

RCH:EWS/SMS  
F. #2025R00435

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK  
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**TO BE FILED UNDER SEAL**

- against -

**COMPLAINT**

ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN,

(18 U.S.C. § 1349)

Defendant.

No. 25-MJ-350

----- X

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS:

Amy Giarrusso, being duly sworn, deposes and states that she is a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, duly appointed according to law and acting as such.

In or about and between May 2023 and June 2025, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally conspire to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud the Betting Platforms, and to obtain money and property from the Betting Platforms by means of one or more materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, to transmit and cause to be transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate and foreign commerce writings, signs, signals, pictures and sounds, contrary to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1349 and 3551 et seq.)

The source of your deponent's information and the grounds for her belief are as follows:<sup>1</sup>

1. I am a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and have been involved in the investigation of numerous cases involving wire fraud, money laundering offenses and economic crimes. I am familiar with the facts and circumstances set forth below from my participation in the investigation; my review of the investigative file, including the defendant's criminal history record; and from reports of other law enforcement officers involved in the investigation.

2. On November 5, 2025, a grand jury sitting in the Eastern District of New York returned a four-count indictment charging two Major League Baseball pitchers for the Cleveland Guardians—Emmanuel Clase de la Cruz ("Clase") and Luis Leandro Ortiz Ribera ("Ortiz")—with wire fraud conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, honest services wire fraud conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, conspiracy to influence sports contests by bribery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 224, and money laundering conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h). The indictment is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as Exhibit 1. As detailed below, the investigation has revealed that the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN was a co-conspirator in the charged scheme.

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<sup>1</sup> Because the purpose of this Complaint is to set forth only those facts necessary to establish probable cause to arrest, I have not described all the relevant facts and circumstances of which I am aware. In addition, throughout this complaint, quotations from text messages originally in Spanish have been translated from Spanish to English.

## BACKGROUND

### A. Major League Baseball and Relevant Individuals

3. Major League Baseball (“MLB”) was a professional baseball league in North America composed of 30 teams, including the Cleveland Guardians, the New York Mets, the Minnesota Twins, the Boston Red Sox, the Cincinnati Reds, the Los Angeles Dodgers, the Seattle Mariners, and the St. Louis Cardinals.

4. Clase and Ortiz were MLB players and pitchers on the Cleveland Guardians. Clase was a relief pitcher and Ortiz was a starting pitcher. They were both citizens of the Dominican Republic.

5. MLB rules prohibited MLB players from gambling on MLB games in which they were involved. Specifically, MLB Rule 21 provided, in relevant part, that “any player . . . who shall bet any sum whatsoever upon any baseball game in connection with which the bettor has a duty to perform, shall be declared permanently ineligible” to play professional baseball. MLB’s sports betting policy further provided that, “Major League Players may not ask others to place bets on their behalf, knowingly benefit financially from, or knowingly assist with bets placed by others.” With limited exceptions for personal use—such as a time sensitive text message to a spouse—MLB rules also prohibited MLB players from utilizing cellular telephones during MLB games.

6. Under the terms of their contracts with the Cleveland Guardians, Clase and Ortiz agreed to accept and abide by all MLB rules, including the prohibition on betting on baseball games and the in-game use of cellular telephones. Their contracts with the Cleveland Guardians further provided that each player owed a duty of loyalty to the Cleveland Guardians

and “pledge[d] himself to the American public and to the [Cleveland Guardians] to conform to high standards of personal conduct, fair play and good sportsmanship.”

B. The Betting Platforms

7. Betting Platform-1 and Betting Platform-2 (collectively, the “Betting Platforms”), entities the identities of which are known to the Grand Jury, were sportsbooks that operated online platforms and physical sportsbooks, usually located at casinos, that offered sports betting relating to, among other things, MLB games and individual players’ performances in MLB games.

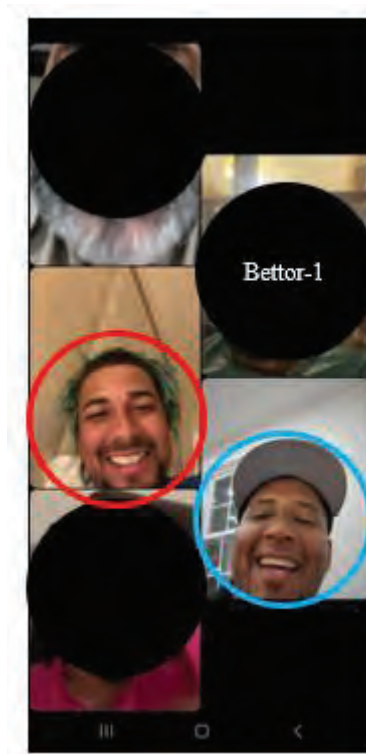
8. All bettors wagering on the Betting Platforms were required to agree to their terms of use (the “Terms of Use”), which provided, in sum, substance and in relevant part, that users were prohibited from (i) wagering in connection with sports contests or individual players’ statistical performances if the users had access to any pre-release, confidential information or other information that was not available to all other wagerers, including any information provided by a professional athlete, such as non-public injury information; and (ii) placing wagers as an agent or proxy for any individual other than the account holder.

THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME

9. As detailed in the indictment, Clase and Ortiz conspired with bettors (referred to as the “Bettors” in the indictment and below) and others to rig pitches in MLB games in order to profit from fraudulent wagers by the Bettors on the Betting Platforms that were made based on that inside information. Often, the Bettors wagered based on inside information that a given pitch would be either a ball or a batter hit by pitch (“Ball/HBP”), as opposed to a strike, or on the speed of a given pitch. As detailed below, the investigation has revealed that the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN is a co-conspirator in the charged scheme.

Specifically, the investigation shows that VASQUEZ was an intermediary between the Bettors and Clase and received proceeds from the Bettors' fraudulent wagers on rigged pitches thrown by Clase.

