, and material omissions. Service was provided on a lien despite Medicare. Later peer review demonstrated:

- a. As to the cervical MRI dated May 8, 2018: “I disagree with the primary reader’s findings of disc herniations at C3/4, C5/6 and C6/7. There is evidence of prominent multilevel degenerative disc disease and degenerative arthropathy resulting in levels of narrowing which was not reported by the primary reader. MRI of the cervical spine performed two months and one week following the date of the claimant’s alleged injury demonstrates multilevel degenerative disc disease and degenerative arthropathy. These findings are chronic and degenerative. These findings are not posttraumatic. Minimal anterolisthesis of

C7 secondary to the associated degenerative changes at this level is noted. There are no posttraumatic findings evident on this exam. The findings on this exam predate the patient's alleged injury and are not casually related to the claimant's alleged injury.”

- b. As to the lumbar MRI dated: “I concur with the primary reader’s findings of disc herniation at L3/4 and there is also evident of annular tear which was not stated by the primary reader. I disagree with the primary reader’s findings of disc herniations at L4/5 and L5/S1. There is evidence of multilevel degenerative disc disease and degenerative arthropathy with congenitally short pedicles resulting in stenosis which was not stated as such by the primary reader. MRI of the lumbar spine performed three months and nineteen days following the date of the claimant’s alleged injury demonstrates multilevel degenerative disc disease and degenerative arthropathy with congenitally short pedicles resulting in levels of stenosis. These findings are all chronic and degenerative and not posttraumatic. These findings predate the alleged injury and are not secondary to the alleged injury. There is evidence of a disc herniation with annular tear at L3/4 and a left paracentral extending to left foraminal location which appears recent and therefore could be secondary to the alleged injury. This however is superimposed upon prominent degenerative disc disease putting the disc at risk for disc herniation and annular tear.”

361. Kolb mailed his reports, with knowingly false contents and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, to the Court on or about May 16, 2023, in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

362. On June 5, 2018, Claimant G has an initial consultation with Wert. He now complained of right wrist, left shoulder, cervical, and lumbar pain. After an ER visit where he was given Motrin and discharged with no obvious signs of trauma, after Claimant G waited a month to seek any treatment, Claimant G here, two (2) months post-date of accident, claimed to have 10/10 pain. Wert claimed that based on the “unfavorable response to conservative treatment,” he was, on this first consultation, recommending arthroscopic surgery –Claimant G’s conservative treatment at this juncture consisted of 5 PT visits. There is no apparent follow up with Wert.

363. Notably, on July 11, 2018, Claimant G treats with an unrelated non-Fraud Scheme doctor referred by his PCP. The following important notes were taken:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

364. On August 29, 2018, Claimant G has an initial consultation with Gallina, who purportedly observed over a 50% ROM reduction in Claimant G’s lumbar and cervical spine – one month after Claimant G’s PCP observed full range of motion and three (3) months before Mt. Sinai physicians similarly observed full range of motion. On this first visit, Gallina recommends a two-level discectomy and fusion in a 70-year-old’s neck and a three-level fusion in his lumbar spine. In preparation, Gallina provides Claimant G a brochure on “low bak pain” (*sic*). There is no indication Gallina has reviewed a single record except Kolb’s MRI report, no consideration of comorbidities, and no discussion of prior medical or surgical history. Gallina claims the surgery is

the choice of Claimant G as “he has decided not to have these injections as he is fearful of the side effects... and deems these to be temporary in nature” (despite having injections from Weiner in May 2018 and February 2019).

365. On November 29, 2018, Plaintiff was hospitalized for four (4) days after going to the emergency room for shortness of breath. At no time during the stay is neck pain complained of, and is in fact denied, while back pain was complained of. Claimant G was repeatedly found to have normal range of motion throughout.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

366. On May 1, 2019, Claimant G returns to Gallina, who finds identical, to the degree, severe restrictions as the visit ten (10) months prior (despite interim findings of full range of motion). Gallina once again recommends an aggregate 5 levels of spinal fusions, and again notes same as being in part due to Claimant G’s fear of injections (which he had no problem with from Weiner). There is no mention of the fact Claimant G has stage 4 cancer or how this factors in to surgical considerations.

367. On May 29, 2019, Claimant G has another visit with Gallina. The entirety of the report is a direct copy-paste of the May 1, 2019 visit, except it is now noted:

[REDACTED]

368. Despite this, no discussion of why he is getting radiation, or consideration on surgical recommendations.

369. A July 24, 2019 visit with Gallina in an identical report as the prior, still noting the need to “hold off” until June 4, 2019, despite that it is over two (2) months past that date.

370. A July 31, 2019 visit with Gallina yielded identical findings, and Claimant G was scheduled for surgery at Hudson Regional Hospital on Sept. 16, 2019.

