

# SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERS IPRA REPORT

# FY

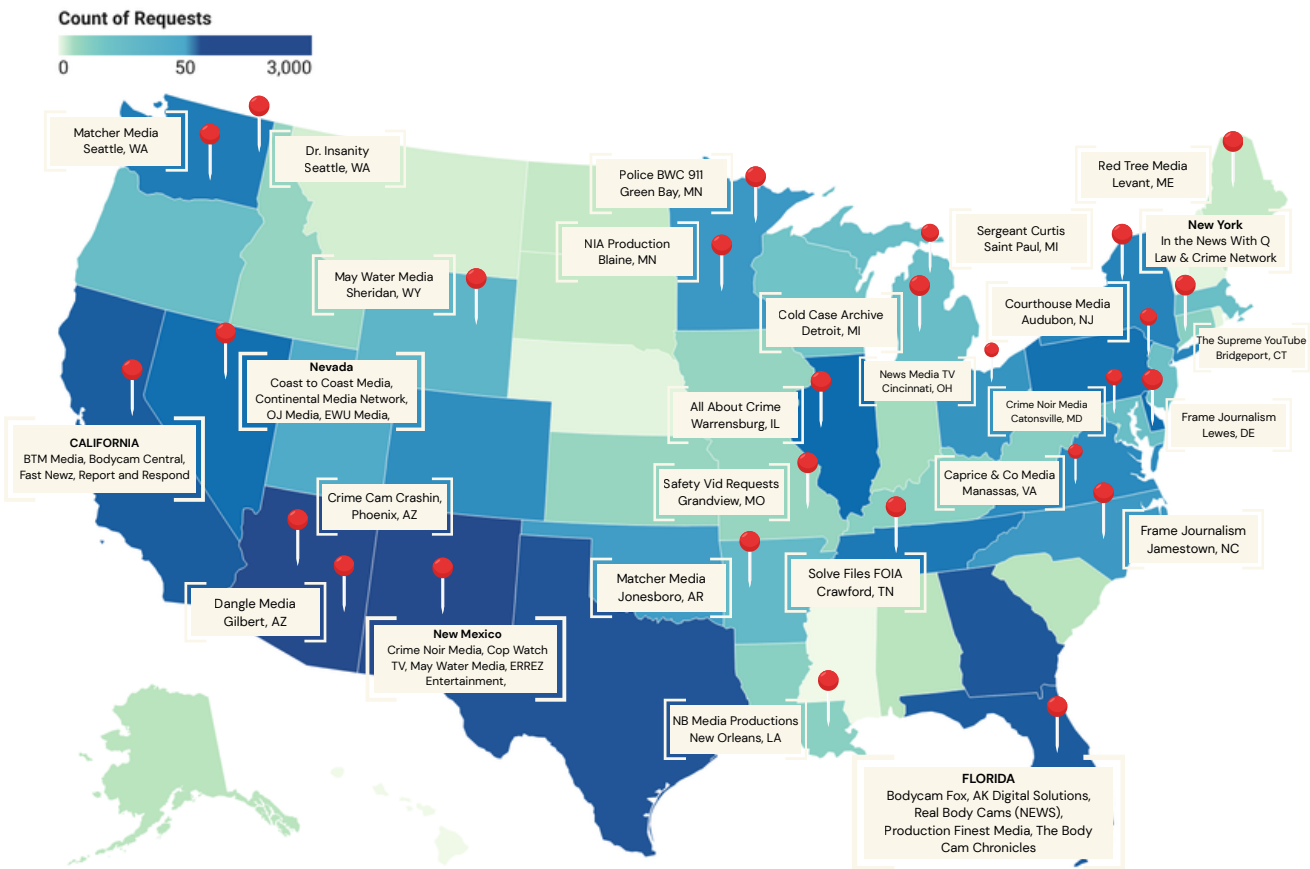
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# 26



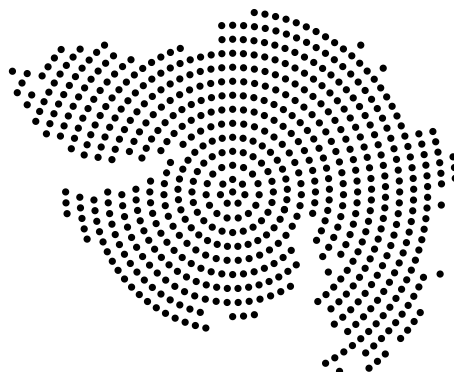
# Geographic Distribution of APD-Related IPRA Requests (Q2 & Q3 FY26)

APD IPRA Requests by Requester-Reported State. Monetized media requesters are noted on the map below.