10. The defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSÉN is closely associated with Clase and also knew Ortiz. For example, based on my review of messages obtained pursuant to judicially-authorized search warrants for phones belonging to Clase and other Bettors, I know that between May 2023 and June 2025, VASQUEZ and Clase exchanged thousands of messages in direct messages to each other and in group chats with other Bettors, some of which messages are described below. For example, on or about May 29, 2023, VASQUEZ sent Clase and others a screenshot image from a group video chat with Clase, one of the Bettors who is identified in the indictment as "Bettor-1," and two other individuals. A redacted version of that image is included below, with Clase unredacted on the left in a red circle and VASQUEZ unredacted on the right in a blue circle:



11. Ticketing data for MLB games obtained from MLB indicates that, between on or about April 15, 2024, and April 17, 2025, Clase set aside tickets for MLB games under the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSÉN's name on approximately 28 occasions. The records list the "relation" between VASQUEZ and Clase as "family" and "friends." Similarly, Ortiz—Clase's co-defendant and co-conspirator in the charged scheme—also set aside MLB tickets for VASQUEZ on April 16, 2025, under the "family" designation.

12. Based on my review of text messages, betting data, and financial records, there is probable cause to believe that the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSÉN conspired with Clase and Bettors to profit from Clase's fixed pitches.

13. As detailed in the indictment, between approximately May 2023 and June 2025, the Bettors placed over a hundred fraudulent bets on pitches thrown by Clase. See Ex. 1

¶ 14. During that period, records from Zelle reflect that the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSÉN sent approximately \$10,000 to Bettor-1 and approximately \$12,000 to another one of the Bettors identified in the indictment as "Bettor-2." During the same period, Bettor-1 sent VASQUEZ approximately \$43,000, and Bettor-2 sent VASQUEZ approximately \$6,000.

Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of the investigation to date, I believe that several of these transactions reflect VASQUEZ either providing money to the Bettors to wager on Clase's pitches or receiving proceeds from fraudulent wagers on Clase's pitches.

14. For example, on or about May 2, 2023, the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSÉN sent \$2,000 via Zelle to Bettor-1. The following day, Bettor-1 and three other Bettors won approximately \$47,000 by placing multiple bets on Betting Platform-2 on the speed of Clase's pitches. The following day, VASQUEZ sent an audio message to a phone associated with Clase saying, "When you guys go to throw it, try to do about 10, 20, or

30,000, if you guys want to do that, that's fine. But when you throw 100 and over, let me know so that we can all put down our stuff. Remember we are a team of 4 now . . . we are all in this together. Something of 300,000 or a million if you want to do that, let's go. Every time there is an aggressive play, count on us." Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of the investigation, I understand that VASQUEZ was telling Clase that he was working with the Bettors, including Bettor-1, to wager on Clase's pitches, and wanted to be told when Clase would throw a fast pitch so he and the other Bettors could maximize their wagers ("[b]ut when you throw 100 and over, let me know so that we can all put down our stuff").

15. Similarly, as alleged in the indictment, on or about May 19, 2023, after receiving advance information from Clase, Bettor-1 and several other Bettors won approximately \$27,000 on Betting Platform-2 by wagering that a pitch thrown by Clase would be faster than 94.95 mph. See Ex. 1 ¶ 15. On or about two days later, Bettor-1 sent approximately \$1,000 via Zelle to the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN. Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of this investigation, I believe that these funds were VASQUEZ's proceeds of the fraudulent pitch rigging scheme.

16. On another occasion, on or about September 19, 2024, the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN sent approximately \$1,000 to Bettor-1 via Zelle. Later that day, Bettor-1 and another Bettor won approximately \$6,000 on Betting Platform-2 by wagering that a pitch thrown by Clase would be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 99.45 mph. Thereafter, Bettor-1 sent approximately \$1,100 via Zelle to VASQUEZ. Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of this investigation, I believe that these funds were VASQUEZ's proceeds of the fraudulent pitch rigging scheme.

17. As alleged in the indictment, on or about April 12, 2025, after receiving advance information from Clase, Bettor-1 and several of the Bettors won approximately \$15,000 on Betting Platform-2 by placing multiple bets that a pitch thrown by CLASE would both be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 98.45 mph. See Ex. 1 ¶ 18. On or about the following day, Bettor-1 sent approximately \$3,100 via Zelle to the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSSEN. Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of this investigation, I believe that these funds were VASQUEZ's proceeds of the fraudulent pitch rigging scheme.

18. In another instance, on or about April 29, 2025, Bettor-1 and several other Bettors won approximately \$14,000 on Betting Platform-2 by wagering that a pitch thrown by Clase would be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 98.95 mph. The following day, on or about April 30, 2025, Bettor-1 sent approximately \$3,500 via Zelle to VASQUEZ. Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of this investigation, I believe that these funds were VASQUEZ's proceeds of the fraudulent pitch rigging scheme.

19. The defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSSEN also participated in the scheme while attending Clase's MLB playoff games. For example, on or about October 5, 2024, VASQUEZ, Bettor-1, and other Bettors attended an MLB playoff game involving the Cleveland Guardians in Ohio. Text messages and MLB ticketing data that I have reviewed show that Clase obtained tickets for VASQUEZ to attend the game. That day, Bettor-1 and another Bettor won approximately \$4,000 on Betting Platform-2 by wagering that a pitch thrown by Clase would be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 99.45 mph. The following day, Bettor-1 sent approximately \$1,400 to VASQUEZ via Zelle. Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of this investigation, I believe that these funds were VASQUEZ's proceeds of the fraudulent pitch rigging scheme.



