

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
26-CR-80125-SINGHAL/MAYNARD

Case No. _____

18 U.S.C. § 1349

18 U.S.C. § 371

18 U.S.C. § 982(a)(7)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

ANTHONY CARLO TURSI,

Defendant.

FILED BY BM D.C.

Jun 23, 2026

ANGELA E. NOBLE
CLERK U.S. DIST. CT.
S. D. OF FLA. - MIAMI

INFORMATION

The United States Attorney charges that:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

At all times material to this Information:

Medicare Program

1. The Medicare Program (“Medicare”) was a federally funded program that provided free or below-cost health care benefits to certain individuals, primarily the elderly, blind, and disabled. The benefits available under Medicare were governed by federal statutes and regulations. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”), through its agency, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”), oversaw and administered Medicare. Individuals who received benefits under Medicare were commonly referred to as Medicare “beneficiaries.”

2. Medicare was a “health care benefit program,” as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 24(b), and a “Federal health care program,” as defined by Title 42, United States Code, Section 1320a-7b(f).

3. Medicare covered different types of benefits and was separated into different program “parts.” Medicare “Part A” covered health services provided by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, hospices, and home health agencies. Medicare “Part B” was a medical insurance program that covered, among other things, medical services provided by physicians, medical clinics, laboratories, and other qualified health care providers, such as office visits, minor surgical procedures, and laboratory testing, that were medically necessary and ordered by licensed medical doctors or other qualified health care providers.

4. Physicians, clinics, laboratories, and other health care providers (collectively, “providers”) that provided services to beneficiaries were able to apply for and obtain a “provider number.” A provider that received a Medicare provider number was able to file claims with Medicare to obtain reimbursement for services provided to beneficiaries.

5. A Medicare claim was required to contain certain important information, including: (a) the beneficiary’s name, Health Insurance Claim Number, and Medicare Beneficiary Identifier; (b) a description of the health care benefit, item, or service that was provided or supplied to the beneficiary; (c) the billing codes for the benefit, item, or service; (d) the date upon which the benefit, item, or service was provided or supplied to the beneficiary; and (e) the name of the referring physician or other health care provider, as well as a unique identifying number, known either as the Unique Physician Identification Number or National Provider Identifier.

6. When submitting claims to Medicare for reimbursement, providers were required to certify that: (a) the contents of the forms were true, correct, and complete; (b) the forms were prepared in compliance with the laws and regulations governing Medicare; and (c) the items and services that were purportedly provided, as set forth in the claims, were medically necessary.

7. Medicare would not reimburse providers for claims that were procured through the payment of kickbacks and bribes.

8. CMS acted through fiscal agents called Medicare administrative contractors (“MACs”), which were statutory agents for CMS for Medicare Part B. The MACs were private entities that reviewed claims and made payments to providers for services rendered to beneficiaries. The MACs were responsible for processing Medicare claims arising within their assigned geographical area, including determining whether the claim was for a covered service.

9. First Coast Service Options Inc. was the MAC for the consolidated Medicare jurisdictions that included the state of Florida.

Genetic Testing

10. Cardiovascular genetic testing (referred to herein as “cardio testing” or “cardio tests”) used DNA sequencing to detect mutations in genes that could indicate an increased risk of developing serious cardiovascular conditions and could assist in the treatment or management of a patient who had signs or symptoms of a cardiovascular disease or condition.

11. Primary immunodeficiency genetic testing used DNA sequencing to detect mutations in genes that could indicate a higher risk of developing certain immunodeficiencies.

12. Cardio testing and primary immunodeficiency genetic testing are referred to herein collectively as “genetic tests” or “genetic testing.”

Medicare Part B Coverage for Laboratory Tests

13. Medicare did not cover laboratory testing, which included genetic testing, that was “not reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 1395y(a)(1)(A). Except for certain statutory exceptions, Medicare did not cover “[e]xaminations performed for a purpose other than

treatment or diagnosis of a specific illness, symptoms, complaint or injury[.]” 42 C.F.R. § 411.15(a)(1).

14. If laboratory testing was necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member, Medicare imposed additional requirements before covering the testing. “[A]ll diagnostic x-ray tests, diagnostic laboratory tests, and other diagnostic tests must be ordered by the physician who is treating the beneficiary, that is, the physician who furnishes a consultation or treats a beneficiary for a specific medical problem and who uses the results in the management of the beneficiary’s specific medical problem.” 42 U.S.C. § 410.32(a).

The Defendant, Related Entities, and Relevant Persons

15. RGZ Marketing Services LLC (“RGZ”) was a limited liability company formed under the laws of Florida with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida.

16. Keystone Logistics LLC (“Keystone”) was a limited liability company formed under the laws of Florida with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida.

17. JRR Marketing LLC (“JRR”) was a limited liability company formed under the laws of Florida with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida.

18. Zenith Dyad Inc. (“Zenith”) was a corporation formed under the laws of Florida with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida.