Map: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

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# Uniting Talents, Fueling Progress



*Meet our dedicated  
team of professionals  
who have contributed  
their expertise, passion,  
and collaboration to  
drive our success.*



# Video is Reshaping IPRA

## How People Use IPRA

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### What's changing

- Video and body-worn camera requests now represent a growing share of APD IPRA activity, reshaping workload, coordination demands, and closure timelines.
- Video records have shifted from a specialized category to a central driver of APD IPRA volume, with broader scope and significantly higher processing demands than traditional document-focused requests.

### Why these requests are more complex

- Video requests frequently seek “all available,” “raw,” or “unedited” footage.
- Requests often involve multiple officers, units, and recording systems, resulting in cross-department coordination and extended review.
- These requests are more resource-intensive than traditional records requests and require substantially more staff time.

### Who is submitting them?

- Historically, individual requests were infrequent and narrowly tailored; current patterns show repeat submissions using standardized language and targeting video tied to discrete incidents.

### New Category: Monetized Media

- Monetized Media is a new FY2026 classification for for-profit media operations built around police and crime content — YouTube channels, podcasts, TikTok accounts, and true crime streaming platforms that monetize viewership.
- Accounts were classified into this category through a combination of direct verification of monetized content operations and exclusion from recognized traditional news outlets.
- Monetized Media requesters submitted 755 APD-related requests across 50 unique accounts in FY 2026 Q2 and Q3. This accounts for nearly 10% of all APD requests, and an average of 15.1 requests per requester, far above any other requester type.

### Patterns and indicators

- The volume and consistency of these requests point to a systematic approach rather than isolated inquiries.
- The City does not track reuse of released records, but the scope and structure of these requests mirror patterns commonly associated with systematic acquisition of incident-based video by online media outlets and independent content creators.

# Quarterly Growth Compared To One Year Ago

## Top-line change

- **APD IPRA requests increased 32% from FY25 Q2 and Q3 to FY26 Q2 and Q3**, marking a significant escalation in workload over a single year.

## What is driving the increase

- The growth reflects an acceleration of existing trends rather than a new or isolated development.
- Increases are concentrated in complex requests, particularly those involving video and incident-based records.

## Why volume alone doesn't tell the story

- Video and incident-based records require substantially more staff time, coordination, and review than traditional document requests.

- As these high-effort requests make up a larger share of total volume, they place disproportionate pressure on processing capacity.

## What the data shows

- Unique requesters grew at 26%, nearly matching the 32% rise in total requests. This period's growth reflects a broader base of requesters, not just higher volume per requester.

## The Takeaway

- Unlike Q1, where growth was driven almost entirely by increased complexity without a corresponding rise in requesters, the Q2/Q3 increase reflects both a larger requester base and continued growth in complex, video-based requests.

## Driver of APD IPRA Growth FY25 Q2 & Q3 Through FY26 Q2 & Q3

Growth reflects both increased participation and higher request volume per requester.

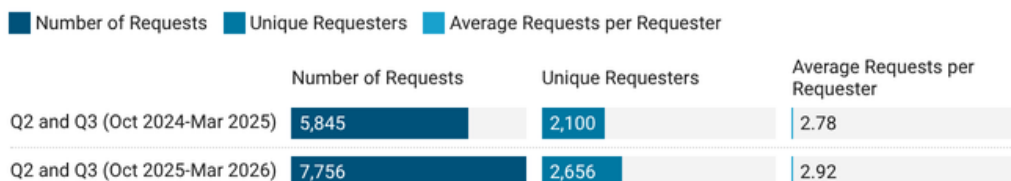


Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper



*Requester identities reflected here are based on direct communication with requesters, who confirmed the use of multiple email accounts associated with the same individual.*

# Case Summaries, APD-Related Requests



**REQUESTER NAME:** FRAME JOURNALISM

**Location:** 16192 Coastal Highway, Lewes, Delaware

**Known Email Accounts:**

- [hazel@framejournalism.com](mailto:hazel@framejournalism.com)
- [ava@framejournalism.com](mailto:ava@framejournalism.com)
- [hannah@framejournalism.com](mailto:hannah@framejournalism.com)

**Number of Video Requests:** 185

**Approximate Total Staff Time:** 7,629 minutes (172.2 hours)

**Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):** "This request is on behalf of my educational YouTube channel, where we educate viewers on real-life cases."