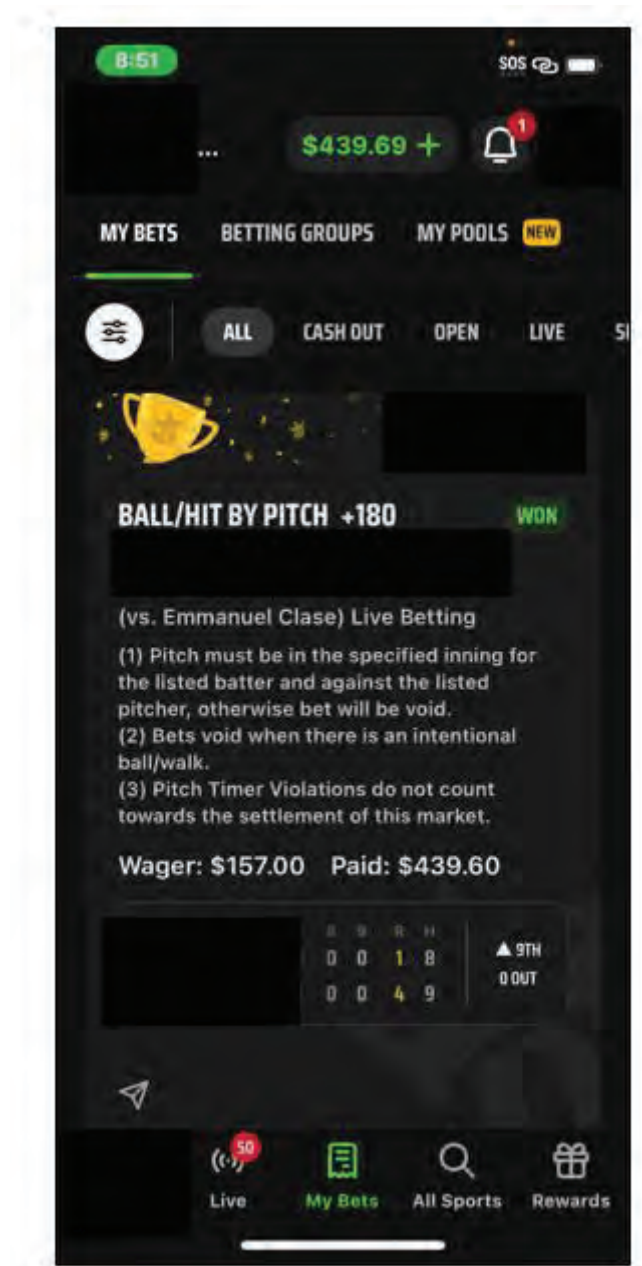
20. The defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN also received communications indicating that Clase was being paid for throwing fixed pitches. For example, as alleged in the indictment, on or about April 12, 2025, after receiving inside information from Clase, Bettor-1 and several other Bettors won approximately \$15,000 on Betting Platform-2 by placing multiple bets that a specific pitch would be a Ball/HBP and slower than 98.45 mph.<sup>2</sup> See Ex. 1 ¶ 18. The following day, on or about April 13, 2025, Clase asked Bettor-1 by text message whether Bettor-1 had been able to “wager anything.” See Ex. 1 ¶ 19. After Bettor-1 responded, in sum and substance, that Bettor-1 had bet and won money, Clase directed Bettor-1 to “send some of it to DR,” referring to the Dominican Republic. See id. Clase provided Bettor-1 with contact information for a recipient for the money and directed Bettor-1 to “[s]end it as if it were someone else.” See id. Bettor-1 subsequently sent VASQUEZ screenshot images of Bettor-1’s text message exchange with Clase described above. In addition, on or about the same day, April 13, 2025, Bettor-1 sent VASQUEZ approximately \$3,000 via Zelle. Based on my training, experience, and knowledge of this investigation, I believe that these funds were VASQUEZ’s proceeds of the fraudulent pitch rigging scheme.

21. As part of the investigation, I have reviewed several additional messages sent from and received by the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN that are consistent with VASQUEZ’s participating in the charged scheme. For instance, as described in the indictment, Clase threw a fixed pitch during an MLB game on May 17, 2025. See Ex. 1 ¶ 20. At approximately 8:36 p.m., Bettor-1, Bettor-2, and several other Bettors won approximately \$10,000 on Betting Platform-2 by placing multiple bets that a pitch thrown by

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<sup>2</sup> Bettor-1 also placed two additional bets on Clase’s pitches thrown during this game. One of those bets lost, while another bet was cashed out.

Clase would both be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 97.95 mph. See id. Approximately twenty minutes later, Bettor-1 sent the following screenshot image to VASQUEZ of Bettor-1's winning wager on Clase's pitch:



22. On or about the following day, May 18, 2025, the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSÉN texted Clase directing him to “throw a rock at the first rooster in today’s fight.” Clase responded, “Yes, of course, that’s an easy toss to that rooster.” Clase later wrote, “Yes, totally easy,” adding, “yes, low.” Based on my knowledge of the investigation, I know that the Spanish word for rooster (“gallo”) was a code word used by Clase and his co-conspirators to refer to fixed pitches. Accordingly, I understand this exchange to refer to throwing a ball (“yes, low.”).<sup>3</sup> Based on my knowledge of the investigation, I know that although the Cleveland Guardians played on May 18, 2025, Clase did not enter the game, which prevented him from fulfilling the plan to throw a ball at the first batter in the game.

23. In September 2025, attorneys for Clase informed the government, in sum and substance, that they met with the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSÉN as part of their own investigation into Clase’s participation in a pitch-fixing scheme, which scheme they deny took place. During those meetings, according to counsel, VASQUEZ denied any knowledge or involvement in the criminal pitch-rigging scheme described in the indictment. The attorneys prepared a declaration for VASQUEZ to sign, which provided that VASQUEZ did not bet on Clase’s pitches, did not receive advanced inside information from Clase about his pitches, and did not overhear Clase give others such information. Clase’s attorneys told the government that VASQUEZ orally stated to counsel that the declaration was accurate, but, after calling his sister, elected to leave the meeting without signing it. Based on my knowledge of the

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<sup>3</sup> As part of the investigation, I know that Clase gambled on rooster fights, which is legal and popular in the Dominican Republic. I have also identified several text messages where Clase appears to make legitimate references to roosters. However, based on my familiarity with the investigation, including my review of several electronic devices seized pursuant to judicially-authorized warrants, I have determined that this particular exchange refers to a fixed pitch based on the context of the exchange and my review of Clase’s messages with Bettor-1 around this time.

investigation, I assess that VASQUEZ did not sign the declaration under penalty of perjury because he knew that it was false and criminal to do so.

WHEREFORE, your deponent respectfully requests that the defendant ROBINSON VASQUEZ GERMOSEN, be dealt with according to law.