371. Notably, Gallina during this time and thereafter, was affiliated with CitiMed, a series of clinics owned by Regina Moshe. Hudson Regional Hospital is owned by Yan Moshe (Regina’s brother).

372. Yan Moshe is also the landlord to the majority of the CitiMed clinics, and also received 10% of CitiMed revenue right off the top for various services for his “billing services” through an entity called “Star Solutions,” including any New Jersey-based services.

[REDACTED]

373. New Jersey services from CitiMed physicians – such as Gallina – were sometimes billed through the New Jersey “CitiMed Services PA,” and checks to Star Solutions were in turn sometimes signed directly over to Yan Moshe’s medical receivables advance company, Med Capital LLC.



374. Another physician from CitiMed recently testified that when CitiMed physicians – like Gallina - plan surgery, they go to Hudson Regional Hospital “because CitiMed [is] affiliated,” pursuant to an unknown “business arrangement.”

- That surgery was at Hudson Regional Hospital.
- Where it was located?
- In connection with what?

[REDACTED]

375. Notably, transcribed wiretaps from the USA v. Rose matter (involving fraudulent lawsuits, runners, and medical providers) revealed a recorded conversation wherein the manager of one of the clinics advised Rose that if he wanted to get into business with the CitiMed locations, he had to go through Yan Moshe.

[REDACTED]

376. On September 9, 2019, Gallina performed a three (3) level cervical fusion at Hudson Regional Hospital on Claimant G, on a 71-year old stage 4 cancer patient, for Gallina's and his conspirators' financial benefit.

377. In performing this surgery, Gallina "travel[led] in interstate commerce... with the intent to promote, manage, establish, carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on" of the Fraud Scheme, and in fact did so, in violation of the Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1952.

378. Claimant G had two follow-ups in the two (2) weeks after surgery, then ceased treatment with Gallina for 3.5 years (coinciding with trial preparations).

379. On March 1, 2023, five (5) years after date of purported accident, Gallina once again suggested a multi-level fusion in a now 75-year-old late stage cancer patient – due to a thoroughly unsurprising inability to recover through PT, yoga or pilates and a purported fear of side effects of injections (as opposed to several levels of metal in the spine).



380. Gallina faxed his reports, with knowingly false contents, material misrepresentations, and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, to opposing counsel on the matter on or about September 24, 2019, in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

381. On February 2, 2023, Claimant G received MRIs from Dr. Steven Winter, a radiologist who previously was subject to [\\$3.57 million in penalties for submitting false claims](#) related to providing MRI services.

382. Claimant G received EMGs on February 20, 2023 and March 6, 2023 (5 years after accident), by Dr. Ali Guy, who dropped out of college with a 2.226 GPA and could not get into a US-based medical school, but currently and frequently acts as an “expert witness.”

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



383. On or about September 17, 2018, at Subin Firm's direction, Robert Eisen of Subin Firm filed a Verified Summons & Complaint in Claimant G's matter. The Summons & Complaint, with knowingly false contents, material omissions, and a false verification, was filed through NYSCEF, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

384. On or about March 15, 2019, at Subin Firm's direction, an unidentified attorney from Subin Firm mailed a Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material

omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

385. On or about October 3, 2019, at Subin Firm’s direction, an unidentified attorney from Subin Firm mailed an Amended Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

386. On or about December 10, 2019, at Subin Firm’s direction, an unidentified attorney from Subin Firm mailed a Supplemental Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

387. Claimant G’s case was ultimately settled in 2023.

viii. Claimant H

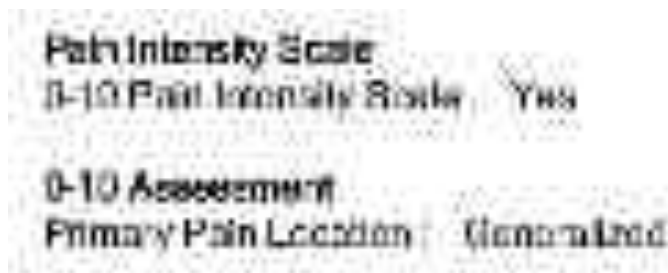
388. Claimant H claimed injury as a result of a trip and fall incident on August 8, 2018 at approximately 10 pm. Claimant H signed a power of attorney form with Subin Firm on August 13, 2018. Upon information and belief, Claimant H was recruited by the Runner and/or Support Defendants. Just prior to the case’s inception, Claimant H had been living in a shelter.

389. On the date of purported accident, Claimant H, a 36-year-old man, was found approximately six (6) minutes after a 911 call was placed, lying supine on the sidewalk with complaints of left-sided back pain and claimed initial impact on his knees from tripping on the sidewalk. No head or neck pain was noted.