## Pattern Observed:

Requests are submitted under 10 different email addresses on the framejournalism.com domain, using identical boilerplate language across all accounts. The stated purpose, an educational YouTube channel, is disclosed directly in the request text rather than inferred.

## Address Note:

The listed address is a Delaware registered-agent address for Harvard Business Services, Inc., an incorporation service used by an estimated 200,000 business entities. It is not an operating business address. Delaware's registered-agent system is frequently cited by federal watchdogs, including the GAO and FinCEN, as a common vehicle for anonymous shell-company formation — concerns Congress later addressed in 2021.

## Sources:

[U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Warning Letter, Aug. 18, 2020](#) — entity registered at this address named as a recipient  
[ICIJ Offshore Leaks Database](#) — entity registered at this address, Panama Papers data

## Additional reported instances at this address:

[MoveAdvisor, "World Wide Van Lines"](#) — moving company registered at this address, subject of dozens of consumer complaints alleging bait-and-switch pricing and held shipments  
[Danger Zone Jobs, "Details of an Overseas Jobs Scam," 2012](#) — documents a dozen-plus domains registered to one operator at this address, running near-identical job-placement solicitations

*Frame Journalism's requests required the equivalent of roughly 8% of one employee's work-year (based on a standard 2,080-hour year)*

The same address has drawn outside scrutiny before: a 2011 Reuters investigation quoted a Harvard Business Services sales director explaining that clients buy older "shelf" companies specifically so a new entity won't look recently formed, and the address also appears in the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists' Offshore Leaks Database.

Use of this address does not establish that Frame Journalism is fraudulent. But paired with a ten-account email pattern and identical boilerplate language across every account, it is consistent with an anonymously structured entity rather than an individual or small newsroom operating under one identity.

# Case Summaries, APD-Related Requests



**REQUESTER NAME:** ELSA DAVID

**Location:** Islamabad, Pakistan

**Known Email Accounts:**

- elsa.david.999@gmail.com

**Number of Video Requests:** 112

**Approximate Total Staff Time:** 6,385 minutes (106.4 hours)

**Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):** "I am researching the case involving [named individual] and requesting police reports, arrest affidavits, body-camera footage, and dash-camera footage related to the case."

## Pattern Observed:

All 112 requests originate from a single email account tied to one address in Islamabad, Pakistan, and follow the same structural template naming a local incident before listing an identical set of requested record types. This mirrors the high-volume, single-operator, non-U.S. filing pattern documented for Fatima and Amna Khan in the Q1 report.



**REQUESTER NAME:** WANYA RAYMOND

**Location:** Chester, Pennsylvania

**Known Email Accounts:**

- codmillionaire@gmail.com

**Number of Video Requests:** 96

**Approximate Total Staff Time:** 7,115 minutes (118.5 hours)

**Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):** "First on scene police officer and arresting officer bodycam footage copies of the case and incident report"

## Pattern Observed:

Requests begin with templated language asking for the "arrest report" and "first responding officer bodycam video of the incident and arresting officer," naming a specific individual and booking date. All 96 requests trace to a single email tied to a Chester, Pennsylvania address, mirroring the high-volume, single-operator, out-of-state pattern documented for William Alexander in the Q1 report — with the same email surfacing under the name "Legitshot" in a 2024 Jacksonville, FL FOIA log using an identical format.



**REQUESTER NAME:** CRIME CAM CRASHIN

**Location:** Phoenix, Arizona

**Known Email Accounts:**

- crimecammotion@gmail.com

**Number of Video Requests:** 75

**Approximate Total Staff Time:** 11,846 minutes (197.4 hours)

**Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):** "I am requesting all responding and arresting officers' body camera footage tied to the defendant's arrest date and charge, with fees waived if previously purchased."

## Pattern Observed:

All 75 requests originate from a single email account and follow a per-defendant FOIA template built around arrest date and charge, with a standing instruction to waive fees on records previously requested and purchased. This account also carries the highest per-request staff time of the four, roughly 158 minutes versus 41–74 minutes for the others.



**REQUESTER NAME:** EWU MEDIA, LLC

**Location:** Sparks, Nevada

**Known Email Accounts:**

- vianni@ewumedia.com
- adrienne@ewumedia.com
- records@ewumedia.com

**Number of Video Requests:** 51

**Approximate Total Staff Time:** 1,998 minutes (33.3 hours)

**Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):** "The requested records will be used to produce educational and journalistic content shared on platforms such as YouTube and Facebook, which may be monetized."