/s/ Amy Giarrusso

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Amy Giarrusso  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me this  
10th day of December, 2025

*Cheryl Pollak*

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THE HONORABLE CHERYL L. POLLAK  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

# EXHIBIT 1

**FILED**  
**IN CLERK'S OFFICE**  
**US DISTRICT COURT**  
**E.D.N.Y.**  
**\* NOVEMBER 05, 2025 \***  
**BROOKLYN OFFICE**

RCH:EWS/SMS  
F. #2025R00435

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK  
----- X

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- against -

EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and  
LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA,

Defendants.  
----- X

INDICTMENT

Cr. No. **25-CR-346**  
(T. 18, U.S.C., §§ 224, 981(a)(1)(C),  
982(a)(1), 982(b)(1), 1349, 1956(h) and  
3551 et seq.; T. 21, U.S.C., § 853(p); T.  
28, U.S.C., § 2461(c))

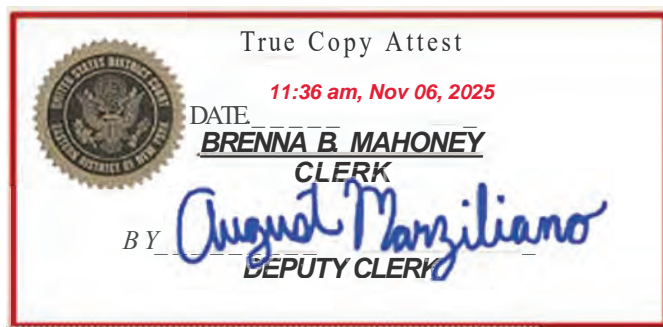
**Judge Kiyo A. Matsumoto**  
**Magistrate Judge Clay H. Kaminsky**

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

At all times relevant to this Indictment, unless otherwise stated:

INTRODUCTION

1. The defendants—two Major League Baseball pitchers playing for the Cleveland Guardians—conspired with bettors to rig pitches in professional baseball games so that the bettors would profit from illegal wagers made based on that inside information. The defendants agreed in advance with their co-conspirators to throw specific types and speeds of pitches, and their co-conspirators used that inside information to place wagers on those pitches. In some instances, the defendants received bribes and kickback payments—funneled through third parties—in exchange for rigging pitches. Through this scheme, the defendants defrauded betting platforms, deprived Major League Baseball and the Cleveland Guardians of their honest services, illegally enriched themselves and their co-conspirators, misled the public, and betrayed America's pastime.





## RELEVANT INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES

### I. Major League Baseball and the Defendants

2. Major League Baseball (“MLB”) was a professional baseball league in North America composed of 30 teams, including the Cleveland Guardians, the New York Mets, the Minnesota Twins, the Boston Red Sox, the Cincinnati Reds, the Los Angeles Dodgers, the Seattle Mariners, and the St. Louis Cardinals.

3. The defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA were MLB players and pitchers on the Cleveland Guardians. CLASE was a relief pitcher and ORTIZ was a starting pitcher. They were both citizens of the Dominican Republic.

4. MLB rules prohibited MLB players from gambling on MLB games in which they were involved. Specifically, MLB Rule 21 provided, in relevant part, that “any player . . . who shall bet any sum whatsoever upon any baseball game in connection with which the bettor has a duty to perform, shall be declared permanently ineligible” to play professional baseball. MLB’s sports betting policy further provided that, “Major League Players may not ask others to place bets on their behalf, knowingly benefit financially from, or knowingly assist with bets placed by others.” With limited exceptions for personal use—such as a time sensitive text message to a spouse—MLB rules also prohibited MLB players from utilizing cellular telephones during MLB games.

5. Under the terms of their contracts with the Cleveland Guardians, the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA agreed to accept and abide by all MLB rules, including the prohibition on betting on baseball games and the in-game use of cellular telephones. Their contracts with the Cleveland Guardians

further provided that each player owed a duty of loyalty to the Cleveland Guardians and “pledge[d] himself to the American public and to the [Cleveland Guardians] to conform to high standards of personal conduct, fair play and good sportsmanship.”

II. The Betting Platforms and the Bettor Co-Conspirators

6. Betting Platform-1 and Betting Platform-2 (collectively, the “Betting Platforms”), entities the identities of which are known to the Grand Jury, were sportsbooks that operated online platforms and physical sportsbooks, usually located at casinos, that offered sports betting relating to, among other things, MLB games and individual players’ performances in MLB games.

7. Bets placed on an individual player’s performance during a game, rather than on the final outcome of the game, were a type of bet referred to as a “proposition bet” or “prop bet.” For example, the Betting Platforms offered wagers that a specific pitch would be either a ball or a batter hit by pitch, as opposed to a strike (“Ball/HBP”). In addition, the Betting Platforms also offered users the ability to place wagers on the speed of a given pitch, such as whether the pitch would be above 94.95 miles per hour (“Pitch Speed”).

8. In addition, sportsbooks like the Betting Platforms offered “parlay bets,” which were wagers comprised of two or more individual bets. For a bettor to win a parlay bet, each wager, or “leg,” within the parlay bet needed to win; if either leg lost, the entire parlay bet would lose. Because parlay bets required the bettor to win multiple bets, the payouts for winning parlay bets generally were higher than the payouts for winning single bets.

9. All bettors wagering on the Betting Platforms were required to agree to their terms of use (the “Terms of Use”), which provided, in sum, substance and in relevant part, that users were prohibited from (i) wagering in connection with sports contests or individual



players' statistical performances if the users had access to any pre-release, confidential information or other information that was not available to all other wagerers, including any information provided by a professional athlete, such as non-public injury information; and (ii) placing wagers as an agent or proxy for any individual other than the account holder.

10. Bettor-1, an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury, was a citizen of the Dominican Republic. Bettor-1 maintained accounts with both Betting Platforms and used the accounts to place wagers on the outcome of pitches thrown by the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA.

11. Bettor-2, an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury, was a citizen of the Dominican Republic. Bettor-2 maintained accounts in his name with both Betting Platforms. In addition, Bettor-2 directed Individual-1, an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury and who resided in the Eastern District of New York, to open a second account on Betting Platform-1 on Bettor-2's behalf. Bettor-2 used all three of the accounts on the Betting Platforms to place wagers on the outcome of pitches thrown by the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA.

12. Bettor-1 and Bettor-2 were also associated with other individuals who had accounts on the Betting Platforms and who used those accounts to place wagers on the outcome of pitches thrown by the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA (collectively, the "Bettors").

#### THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME

13. From in or around May 2023 through June 2025, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ agreed with Bettor-1 and others to throw specific pitches in certain MLB games so that the Bettors (and at times, CLASE) would profit from illegal

wagers made based on that inside information. In or around June 2025, the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA joined the criminal scheme with CLASE and agreed to throw specific pitches in certain MLB games in exchange for money. Overall, the Bettors won at least \$450,000 from the Betting Platforms on pitches thrown by CLASE and ORTIZ.