Alternative History:
[REDACTED]

390. The phone number provided to first responders and at the hospital has never been registered to Claimant H, nor anyone for that matter, and appears to be a “burner” number.

391. Claimant H was brought to the hospital, where his initial complaints were lower back pain, left knee pain, and left elbow pain. These complaints later became that he slipped and fell, and was suffering from “right foot pain and multiple joint pains.” There was no visible swelling. His ultimate clinical diagnosis was generic “muscle pain.” The precise complaints got no clearer throughout the stay:



392. At around 1 am on August 9, 2018, after having been at the hospital for approximately 2.5 hours, Claimant H claimed he fell “a few days ago, now has generalized pain all over... [provided] some inappropriate answers to questions. Denies PMH, states he cannot walk.”

393. At around 3 am on August 9, 2018, Claimant H claimed he fell in the street. The complaints were now back, both knees, left elbow and right foot. The provider notes Claimant H refuses to ambulate, and notes “no swelling, not tingling, no numbness, and no redness. The degree at present is minimal.”

394. Physical examination revealed each complained of body part had full range of motion and no objective indication of injury, only subjective tenderness complaints.

Back: Normal range of motion
Musculoskeletal: Moving all extremities spontaneously. Left elbow: FROM, minimal TTP; no deformity, no swelling; right foot: TTP on dorsal aspect diffusely; no swelling; no deformity; bilateral lower extremities: TTP, no swelling; no deformity. FROM NY intact bilaterally LF and RE.

395. Diagnostic imaging was negative. Claimant H was discharged.

396. As with Claimant E, at EBT, Claimant G testified that the first person he treated with was the surgeon involved; here, McCulloch, who Claimant G claimed he saw in September, who is the one that provided his various referrals. As with Claimant E, there is no record of this.

397. On October 9, 2018, two (2) months after the purported accident, Claimant H, without any referral, consultation, or evaluation, shows up for PT at All Boro. Complaints were noted for the cervical, lumbar, and foot, with no notation of complaints of the knee. The subjective portion provided complaints of “pain and stiffness in his neck/upper back, mid/lower back, and foot.” Claimant H again showed up for PT without an evaluation on November 26 and November 27, 2018. On the 26th complaints were limited to the neck and traps area. On the 27th was precisely the same.

398. On November 30, 2018, nearly three (3) months post-purported accident, Claimant H visited All Boro and purportedly had their initial evaluation. It is one page, with the Claimant’s date of birth missing, no signature block, no plan of care. Claimant H now claimed he fell on a sidewalk in a construction site, injuring his left knee and entire back. It was noted that “The patient was referred to physical therapy. He had a couple of courses of physical therapy, but when he felt that it does not provide relief, he started to seek medical attention.” Who referred Claimant H to physical therapy is not referenced. The fact Claimant H has, prior to that week, been to physical therapy once in the three (3) months after the accident was not addressed. The physical therapy referral slip attached to this evaluation suggests he consulted with Karafin.

399. Upon return to the physical therapist at All Boro on December 7, 2018, the knee complaint has once again vanished. On December 11, 2018, for the first time in the PT records, a knee complaint was referenced; however, it appears to have been added after the fact:

400. The following day, December 12, 2018, the knee complaint was once again not referenced, nor does it appear in the January 4, 2019 PT record.

401. On January 18, 2019, Claimant H consults with Weiner, who reiterates Kolb's MRI misreadings and refers Claimant H for EMGs to purportedly determine whether injections or surgical intervention is more appropriate. Karafin purportedly performs the EMG tests on March 3, 2019. The record reflects solely the raw reading and a partial data table without interpretation, impression, or signature. The paraspinal EMG table was left blank.

402. On April 8, 2019, despite the purported need for EMG testing to make a determination between surgery or injections, Weiner's report began with "The patient needs to continue working until he finishes probation before he can have the surgical intervention," strongly suggesting same was already the pre-determined conclusion. There was no consideration or discussion of the EMG results or possible injections in the report. There was no discussion of risks or what the planned procedure was. After simply reiterating Kolb's MRI misreadings, Weiner simply concluded "When he is cleared to return from probation, he will have his surgical intervention."

403. On June 3, 2019, Claimant H returns to Weiner. Despite that the last report claimed Claimant H needed to keep working until he finished probation, Weiner notes Claimant H had been out of work from the injury. Despite the report from January suggesting surgical versus injections

were to be considered, then in April stating Claimant H was moving forward with surgery once off probation, Weiner, without any explanation whatsoever, gave Claimant H an injection.¹²

404. The June 3, 2019 record concluded with Weiner recommending that Claimant H “is to follow up with the orthopedic surgeon for possible surgical intervention,” and that Claimant H “start a course of physical therapy” – which Claimant H had purported long since started.