19. Cergena Laboratories, LLC (“Cergena”) was a limited liability company formed under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business in Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Cergena was an independent laboratory that purportedly conducted genetic testing.

20. Olympus First Consulting LLC (“Olympus”) was a limited liability company formed under the laws of Florida with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida.

21. Live Beyond Medical MGMT, LLC (“Live Beyond”) was a limited liability company formed under the laws of Wyoming with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida. Live Beyond was an independent laboratory that purportedly conducted genetic testing.

22. Dynix Diagnostics, LLC (“Dynix”) was a limited liability company formed under the laws of Florida with its principal place of business in Martin County, Florida. Dynix was an independent laboratory that purportedly conducted genetic testing.

23. Defendant **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI** was a resident of Palm Beach County, Florida, and an owner, operator, and manager of RGZ.

24. John R. Robinson Jr. was a resident of Palm Beach County, Florida, and an owner, operator, and manager of Keystone, JRR, and Zenith.

25. Daniel M. Carver was a resident of Palm Beach County, Florida, and was an owner and operator of Cergena and Olympus.

26. Sean J. Alterman was a resident of Palm Beach County, Florida, and an owner and operator of Live Beyond and Dynix.

COUNT 1
Conspiracy to Commit Health Care Fraud
(18 U.S.C. § 1349)

1. The General Allegations section of this Information is re-alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

2. From in or around November 2020, and continuing through in or around October 2023, in Palm Beach County, in the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere, the defendant,

ANTHONY CARLO TURSI,

did knowingly and willfully, that is, with the intent to further the object of the conspiracy, combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, Sean J. Alterman, and others known and unknown to the United States Attorney, to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to knowingly and willfully execute a scheme and artifice to defraud a health care benefit program affecting commerce, as defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 24(b), that is Medicare, and to obtain, by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, money and property owned by, and under the custody and control of, said health care benefit program, in connection with the delivery of and payment for health care benefits, items, and services, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1347.

Purpose of the Conspiracy

3. It was a purpose of the conspiracy for the defendant and his co-conspirators to unlawfully enrich themselves by, among other things: (a) conducting deceptive telemarketing campaigns to convince beneficiaries to agree to take genetic tests; regardless of whether they needed the tests; (b) using deceptive means to obtain doctors' orders authorizing medically unnecessary genetic testing for these beneficiaries; (c) paying and receiving illegal kickbacks and bribes in exchange for the referral of beneficiaries and signed doctors' orders for genetic testing to laboratories; (d) submitting and causing the submission of false and fraudulent claims to Medicare for genetic tests that were medically unnecessary, ineligible for reimbursement, and procured through the payment of kickbacks and bribes; (e) concealing and causing the concealment of

kickback payments; and (f) diverting kickback proceeds for their personal use and benefit, the use and benefit of others, and to further the conspiracy.

Manner and Means

The manner and means by which the defendant and his co-conspirators sought to accomplish the object and purpose of the conspiracy included, among other things:

4. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, Sean J. Alterman, and other co-conspirators targeted Medicare beneficiaries with deceptive telemarketing campaigns to induce them to accept genetic tests regardless of medical necessity.

5. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI** sent and caused to be sent misleading faxes to beneficiaries' doctors to convince them to sign orders for genetic tests that were medically unnecessary and ineligible for reimbursement, as the doctors did not meet with and examine the beneficiaries for the tests, were not treating the beneficiaries for the diseases or symptoms of the diseases underlying the tests, and did not use the test results to treat the beneficiaries.

6. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, Sean J. Alterman, and other co-conspirators, who were not medical professionals and who otherwise were not treating the Medicare beneficiaries, selected the diagnosis and procedure codes to be used for the tests in a manner designed to maximize Medicare reimbursements.

7. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI** and John R. Robinson Jr., through Keystone, JRR, Zenith, and RGZ, solicited and received kickbacks and bribes from Daniel M. Carver, through Cergena and Olympus, and Sean J. Alterman, through Live Beyond and Dynix, in exchange for beneficiary referrals and signed doctors' orders authorizing genetic testing.

8. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, and Sean J. Alterman concealed and disguised these kickbacks and bribes as payments for legitimate marketing services through entering into sham contracts and agreements.

9. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, Sean J. Alterman, and other co-conspirators, through Cergena, Live Beyond, and Dynix, billed and caused to be billed to Medicare genetic testing that was medically unnecessary, procured through kickbacks and bribes, and ineligible for reimbursement.

10. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, and other co-conspirators caused Cergena to submit false and fraudulent claims to Medicare in at least the approximate amount of \$9.5 million for genetic testing.

11. As a result of these false and fraudulent claims, Medicare made payments to Cergena in at least the approximate amount of \$8 million.

12. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Sean J. Alterman, and other co-conspirators caused Live Beyond to submit false and fraudulent claims to Medicare in at least the approximate amount of \$20 million for genetic testing.