I. Fraudulent Wagers Associated with Defendant CLASE's Pitches

14. Beginning in or around May 2023, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ agreed in advance with Bettor-1 on specific pitches that CLASE would throw in certain MLB games. Usually, they agreed that CLASE would throw balls (instead of strikes) and slower "slider" pitches (rather than faster cut fastball "cutter" pitches)—and often on the first pitches of an at-bat when CLASE was brought into a game as a relief pitcher. With CLASE's knowledge and approval, Bettor-1, Bettor-2, and other Bettors used this information to place over a hundred fraudulent Pitch Speed and Ball/HBP straight bets and parlays on CLASE's pitches on the Betting Platforms.

15. For example, on or about May 19, 2023, the Cleveland Guardians played an MLB game against the New York Mets. The game took place in the Eastern District of New York. After receiving advance information from the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ about a specific pitch that CLASE intended to throw, Bettor-1 and several of the Bettors won approximately \$27,000 on Betting Platform-2 by wagering that a pitch thrown by CLASE would be faster than 94.95 mph.

16. Similarly, on or about June 3, 2023, the Cleveland Guardians played an MLB game against the Minnesota Twins. After receiving advance information from the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ about a specific pitch that CLASE intended to throw, Bettor-1 and several of the Bettors won approximately \$38,000 on Betting Platform-2 by



placing multiple bets that a pitch thrown by CLASE would both be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 94.95 mph. A screenshot of video footage of the pitch (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which CLASE threw slower than 94.95 mph and into the dirt well before home plate—is included below:



17. In another instance, on or about June 7, 2023, the Cleveland Guardians played an MLB game against the Boston Red Sox. After receiving advance information from the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ about a specific pitch that CLASE intended to throw, Bettor-1 and several of the Bettors won approximately \$58,000 on Betting Platform-2 by placing multiple bets that a pitch thrown by CLASE would both be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 94.95 mph. A screenshot of video footage of the pitch (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which CLASE threw slower than 94.95 mph and low into the dirt—is included below:



18. Beginning in or around April 2025, on several occasions, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ requested and received bribe and kickback payments in exchange for agreeing to throw specific pitches. For example, on or about April 12, 2025, after receiving advance information from CLASE about a specific pitch that CLASE intended to throw, Bettor-1 and several of the Bettors won approximately \$15,000 on Betting Platform-2 by placing multiple bets that a pitch thrown by CLASE would both be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 98.45 mph. A screenshot of video footage of the pitch (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which CLASE threw into the grass well before home plate—is included below:





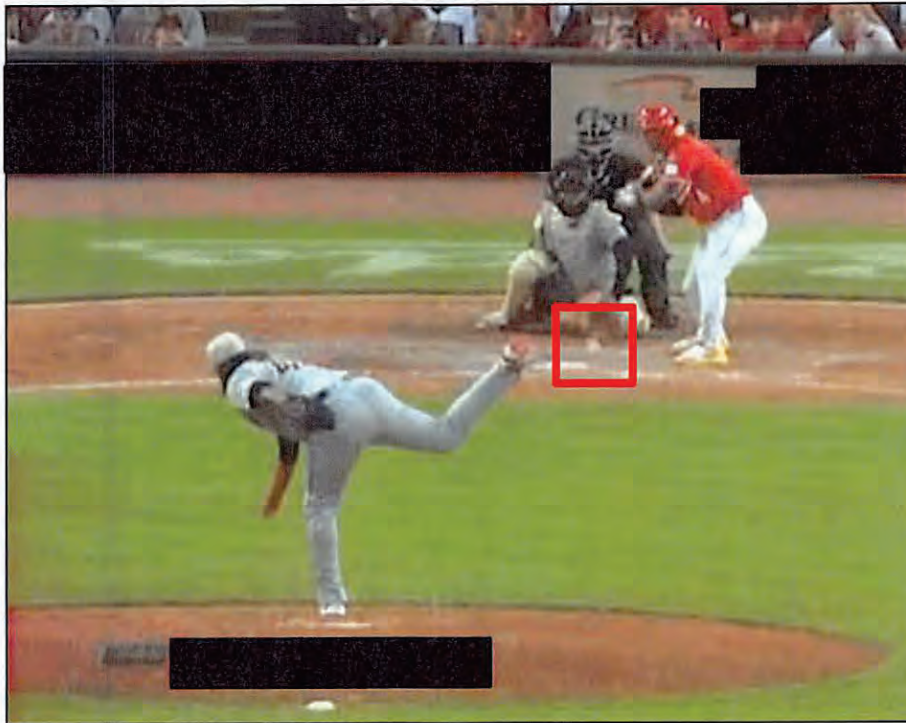
19. The following day, on or about April 13, 2025, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ asked Bettor-1 by text message<sup>1</sup> whether Bettor-1 had been able to “wager anything.” After Bettor-1 responded, in sum and substance, that Bettor-1 had bet and won money, CLASE directed Bettor-1 to “send some of it to DR,” referring to the Dominican Republic. CLASE provided Bettor-1 with contact information for a recipient for the money and directed Bettor-1 to “[s]end it as if it were someone else.” CLASE also told Bettor-1 that the money was “for repairs at the country house.”

20. As part of the scheme, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ used his cellular telephone in the middle of MLB games involving the Cleveland Guardians—contrary to MLB rules—to coordinate with Bettor-1. For example, on or about May 17, 2025, the Cleveland Guardians played an MLB game against the Cincinnati Reds. The

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this Indictment, quotations from text messages originally in Spanish have been translated from Spanish to English.

game began at approximately 6:40 p.m. At approximately 8:24 p.m., CLASE sent a text message to Bettor-1 asking if Bettor-1 was “ready.” Bettor-1 responded, “[b]ut of course.” Approximately ten minutes later, Bettor-1, Bettor-2, and several other Bettors won approximately \$10,000 on Betting Platform-2 by placing multiple bets that a pitch thrown by CLASE would both be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 97.95 mph. A screenshot of video footage of the pitch (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which CLASE threw slower than 97.95 mph and low into the dirt—is included below:



21. A few days later, on or about May 20, 2025, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ sent Bettor-1 a text message with bank account information and told Bettor-1 to “[l]et me know when you send the thing,” to which Bettor-1 responded, “I will start with 2,000.” Thereafter, Bettor-1 corresponded with an associate of CLASE in the Dominican Republic (“CLASE Associate-1”), an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury.