405. On November 22, 2019, Claimant H returned to Weiner post-surgery, who performed an additional injection.¹³

406. All Boro mailed their reports, with knowingly false contents, material misrepresentations, and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, to Subin Firm on or about September 13, 2019, in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

407. Claimant H received MRIs from Kolb in December 2018. In possibly the most egregious misreading of the bunch, Kolb manufactured a fracture, an ACL tear, and an MCL tear.

408. Kolb’s findings, yet again, were contradicted by later independent review:

- a. As to the left knee MRI: “The anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments appear intact, as does the medial collateral ligament and lateral collateral ligamentous structure inclusive of the popliteus tendon... The original interpreting radiologist describes “a 2.5 cm subchondral nondisplaced trabecular fracture of the medial tibial spine”. It is in the undersigned opinion that this represents subchondral edema and not a fracture. This is seen in the setting of thinning of the articular cartilage within the medial tibiofemoral compartment.

¹² Of the kind he was prohibited from ever doing again after a 70+ page finding of incompetence, unnecessary overtreatment, and poor record-keeping.

¹³ Of the kind he was prohibited from ever doing again after a 70+ page finding of incompetence, unnecessary overtreatment, and poor record-keeping.

Additionally, there is no evidence of a significant joint effusion or lipohearthrosis. No soft tissue swelling is noted overlying the joint space. There is a flap tear extending through the posterior horn and body of the medial meniscus with horizontal morphology on cross-section. This is seen in the setting of moderate osteoarthritis within the medial compartment as previously described by thinning of the articular cartilage and subchondral bone marrow edema within the medial tibiofemoral compartment. The findings are reflective of a degenerative meniscal tear, which is seen in the setting of osteoarthritis. Evaluation of this MRI examination reveals no causal relationship between the claimant's alleged accident and the findings on this MRI examination."

- b. As to the December lumbar MRI: "Magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine demonstrates a mild diffuse disc bulge at L4-L5 with effacement of the thecal sac. There is no evidence of central canal spinal stenosis or neural foraminal narrowing. There is a central disc bulge at L5-S1 with effacement of the thecal sac. There is no evidence of central canal spinal stenosis or neural foraminal narrowing. The above findings are seen in the setting of desiccation of the L4-L5 and L5-S1 intervertebral disc space levels, which is consistent with degenerative disc disease and suggestive of a chronic degenerative process as opposed to an acute traumatic event. Additionally, disc bulges in the lumbar spine will be seen in up to 63% of asymptomatic individuals (Jensen, MC, et al. New England Journal of Medicine, 1994; 331: 369-373), thus findings are frequently nonspecific. Disc bulges with thecal sac compromise or central

protrusions and extrusions without significant neural foraminal compromise are clinically insignificant.”

409. Kolb faxed his reports, with knowingly false contents, material misrepresentations, and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, to opposing counsel on the matter on or about September 11, 2019, in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

410. Between January and March of 2019, Claimant H purportedly attends PT at Urban Heights Medical PC. It is literally 16 copies of the same piece of paper with a different date. The same 3 modalities are provided every time. There is no evaluation of either the patient or the response to treatment. Every visit is a checkbox and a stamped signature with identical “subjective portions. 16 pages of the same report.



411. Between April 8, 2019 and October 3, 2019 Claimant H purportedly attends PT at Bestcare. The unidentified signatures, the address, and the report format are identical to Urban Heights. The same 5 modalities are provided every time. There is no evaluation of either the patient or the response to treatment. Every visit is a checkbox and a stamped signature by one of

two people (who are not identified), with the only difference being the date; each report, other than date is exactly identical, the subjective portion for all 12 visits for the left unidentified signature is verbatim the same. The 19 visits for the right unidentified signature uses a rotation of the same 3 statements.



12 copies of this piece of paper.

19 copies of this piece of paper.

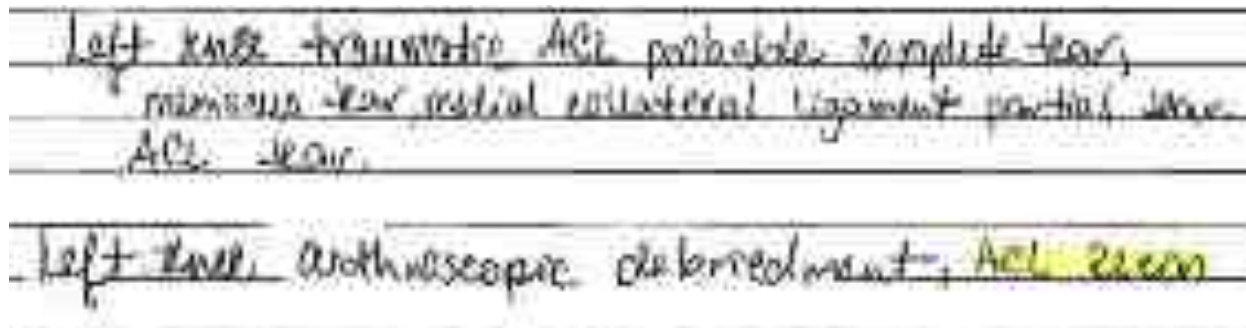
412. Bestcare and Urban Heights mailed their reports, with knowingly false contents, material misrepresentations, and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, on or about October 15, 2019, in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