## Pattern Observed:

All 51 requests self-identify as "a member of the Media acting in the best interest of the public," yet the request text itself discloses **that the resulting content "may be monetized."** This is a rare case where the requester's own language directly frames media and commercial use in the same sentence.

# IPRA Demand, By Location

## Top Requester Cities for APD-Related IPRA Requests (FY26 Q2 & Q3 vs. FY25 Q2 & Q3) Excluding Albuquerque

This chart compares the cities most frequently listed in requester-reported location fields for APD-related IPRA requests in Q2–Q3 FY26 and Q2–Q3 FY25. Requesters in Lewes, DE, and Chester, PA historically filed few to no requests, but now rank among the top-10 requester cities, driven by growth in Monetized Media activity.

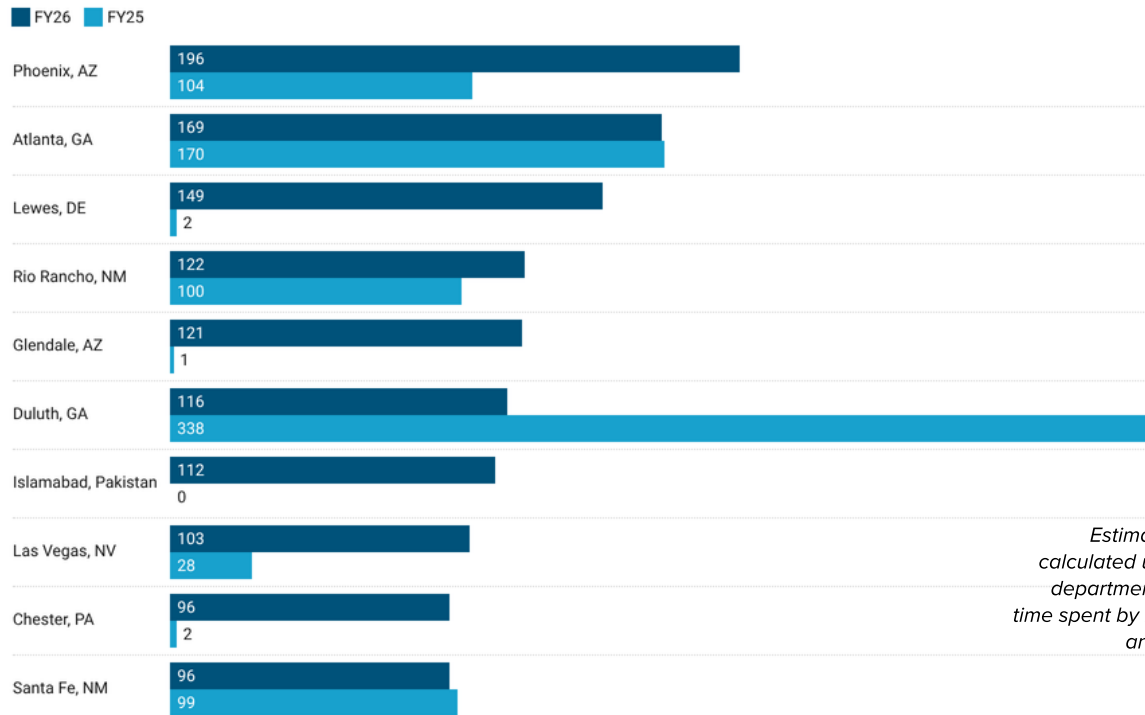


Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

## APD IPRA Requests vs. Staff Time by Requester Location (FY26 Q2 and Q3)

This chart compares the share of APD-related IPRA requests to the share of total staff time required to process those requests, grouped by requester-reported location.