13. As a result of these false and fraudulent claims, Medicare made payments to Live Beyond in at least the approximate amount of \$15 million.

14. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Sean J. Alterman, and other co-conspirators caused Dynix to submit false and fraudulent claims to Medicare in at least the approximate amount of \$32 million for genetic testing.

15. As a result of these false and fraudulent claims, Medicare made payments to Dynix in at least the approximate amount of \$21 million.

16. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, through RGZ, received approximately \$4 million from John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, and Sean J. Alterman as a result of the scheme.

17. **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, Sean J. Alterman, and other co-conspirators used the proceeds of the fraud to benefit themselves and others, and to further the fraud.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349.

COUNT 2
Conspiracy to Solicit and Receive Health Care Kickbacks
(18 U.S.C. § 371)

1. The General Allegations section of this Information is re-alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

2. From in or around November 2020, and continuing through in or around October 2023, in Palm Beach County, in the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere, the defendant,

ANTHONY CARLO TURSI,

did knowingly and willfully, that is, with the intent to further the object of the conspiracy, combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with John R. Robinson Jr., Daniel M. Carver, Sean J. Alterman, and others known and unknown to the United States Attorney, to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to violate Title 42, United States Code, Section 1320a-7b(b)(1)(A), by knowingly and willfully soliciting and receiving any remuneration, including kickbacks and bribes, directly and indirectly, overtly and covertly, in cash and in kind, in return for referring an individual to a person for the furnishing and arranging for the furnishing of any item and service for which payment may be made in whole and in part under a Federal health care program, that is, Medicare.

Purpose of the Conspiracy

3. It was a purpose of the conspiracy for the defendant and his co-conspirators to unlawfully enrich themselves by, among other things: (a) conducting deceptive telemarketing

campaigns to convince beneficiaries to agree to take genetic tests, regardless of whether they needed the tests; (b) using deceptive means to obtain doctors' orders authorizing medically unnecessary genetic testing for these beneficiaries; (c) soliciting and receiving illegal kickbacks and bribes in exchange for the referral of beneficiaries and signed doctors' orders for genetic testing to laboratories; (d) submitting and causing the submission of false and fraudulent claims to Medicare for genetic tests that were medically unnecessary, ineligible for reimbursement, and procured through the payment of kickbacks and bribes; (e) concealing and causing the concealment of kickback payments; and (f) diverting kickback proceeds for their personal use and benefit, the use and benefit of others, and to further the conspiracy.

Manner and Means

4. The Manner and Means section of Count 1 of this Information is re-alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

Overt Acts

In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to accomplish its object and purpose, at least one co-conspirator committed and caused to be committed, in the Southern District of Florida, at least one of the following overt acts, among others:

5. On or about September 3, 2021, John R. Robinson Jr., through JRR, sent **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, through RGZ, approximately \$470,000, which was **TURSI's** share of approximately \$1,180,000 solicited and received from Sean J. Altermann, through Live Beyond, and which was a kickback and bribe in exchange for recruiting and referring beneficiaries and doctors' orders for medically unnecessary genetic testing to Live Beyond.

6. On or about September 9, 2022, John R. Robinson Jr., through Zenith, sent **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, through RGZ, approximately \$100,000, which was **TURSI's** share

of approximately \$425,000 solicited and received from Sean J. Alterman, through Dynix, and which was a kickback and bribe in exchange for recruiting and referring beneficiaries and doctors' orders for medically unnecessary genetic testing to Dynix.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS

1. The allegations of this Information are re-alleged and by this reference fully incorporated herein for the purpose of alleging forfeiture to the United States of certain property in which the defendant, **ANTHONY CARLO TURSI**, has an interest.

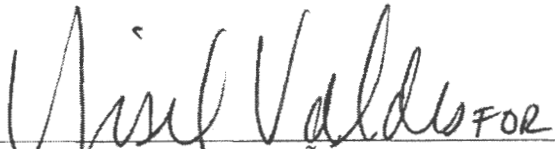
2. Upon conviction of a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349, or conspiracy to violate Title 42, United States Code, Section 1320a-7b(b)(1)(A), as alleged in this Information, the defendant shall forfeit to the United States any property, real or personal, that constitutes or is derived, directly or indirectly, from gross proceeds traceable to the commission of the offense, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(7).

3. If any of the property subject to forfeiture, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant:

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty,

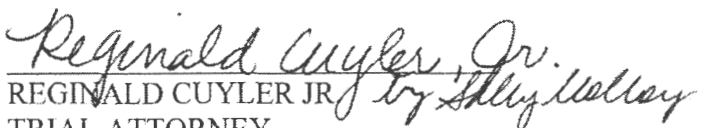
the United States shall be entitled to forfeiture of substitute property under the provisions of Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p).

All pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(7), and the procedures set forth in Title 21, United States Code, Section 853, as incorporated by Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b)(1).



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