413. On January 31, 2019, Claimant H visits NY S&J for their initial evaluation. Just after Claimant H’s initial evaluation, on February 1, 2019, McCulloch recommends surgery for Claimant H’s left knee.

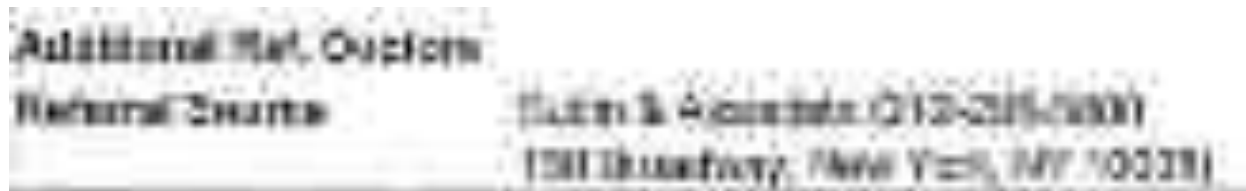
414. On July 11, 2019, Claimant H received left knee surgery performed by McCulloch at New Horizon Surgical Center in New Jersey. In performing this surgery, McCulloch “travel[led] in interstate commerce... with the intent to promote, manage, establish, carry on, or facilitate the

promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on” of the Fraud Scheme, and in fact did so, in violation of the Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1952.

415. The New Horizon records indicate the procedure was paid for by funding related to a date of accident August 10, 2018 and identified the insurer as the Subin Firm. The proffered admitting diagnosis and procedure was detailed as:



416. The “Additional Ref. Doctors” is listed as Subin Firm.



417. The surgery was directly funded by the Funding Defendants; McCulloch still asserted a lien for ~\$8,000 regardless.



418. On July 11, 2019, on the date of surgery at New Horizon, Claimant H was prescribed crutches by McCulloch, on a lien, from a company called Sabas NY Services Inc. That

business is run by Arthur Yusupov whose listed phone number connects to a CitiMed clinic – where his is employed as a PA.

419. Upon information and belief, McCulloch either did not perform what he claimed to, or perhaps worse, did in fact perform removal and reconstruction of an intact ACL. Notably, records from other matters indicate McCulloch also performed a hand surgery that day in New Jersey, and was able to be back in the office in Manhattan, seeing more patients the same day.

420. McCulloch emailed his reports, with knowingly false contents, material misrepresentations, and material omissions, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, to opposing counsel on the matter on or about August 9, 2022, in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

421. All of Claimant G's treatment was paid through by liens and funding, despite no corresponding UCC statement having been filed. Claimant G testified at EBT that he in fact had Medicaid.

422. On or about March 21, 2019, at Subin Firm's direction, Gene Chertock of Subin Firm filed a Verified Summons & Complaint in Claimant G's matter. The Summons & Complaint, with knowingly false contents, material omissions, and a false verification, was filed through NYSCEF, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1343.

423. On or about August 13, 2019, at Subin Firm's direction, an unidentified attorney from Subin Firm mailed a Verified Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

424. On or about September 16, 2021, at Subin Firm's direction, Gene Chertock from Subin Firm mailed a Supplemental Bill of Particulars with knowingly false contents and material

omissions to opposing counsel in the matter, in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme, and in violation of 18 USC § 1341.

425. Claimant H's case was ultimately settled in 2023.

VI. PLAINTIFFS' JUSTIFIABLE RELIANCE

426. Plaintiff at no time knew or had reason to know in the exercise of due diligence or reasonable care that Defendants were engaged in misrepresentations, omissions, concealment of material facts, and fraudulent conduct.

427. The mere filing of the subject Complaints in the State Courts mandated an actionable level of reliance – Plaintiff was forced to rely on the misrepresentation of the Defendants insofar as the retention of attorneys, investigators, and experts was necessary to avoid default judgments; these are actions Plaintiff would not have taken (or had to take) but for the knowing misrepresentations made by the Defendants. The numerous subsequent Supplemental Bills of Particulars filed related to fraudulent treatment rendered through the Fraud Scheme were further relied upon, by necessity, in prolonged and unnecessary legal costs, independent medical examinations, experts, investigations, and other expenses.