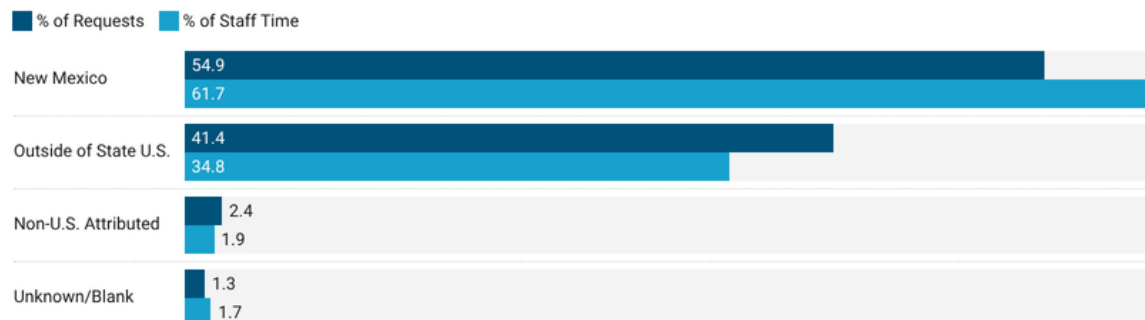


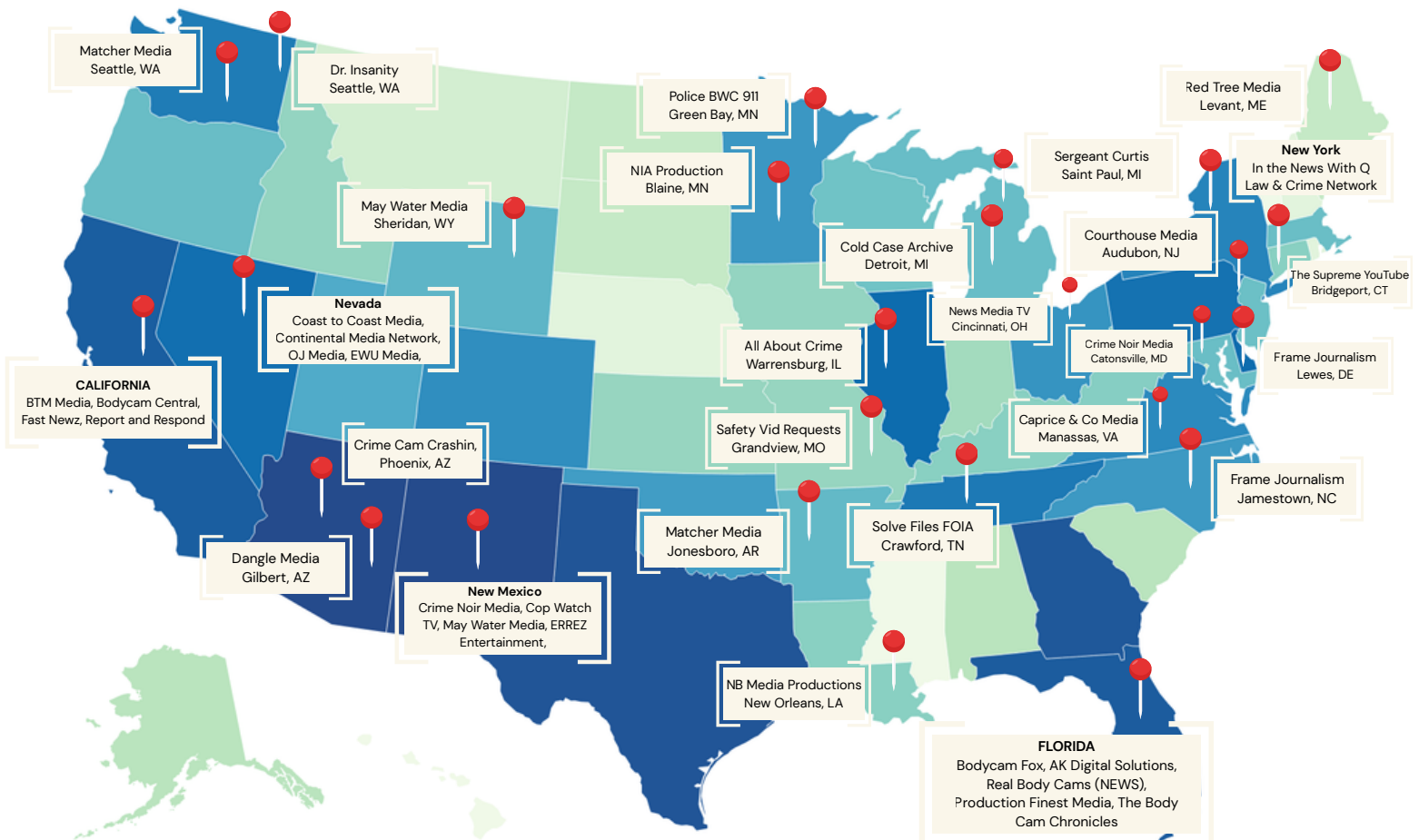
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# Where Monetized Media IPRA Requests Originate

## Geographic Distribution of APD-Related IPRA Requests (Q2 & Q3 FY26)

APD IPRA Requests by Requester-Reported State. Monetized media requesters are noted on the map below.