CLASE Associate-1 directed Bettor-1 to send approximately \$2,000 to an individual in the Dominican Republic for CLASE's benefit.

22. It was also part of the scheme that the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ coordinated rigging pitches in-person with Bettor-1 at CLASE's residence in Ohio. For example, on or about April 25, 2025, Bettor-1 traveled to Ohio and visited CLASE at his residence. CLASE obtained tickets for Bettor-1 to attend the Cleveland Guardians' MLB game the following day, April 26, 2025, against the Boston Red Sox. The game began at approximately 1:10 p.m. At approximately 3:16 p.m., in the middle of the game, CLASE sent a text message initiating a conversation with Bettor-1. A few seconds later, CLASE and Bettor-1 had a phone call that lasted approximately two minutes. Four minutes later, Bettor-1 and several of the Bettors won approximately \$11,000 on Betting Platform-2 by wagering that a pitch thrown by CLASE would be slower than 97.95 mph. After the game on April 26, 2025, Bettor-1 visited CLASE at his residence.

23. Similarly, on or about May 11, 2025, Bettor-1 traveled to Ohio and visited the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ at his residence. CLASE obtained tickets for Bettor-1 to attend an MLB game on May 11, 2025. The same day, after receiving advance information from CLASE, Bettor-1, Bettor-2, and several of the Bettors won approximately \$11,000 on Betting Platform-2 by wagering that a pitch thrown by CLASE would be a Ball/HBP. After the game on May 11, 2025, Bettor-1 again visited CLASE at his residence. A screenshot

of video footage of the pitch (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which CLASE threw low—is included below:



24. It was also part of the scheme that, on some occasions, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ provided money to Bettor-1 to wager on CLASE's behalf on pitches thrown by CLASE. For example, on or about May 13, 2025, Bettor-1 sent CLASE a text message with a phone number and told CLASE to "[s]end it there if you can," but also noted that "[i]f not, we can work with what we have. No problem." CLASE responded, "[o]kay" and asked, "[h]ow much do I send?" Bettor-1 replied, "[h]owever much you can, 2,500 and under." CLASE wrote back, "[o]kay," and also asked for the name of the individual "on the account." Bettor-1 advised CLASE of the individual's first name. Later that day, CLASE electronically transferred approximately \$2,500 to an individual with the same first name, who subsequently transferred \$2,500 to Bettor-1.



25. The same day, May 13, 2025, after receiving advance information from the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ about a specific pitch that CLASE intended to throw, Bettor-1, Bettor-2, and several of the Bettors won approximately \$3,500 on Betting Platform-2 by placing multiple bets that a pitch thrown by CLASE would both be a Ball/HBP and would be slower than 99.45 mph. After the game, Bettor-1 again visited CLASE at his residence. A screenshot of video footage of the pitch (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which CLASE threw slower than 99.45 mph and low into the dirt—is included below:



26. To generate larger returns on the fraudulent pitches, Bettor-1 and the other Bettors often placed parlay bets on the Betting Platforms in which one leg of the parlay bets were fraudulent pitches thrown by the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ. For example, between 2023 and 2025, Bettor-1 placed approximately 16 parlay bets in which one leg of each parlay was that eight specific pitches by CLASE would be a Ball/HBP. Bettor-1 was successful betting on approximately seven of the eight pitches—and on the eighth, Bettor-1 was

only unsuccessful because the batter swung at a pitch thrown by CLASE that was outside the strike zone.

27. Specifically, on or about May 28, 2025, the Cleveland Guardians played an MLB game against the Los Angeles Dodgers. The game began at approximately 1:10 p.m. Before the game, at approximately 1:00 p.m., Bettor-1 sent a text message to the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ confirming whether CLASE was, “[a]ll set.” CLASE responded, “[y]es.” At approximately 3:36 p.m., in the middle of the game, Bettor-1 and Bettor-2 each placed wagers totaling approximately \$4,000 (including a parlay bet) that a pitch thrown by CLASE would be a Ball/HBP. CLASE threw a pitch that appeared to be a ball, but the batter swung, resulting in a strike and leading Bettor-1 and Bettor-2 to lose their wagers.

28. Approximately 20 minutes after Bettor-1 lost the wager on May 28, 2025, Bettor-1 sent a text message to the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ—a .gif image of a man hanging himself with toilet paper. Even though the Cleveland Guardians won the game, approximately 10 minutes later, CLASE responded to Bettor-1 with a .gif image of a sad puppy dog face.

29. Overall, between 2023 and 2025, the Bettors won at least \$400,000 from the Betting Platforms on pitches thrown by the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ.

## II. Fraudulent Wagers Associated with Defendant ORTIZ’s Pitches

30. In or around June 2025, the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA joined the criminal scheme with the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and the Bettors. ORTIZ agreed to throw balls (instead of strikes) on certain pitches in exchange for bribes or kickbacks. CLASE coordinated between ORTIZ and Bettor-1, who in turn



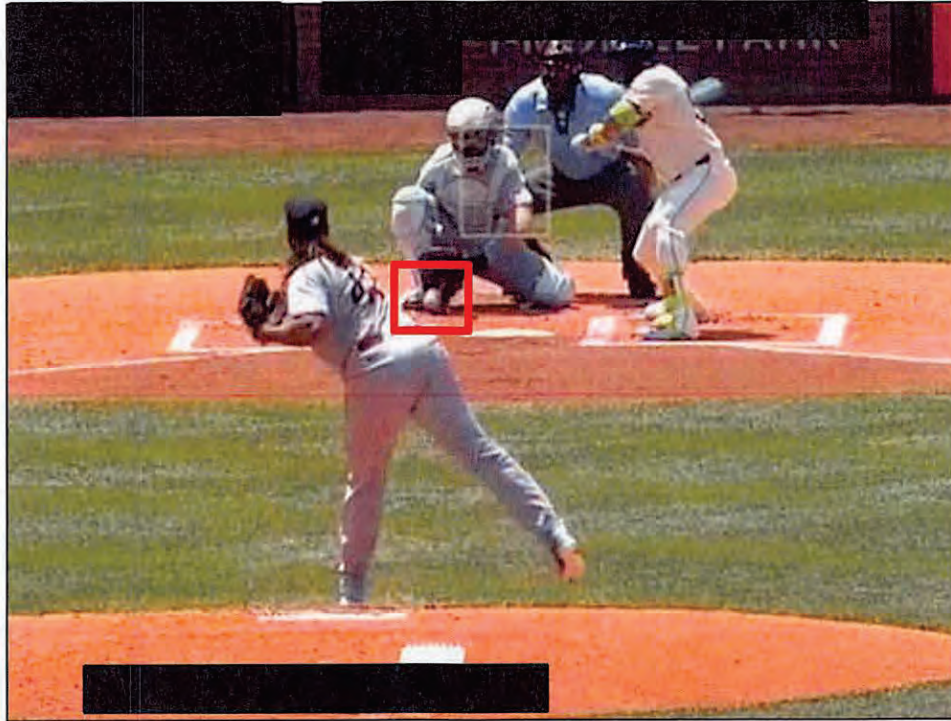
coordinated with the other Bettors. For his role in coordinating between ORTIZ and Bettor-1, CLASE requested and received money.