428. As to settlements made as a result of the Fraud Scheme, Plaintiff at all times comported with reasonable due diligence requirements through the retention of reputable defense firms, investigators, and experts. However, the Fraud Scheme was designed and implemented in order to circumvent these safeguards. Further, the protections under HIPAA and attorney-client privilege, along with New York's insulation of litigation financing disclosures, rendered the scheme unable to be detected through the use of ordinary due diligence. Any payments were made after Plaintiff had engaged in reasonable due diligence and were made in reasonable and justifiable reliance on the submitted material and proceedings.

VII. DAMAGES

429. Plaintiff is an insurance carrier which underwrites policies that cover the various claims and lawsuits filed and prosecuted by Claimants and the Legal Defendants, with the necessary and substantial assistance of the Medical Defendants, the Runner Defendants, the Support Defendants, and the Funding Defendants, as part of the Fraud Scheme.

430. As a result of the Fraud Scheme, Plaintiff has incurred substantial damages including but not limited to the payments that Plaintiff made to Legal Defendants in the form of settlements due to Defendant's pattern of fraudulent conduct. Damages also include payments Plaintiff made as legal and investigative costs for defending fraudulent lawsuits and/or for reimbursement for payments made as part of settlement which were diverted to Defendant Medical Providers through liens for treatment predicated upon, in whole or in part, the fraudulent reports generated by Defendants. Plaintiff has incurred further damages from the Fraud Scheme through the increased expenditure resulting from the Fraud Scheme's intentional and planned prolongment of litigation.

431. But for Defendants' perpetration of the Fraud Scheme, Plaintiff would not have incurred such damages. Each and every predicate act contributed to the damages incurred, as the scheme is designed reinforce itself, becoming more difficult to discern, more expensive to combat, and more effective generally upon each subsequent production of false statements and documents, effectuated through the use of mail and wire communication, and through reinvestment in the scheme and iteration, in an ever-escalating bootstrap; damages would have lessened or not incurred at all but for fraudulent scheme.

432. In an April 2024 study, the New York Civil Justice Institute indicated that insurance costs in New York are higher than any other state and that insurance professionals warn that the market is headed toward a crisis that will have long term implications for consumers." *See*

<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:us:2de7b5f8-2913-4ed4-8ec4-625d1ca07466>,

incorporated herein by reference, last accessed December 19, 2024.

433. Further, Plaintiff's business operations include general liability services from underwriting through claims handling and subsequent administrative and legal actions, including effective handling of personal injury claims. As a direct and foreseeable result of the fraudulent scheme, Plaintiff was obligated to hire and retain additional personnel specifically to address fraudulent claims beyond the normal scope of business.

VIII. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I **RICO Violation (§ 1962(c))** **(Against All Defendants)**

434. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though set forth in their entirety.

435. At all times relevant herein, Defendants constituted an "enterprise" as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4) – that is, a group of individuals and legal entities associated in fact, which was engaged in, and the activities of which affected, interstate commerce, and foreign commerce. Each of the Defendants participated in the operation or management of the enterprise, which Subin Associates orchestrated, coordinated and led.

436. In addition to any legitimate transactions, the course of conduct of this enterprise included a pattern of racketeering activity carried out by Defendants. *See, supra.*

437. Each of the Defendants knowingly and willfully associated with the association-in-fact enterprise and conducted and participated in the conduct of the enterprise's affairs, directly and indirectly, through a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

438. The pattern of racketeering activity in which the Defendants engaged involved numerous specific acts and conducts as described in detail in this Complaint, constituting mail

fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341), wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), bribing a witness under New York law (NY Penal Code § 215), money laundering (18 U.S.C. § 1956) violations of the Travel Act (18 U.S.C. § 1952), and securities fraud – all of which constitutes “racketeering activity” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(A).

439. The predicate acts of mail fraud, wire fraud, bribing a witness or victim, money laundering, Travel Act violations, and securities fraud, all involved the transmission and use of false and misleading documentation in furtherance of the Defendants’ scheme to defraud Plaintiff in connection with submitting, filing, prosecuting and asserting claims and personal injury lawsuits arising out of fraudulent accidents.

440. As a result of the pattern of racketeering activity, Plaintiff has suffered damage to their business and property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, for:

- a. An award of Plaintiff’s actual and consequential damages to be established at trial, and trebling of such damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964;
- b. Plaintiff’s reasonable attorneys’ fees, expenses, costs, and interest;
- c. Injunctive relief enjoining the Defendants from engaging in the wrongful conduct alleged in this Complaint; and,
- d. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT II
RICO Violation (§ 1962(d))
(Against All Defendants)

441. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though set forth in their entirety.