Count of Requests



Map: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

# From APD Focus, to Citywide Impact



*A citywide view of Q2 &  
Q3 performance,  
highlighting request  
closure rates, requester  
patterns, and  
departmental demand.*

# Grappling with Growth, Despite New Challenges

↑ **27.8%**

New request growth  
over Q2 & Q3 FY26

↑ **42%**

Requests closed 20 Days ≤

↑ **325K**

Records digitized

↑ **10,083**

Requests received

↑ **7,756**

APD related records  
requests

↑ **45%**

Of requests were made by  
Commercial requesters

↑ **1,719**

Backlog requests

• **28**

Dedicated Staff



The second and third  
quarters of FY 2026  
highlight challenges our  
office faced, including 28%  
growth in requests over Q2  
& Q3 FY 2025.

# Request Rates and Annual Trends

Comparing Requests Received Q2 and Q3 FY 2025 to FY 2026

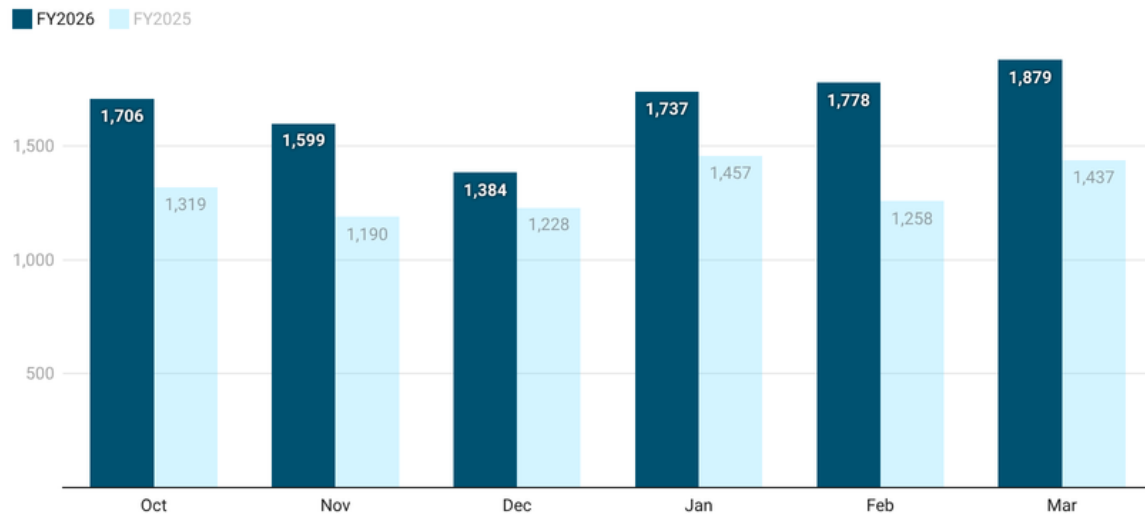
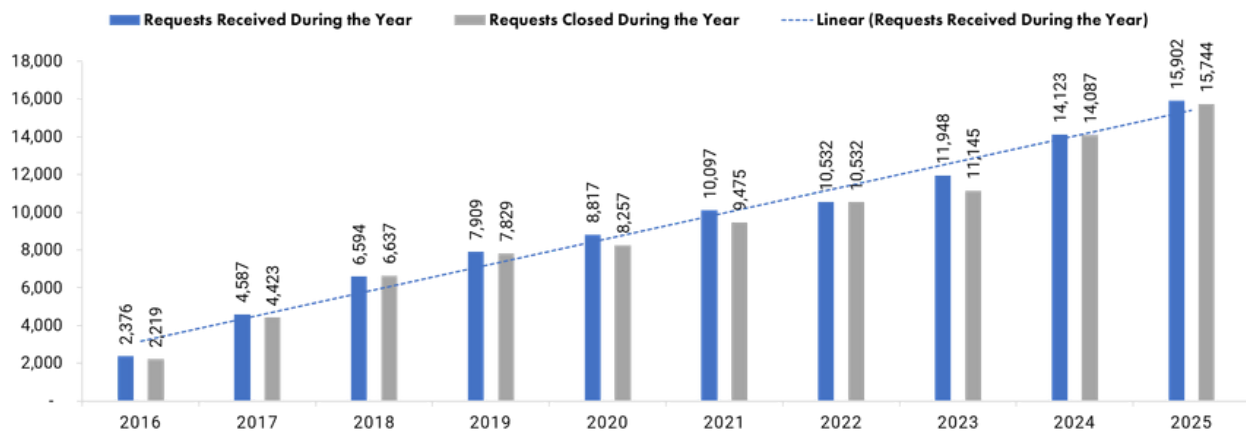


Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

REQUESTS RECEIVED AND CLOSED BY FISCAL YEAR



# Backlog Trends Across Two Quarters

## FY 2026 Q2 Backlog Status

Intake outpaced closures all quarter, driving steady backlog growth. Out-of-state and international requestors grew from 36.6% to 38.4% of intake. Backlog is defined as requests open longer than 30 days.



Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

## FY 2026 Q3 Backlog Status

A January closure surge cut into the backlog built up in Q2. A slower February — with Monetized Media requests rising to 8.3% of intake and out-of-state/international volume up to 43.0% — pushed it back up, before a record March closure push brought it back down below baseline. Backlog is defined as requests open longer than 30 days. Monetized Media still roughly doubles its share from Q2 into Q3 (5.1% in December to 11.2% in March) — just off a smaller base than the APD-only numbers I used before.



Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

# Requester Profile and Usage Patterns

## FY26 Q2 and Q3 Top Requesters

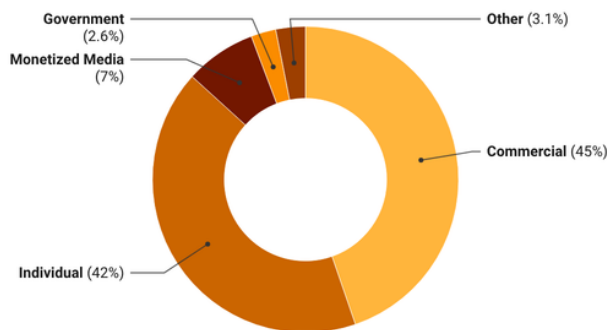
This chart shows the largest requestors by volume. Individual requesters have appeared consistently among the top requestors since Q1 FY26, with four individuals represented in both Q2 and Q3. Highlighted requesters are possible content creators.

|    | Name                                          | Region       | Total ▼ |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 1  | Parnall Law                                   | New Mexico   | 391     |
| 2  | Lexis Nexus                                   | Georgia      | 298     |
| 3  | Frame Journalism                              | Delaware     | 185     |
| 4  | Law Offices of Lerner & Rowe                  | New Mexico   | 124     |
| 5  | Elsa David (possible content creator)         | Pakistan     | 112     |
| 6  | Wanya Raymond (possible content creator)      | Pennsylvania | 96      |
| 7  | William Alexander (possible content creator)  | Florida      | 85      |
| 8  | Begum & Cowen                                 | New Mexico   | 76      |
| 9  | Solve Files FOIA                              | Tennessee    | 76      |
| 10 | Crime Cam Crashin                             | Arizona      | 75      |
| 11 | Whitner Law Firm                              | New Mexico   | 60      |
| 12 | Gentile Piazza & Junker P.C.                  | New Mexico   | 57      |
| 13 | KRQE News 13                                  | New Mexico   | 57      |
| 14 | Gauthier & Maier Law Firm, P.C.               | New Mexico   | 56      |
| 15 | Keller & Keller                               | New Mexico   | 55      |
| 16 | Bleus & Associates, LLC                       | New Mexico   | 53      |
| 17 | EWU Media LLC                                 | Nevada       | 51      |
| 18 | Triumph Law Group                             | Arizona      | 46      |
| 19 | Daniel R. Martinez (possible content creator) | New Mexico   | 45      |
| 20 | Breyer Law Offices                            | Arizona      | 43      |

Table: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

## FY26 Q2 and Q3 Top Requester Types

This graph identifies which requester type most actively uses the public records system.



In this report, we are identifying a new subgroup called "Monetized Media," which includes YouTube channels and online media channels.

Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

## FY26 Q2 & Q3 Driver of Growth

| Type            | Requests | Unique requesters | Avg. requests/requester |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Commercial      | 4,508    | 958               | 5                       |
| Individual      | 4,238    | 2,577             | 2                       |
| Monetized Media | 756      | 51                | 15                      |
| Government      | 266      | 90                | 3                       |
| Non-Profit      | 158      | 71                | 2                       |
| Media           | 157      | 26                | 6                       |