31. On or about June 15, 2025, the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA was scheduled to be the starting pitcher in an MLB game between the Cleveland Guardians and the Seattle Mariners (the “June 15 Game”). Before the June 15 Game, ORTIZ agreed with the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ that in exchange for approximately \$5,000, ORTIZ would throw a ball for his first pitch in the second inning of the June 15 Game (“Subject Pitch-1”). CLASE further agreed with Bettor-1 that CLASE would receive approximately \$5,000 (\$10,000 in total for both ORTIZ and CLASE) for arranging Subject Pitch-1 with ORTIZ.

32. The June 15 Game was scheduled to start at approximately 4:10 p.m. Beginning at approximately 1:40 p.m., Bettor-1 sent text messages to the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ asking CLASE, “[h]ow are we doing?” and “[e]verything under control there?” Bettor-1 and CLASE then had a brief telephone call.

33. Shortly thereafter, beginning at approximately 3:30 p.m., Bettor-1 and Bettor-2 placed several wagers totaling approximately \$13,000 on the Betting Platforms that Subject Pitch-1 would be a ball. Subject Pitch-1 was a ball, leading to a payout of approximately \$26,000 for Bettor-1 and Bettor-2. A screenshot of video footage of Subject

Pitch-1 (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA threw low and to the left of home plate—is included below:



34. On or about June 16, 2025, Bettor-1 corresponded with CLASE Associate-1, who directed Bettor-1 to electronically transfer approximately \$10,000 in smaller increments to multiple individuals in the Dominican Republic. Shortly thereafter, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ sent a text message to Bettor-1 noting that Bettor-1 “said you were going to do it today, but you didn’t tell me anything,” referring to the transfer of the \$10,000 in bribe payments for CLASE and the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA. Bettor-1 responded, “[e]verything is there already.” Later the same day, ORTIZ sent a text message to CLASE asking him to “tell me what the guy from the thing told you.” CLASE responded, “[t]hey receive it tomorrow and I’ll place it over there,” referring to the initial receipt of the \$10,000 in bribe payments by multiple individuals in the Dominican Republic and his intent to subsequently transfer those funds into the ultimate custody of CLASE and ORTIZ.



35. On or about June 18, 2025, the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA sent text messages to the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ regarding ORTIZ's receipt of money for throwing Subject Pitch-1. ORTIZ sent CLASE a photograph of an identification card for an individual in the Dominican Republic ("ORTIZ Associate-1"), an individual whose identity is known to the Grand Jury, and told CLASE, "Clase, tell them to put the 90 thousand pesos there are and to keep the other ones[.] Keep the 200 and the 90 to that person today please[.]"

36. On or about June 19, 2025, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ sent the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA a photograph of a receipt for a wire transfer of approximately 90,000 pesos from CLASE Associate-1 to ORTIZ Associate-1, as well as an audio message directing ORTIZ to cause his associates in the Dominican Republic to lie about the purpose of the funds ORTIZ was receiving if asked: "They're going to ask him what is that payment for over there. Tell him that this is payment for a horse. Payment for a horse. You got that?" ORTIZ responded, "Okay, perfect."

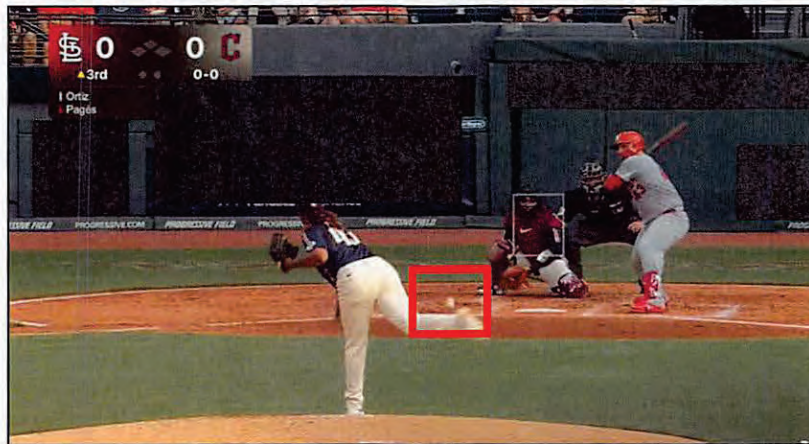
37. On or about June 27, 2025, the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA was scheduled to be the starting pitcher in an MLB game between the Cleveland Guardians and the St. Louis Cardinals (the "June 27 Game"). Before the June 27 Game, ORTIZ agreed with the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ that in exchange for approximately \$7,000, ORTIZ would throw a ball for his first pitch in the third inning of the June 27 Game ("Subject Pitch-2"). CLASE further agreed with Bettor-1 that CLASE would receive approximately \$7,000 (\$14,000 in total for both ORTIZ and CLASE) for arranging for Subject Pitch-2 with ORTIZ. CLASE also obtained tickets for Bettor-1 to attend the June 27 Game.

38. As part of the scheme, on or about June 27, 2025, before the June 27 Game, as captured by bank security camera footage, the defendant EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ withdrew approximately \$50,000 in cash. CLASE provided approximately \$15,000 of the cash he withdrew from the bank to Bettor-1 to use to wager on Subject Pitch-2. Approximately one hour later, as captured by bank security camera footage, Bettor-1 deposited the \$15,000 at the same bank branch from which CLASE withdrew the \$50,000.