442. From at least 2012 to the present, Defendants did unlawfully, knowingly, and intentionally, combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together with each other, and with others whose names are known or unknown, to conduct and participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity set forth herein in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d).

443. The pattern of racketeering activity in which the Defendants intentionally combined to engage in or otherwise conspired to engage in involved numerous specific acts and conducts as described in detail in this Complaint, constituting mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341), wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343) bribing a witness under New York law (NY Penal Code § 215), money laundering (18 U.S.C. § 1956) violations of the Travel Act (18 U.S.C. § 1952), and securities fraud – all of which is “racketeering activity” as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(A).

444. The predicate acts of mail fraud, wire fraud, bribing a witness or victim, money laundering, Travel Act violations, and securities fraud also involved the transmission and use of false and misleading documentation in furtherance of the Defendants’ scheme to defraud Plaintiff in connection with submitting, filing, prosecuting and asserting claims and personal injury lawsuits arising out of fraudulent accidents.

445. As a result of the pattern of racketeering activity, Plaintiff has suffered damage to their business and property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, for:

- a. An award of Plaintiff’s actual and consequential damages to be established at trial, and trebling of such damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964;
- b. Plaintiff’s reasonable attorneys’ fees, expenses, costs, and interest;

- c. Injunctive relief enjoining the Defendants from engaging in the wrongful conduct alleged in this Complaint; and,
- d. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT III
Common Law Fraud
(Against Legal Service Defendants and Medical Provider Defendants
collectively, “Count III Defendants”])

446. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though set forth in their entirety.

447. The Count III Defendants made misrepresentations of facts, deliberately concealed, and omitted, material facts that they had a duty to disclose in connection with their claims for reimbursement and/or payment under New York law.

448. These misrepresentations of fact by the Count III Defendants included, but were not limited to, the material misrepresentations of fact made in asserting the legitimacy of accidents, the existence of injuries and the necessity of treatment.

449. The Count III Defendants’ representations were false or required disclosure of additional facts to render the information furnished not misleading.

450. The Count III Defendants made these misrepresentations with the intent they reach Plaintiff, and in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff by submitting claims for payment of general liability insurance benefits.

451. The Count III Defendants’ misrepresentations were known to be false from the onset and were made for the purpose of inducing Plaintiff to make payments for claims that were not legitimate.

452. Plaintiff reasonably and justifiably relied, to its detriment, on the truthfulness of the Count III Defendants’ representations concerning their eligibility to receive payments of general

liability insurance benefits, and without knowledge of the Count III Defendants' scheme and artifice to defraud them.

453. The Count III Defendants knew, or should have known, that Plaintiff would rely on and intended that they so rely on their truthfulness.

454. But for the Count III Defendants' misrepresentations, omissions, concealment of material facts, and fraudulent course of conduct, Plaintiff would not have paid general liability insurance benefits.

455. Plaintiff at no time knew or had reason to know in the exercise of due diligence or reasonable care that the Count III Defendants were engaged in misrepresentations, omissions, and fraudulent conduct.

456. As a direct and proximate cause of the Count III Defendants' misrepresentations, omissions, concealment of material facts, and fraudulent course of conduct by the Count III Defendants, Plaintiff has been damaged. Plaintiff's damages include, but are not necessarily limited to, benefit payments, administration costs, investigative and defense costs paid by Plaintiff to the Count III Defendants or caused by the Count III Defendants, and the costs incurred as a result of prolonged litigation caused by the Fraud Scheme.

457. Because the Count III Defendants' conduct was knowing, intentional, willful, wanton, and reckless, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Count III Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, for:

- a. An award of Plaintiff's actual and consequential damages to be established at trial;

- b. Plaintiff's costs, including, but not limited to, investigative costs incurred in the detection of the Count III Defendants' illegal conduct; and,
- c. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT IV
Aiding and Abetting Fraud
(Against All Defendants)

458. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though set forth in their entirety.

459. All Defendants named herein had actual knowledge of the Fraud Scheme, and the common law fraud as set forth in Count III.

460. As set forth in detail, *supra*, each Defendant provided substantial assistance to advance such fraud's commission.

461. But for the substantial assistance of each Defendant, such Fraud Scheme would not have been possible.

462. As a direct and proximate cause of the Defendants' aiding and abetting of the Fraud Scheme, Plaintiff has been damaged.

463. Because the Count III Defendants' conduct was knowing, intentional, willful, wanton, and reckless, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against all Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, for:

- a. An award of Plaintiff's actual and consequential damages to be established at trial;
- b. Plaintiff's costs, including, but not limited to, investigative costs incurred in the detection of the Defendants' illegal conduct; and,
- c. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT V
Unjust Enrichment
(Against Legal Service Defendants and
Medical Provider Defendants [collectively, “Count V Defendants”])

464. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though set forth in their entirety.