Table: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

# Departments in Focus, Progress in Motion

## FY26 Q2 and Q3 IPRA Requests Received by Department

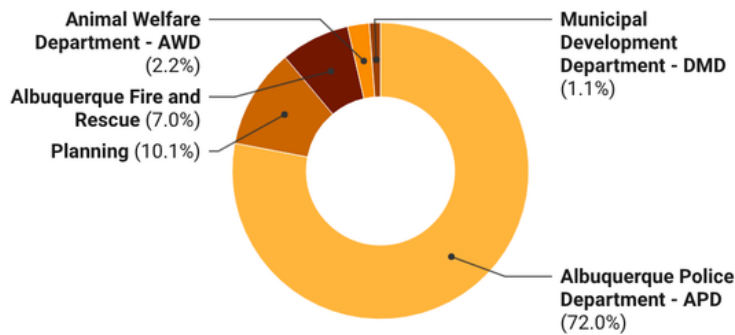


Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

## FY26 Q2 and Q3 IPRA Requests Received by Department (Less than 1%)



Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

## FY26 Q2 and Q3 Department Records Digitized

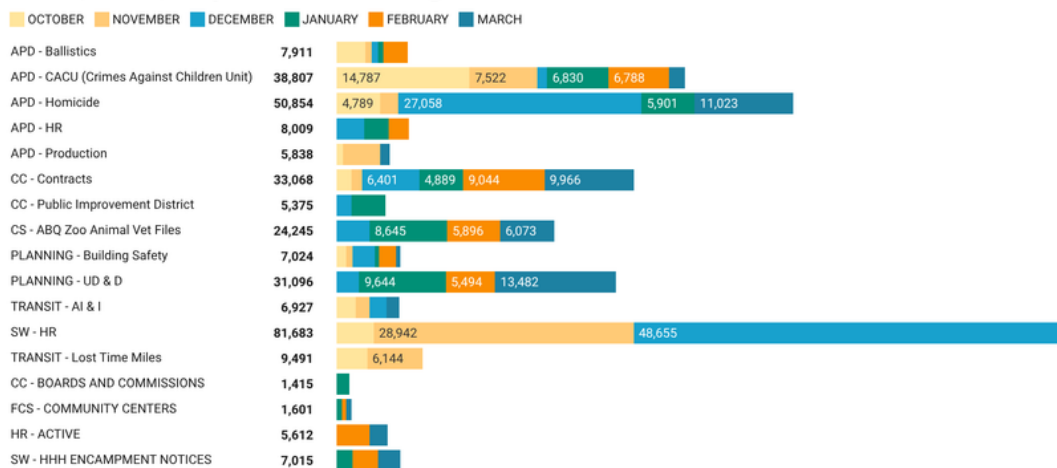


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This section highlights which City departments receive the most requests and the progress made in digitizing their records—showing both where demand is highest and how digitization helps us respond more efficiently.

# What It Means to Reach 21,000 Requests,

## Tracking the Surge in Public Records Requests

The number of requests that the City receives on an annual basis has grown nearly fivefold since FY 2017. The City received approximately 4,500 requests in FY 2017. Nine years later, in FY 2026, the City received 21,705 requests — a 36% increase over FY 2025, the largest single-year jump since this growth trend began. A full breakdown of FY 2026 request volume, including department, requester type, and geographic detail, will follow in the City's upcoming Annual IPRA Report.

Request volume has increased significantly over time, but the City's ability to process and close requests has remained steady. In FY 2026 Q2 and Q3, 42% of requests were resolved within 20 days, as shown in the closure rate breakdown at right — with the remaining share requiring more extensive review, largely reflecting the growing share of video and incident-based requests. By front-loading efforts to close new requests, the City has maintained closure performance even as request volumes have increased substantially.

The City continues to improve its systems, yet the foundation we're working from is outdated. The Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) hasn't kept pace with the volume, complexity, or technology of modern records requests. The law does not address the growth for commercial requestors, digital records such as emails, on-body recording devices (OBRD), texts, and social media.

Albuquerque is doing its part. But lasting progress will require IPRA to be modernized to reflect today's digital records environment, because without reform, structural limits will continue to constrain how efficiently records can be produced.

### FY26 Q2 and Q3 Closure Rate

In FY26 Q2 and Q3, 42% of requests were closed within 20 days. Faster closures help prevent new backlog and allow staff to focus on older, more complex requests that require additional time to complete.

21+ Days (58%) 15 Days (35%) 20 Days (7%)

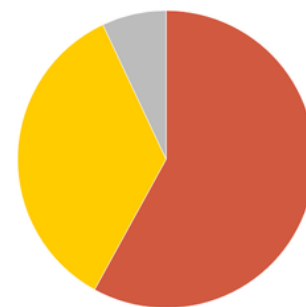


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505-924-3650



[cityclerk@cabq.gov](mailto:cityclerk@cabq.gov)



@CABQCityClerk



600 2nd St. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87102