39. In advance of the start of the June 27 Game, Bettor-1, Bettor-2, and several other Bettors wagered approximately \$18,000 on the Betting Platforms that Subject Pitch-2 would be a ball. Subject Pitch-2 was a ball, leading to a payout for the Bettors of approximately \$37,000. Screenshots of video footage of Subject Pitch-2 (with the ball highlighted in a red box)—which the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA threw into the ground far from the strike zone, and which the catcher failed to retrieve because of its distance from the strike zone—are included below:







40. Overall, in June 2025, the Bettors won at least \$60,000 from the Betting Platforms on pitches thrown by the defendant LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA.

COUNT ONE  
(Wire Fraud Conspiracy)

41. The allegations contained in paragraphs one through 40 are realleged and incorporated as if fully set forth in this paragraph.

42. In or about and between May 2023 and June 2025, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA,

together with others, did knowingly and intentionally conspire to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud the Betting Platforms, and to obtain money and property from the Betting Platforms by means of one or more materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, to transmit and cause to be transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate and foreign commerce writings, signs, signals, pictures and sounds, contrary to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1349 and 3551 et seq.)

COUNT TWO  
(Honest Services Wire Fraud Conspiracy)

43. The allegations contained in paragraphs one through 40 are realleged and incorporated as if fully set forth in this paragraph.

44. In or about and between April 2025 and June 2025, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally conspire to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud the Cleveland Guardians and the MLB of their intangible rights to the honest services of CLASE and ORTIZ through bribery and kickbacks, to wit: one or more payments to CLASE and ORTIZ, and for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, to transmit and cause to be transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate and foreign commerce writings, signs, signals, pictures and sounds, contrary to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343 and 1346.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1349 and 3551 et seq.)



COUNT THREE  
(Conspiracy to Influence Sporting Contests by Bribery)

45. The allegations contained in paragraphs one through 40 are realleged and incorporated as if fully set forth in this paragraph.

46. In or about and between April 2025 and June 2025, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA, together with others, did knowingly and willfully carry into effect, attempt to carry into effect and conspire to carry into effect, a scheme in commerce to influence by bribery sporting contests with knowledge that the purpose of this scheme was to influence by bribery those contests, to wit: MLB games involving the Cleveland Guardians, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 224.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 224 and 3551 et seq.)

COUNT FOUR  
(Money Laundering Conspiracy)

47. The allegations contained in paragraphs one through 40 are realleged and incorporated as if fully set forth in this paragraph.

48. In or about and between April 2025 and June 2025, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the defendants EMMANUEL CLASE DE LA CRUZ and LUIS LEANDRO ORTIZ RIBERA, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally conspire to conduct and attempt to conduct one or more financial transactions, to wit: transactions in and affecting interstate and foreign commerce and transactions involving the use of a financial institution that is engaged in, and the activities of which affect, interstate and foreign commerce, which transactions involved the

proceeds of one or more specified unlawful activities, to wit: (i) sports bribery conspiracy, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 224; and (ii) wire fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343, knowing that the property involved in such financial transactions represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing that the transactions were designed in whole and in part to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source, ownership and control of the proceeds of the specified unlawful activities, contrary to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(1)(B)(i).

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(h) and 3551 et seq.)

**CRIMINAL FORFEITURE ALLEGATION  
AS TO COUNTS ONE THROUGH THREE**

49. The United States hereby gives notice to the defendants that, upon their conviction of any of the offenses charged in Counts One through Three, the government will seek forfeiture in accordance with Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), which require any person convicted of such offenses to forfeit any property, real or personal, constituting, or derived from, proceeds obtained directly or indirectly as a result of such offenses.

50. If any of the above-described forfeitable property, as a result of any act or omission of the defendants:

- (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;



it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), to seek forfeiture of any other property of the defendants up to the value of the forfeitable property described in this forfeiture allegation.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C); Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p); Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c))

CRIMINAL FORFEITURE ALLEGATION  
AS TO COUNT FOUR

51. The United States hereby gives notice to the defendants that, upon their conviction of the offense charged in Count Four, the government will seek forfeiture in accordance with Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(1), which requires any person convicted of such offense to forfeit any property, real or personal, involved in such offense, or any property traceable to such property.

52. If any of the above-described forfeitable property, as a result of any act or omission of the defendants:

- (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;

it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as incorporated by Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b)(1), to seek forfeiture of any other

property of the defendants up to the value of the forfeitable property described in this forfeiture allegation.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 982(a)(1) and 982(b)(1); Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p))

A TRUE BILL

s/

FOREPERSON

*By David Pittluck, Assistant U.S. Attorney*  
JOSEPH NOCELLA, JR.  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

TO: Clerk's Office  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE  
TO FILE DOCUMENT UNDER SEAL

\*\*\*\*\*

United States of America

-V-

Robinson Vasquez Germosen

\*\*\*\*\*

SUBMITTED BY: ☐ Plaintiff ☐ Defendant ☒ DOJ

Name: Sean M. Sherman

Firm Name: U.S. Attorney's Office - EDNY

Address: 271-A Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn NY, 11201

Phone Number: 718-254-6262

Email Address: sean.sherman@usdoj.gov

Return To: \_\_\_\_\_

(Check off only one)

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Other Restrictions: ☐ court users only ☐ ex parte ☐ attorneys for the applicable party ☐ case participants

## DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT (MANDATORY)

Description of document to be entered on docket sheet

Criminal Complaint

*Cheryl Pollak*

U.S. DISTRICT/MAGISTRATE JUDGE

12/10/25

DATED: BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

RECEIVED IN CLERK'S OFFICE ON

## CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE: (Check one)

A.) ☐ A copy of this application either has been or will be promptly served upon all parties to this action;

B.) ☐ Service is excused by 31 U.S.C. 3730(b), or by the following other statute or regulation \_\_\_\_\_; or

C.) ☒ This is a criminal document submitted, and flight, public safety, or security are significant concerns.

12/10/2025

Date

Signature

A) If pursuant to a prior Court Order:

Docket Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Judge: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Entered: \_\_\_\_\_

B) If a new application, the statute, regulation, or other legal basis that authorizes filing under seal

25-mj-00350

Docket Number

ongoing criminal investigation

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