465. As described above, the Count V Defendants conspired to induce Plaintiff to make or expend numerous and substantial payments to them or others.

466. The Count V Defendants were never eligible to make claims or seek reimbursement under New York law because, at all relevant times, the accidents, injuries and treatment were fraudulent.

467. When Plaintiff paid the Count V Defendants and others resulting from the Fraud Scheme, Plaintiff reasonably believed that it was legally obligated to make such payments based upon the misrepresentations and omissions that the Count V Defendants, or those persons working under their control, made concerning the Count V Defendants’ eligibility to make claims or seek reimbursement under New York law.

468. Each and every payment that Plaintiff made or were caused to make to the Count V Defendants and others during the course of the Fraud Scheme constitutes a benefit that the Count V Defendants sought and voluntarily accepted.

469. Throughout the course of their scheme, the Count V Defendants wrongfully obtained from Plaintiff benefit payments as a direct and proximate result of the unlawful conduct detailed above.

470. Retention of those benefits by the Count V Defendants would violate fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Count V Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, for:

- a. An award of Plaintiff’s actual and consequential damages to be established at trial; and
- b. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT VI
General Business Law § 349
(Against Legal Service, Medical Provider, and Funding Defendants [collectively, “Count VI Defendants”])

471. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though set forth in their entirety.

472. New York State General Business Law (“GBL”) § 349 provides that (a) “Deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state are hereby declared unlawful,” and (h) “any person who has been injured by reason of any violation of this section may bring an action... to recover his actual damages... [and t]he Court may award reasonable attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff.”

473. It is well-established virtually all commercial activity which involves goods or services rendered to public consumers, including rendering legal and medical services, and providing loans and/or advances, are subject to the provisions of GBL § 349.

474. It is equally well-established that a deceptive practice need not reach the level of common-law fraud to be actionable under § 349, and intent to defraud and justifiable reliance are not elements of a statutory claim.

475. As set throughout this Complaint, supra, each of the Count VI Defendants have engaged in deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of their businesses; particularly, in the furtherance of the Fraud Scheme.

476. GBL § 349 provides that any party which has been injured by such deceptive acts and practices may recover their actual damages thereto, [and t]he Court may award reasonable attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

477. The alleged conduct of Defendants as set forth above and herein has dramatic and widespread effects on consumers extending far beyond the direct damages caused instant deceptive acts and practices in furtherance of the Fraud Scheme. The Fraud Scheme itself has a broader impact on consumers at large.

478. The Fraud Scheme, and its various permutations amongst similar schemes and overlapping actors, have an impact locally – clogged Court dockets, needless investigative, legal, other claims and defense-related spend, and fraudulently obtained settlements and awards - and nationally, wrongfully driving up the cost of legitimate insurance business operations, resulting in needlessly escalating premiums to the ultimate consumers of liability insurance and the cost of healthcare (i.e., everyone).

479. This phenomenon and its effects have recently begun to attract media attention. New York Post, June 16, 2024: [MS-13, Russian mobsters use migrants in elaborate injury scam — even getting spinal surgery to pull it off](#) (“Insurance insiders claim losses have tripled since the pandemic, with payouts so massive they’re driving up the cost of living for all New Yorkers... The scams are ballooning costs for insurance, housing, construction, food, utilities, and basic living expenses”); ABC News, October 4, 2024: [7 On Your Side investigation finds dozens of injury lawsuits from people living in same apartment buildings](#) (“We have a system that allows for fraudulent claims, leads to million dollars settlements and it raises the cost of insurance premiums across the board,” Brian Sampson, president of the Empire State Chapter of the Associated Builders & Contractors, said. “We need to find a way to get it to stop.”); ABC News, March 17,

2024: [Construction workers in NY faking falls on sites part of larger fraud scheme, lawsuit claims](#)

("These fraudulent acts have emerged as widespread insurance scams which lead to inflated costs in construction and housing throughout New York State," said Assemblyman David Weprin.").

480. The deceptive trade practices of the Count VI Defendants – the Fraud Scheme – occurred and is continuing to occur in New York, Count VI Defendants maintain a business presence in New York, and the effects are felt by consumers at large in New York.

481. Under these circumstances, an entity such as Plaintiff has standing to pursue claims for violations of GBL § 349. Count VI Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for compensatory damages and the attorneys' fees incurred in bringing and prosecuting this Action.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants for:

- a. An award of Plaintiff's actual damages to be established at trial;
- b. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees incurred in the preparation and prosecution of this Action; and,
- c. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

IX. JURY TRIAL DEMAND

482. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims.

Dated: May 13, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

THE WILLIS LAW GROUP, PLLC

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