

“The Devil’s Lie” “Ilhan Omar”

- REAL NAME: **Ilhan Nur Said Elmi**
- BIOLOGICAL FATHER: **Nur Said Elmi Mohamed**
- BIOLOGICAL SISTER: **Sahra Nur Said Elmi**

Entered United States in 1995. Other siblings remained in the UK.

ALL BASED ON A LIE.

Investigator's Corner

Ilhan Omar: Fake Name, Sham Marriage, Real Fraud



By Douglas J. Hagmann
October 2026

On September 17, 2026, Ilhan Omar was publicly confronted by LindellTV reporter Alison Steinberg about the allegation that she married her brother. The reporter's question stemmed from statements made by border czar Tom Homan and DHS Secretary Mark-wayne Mullin about an active investigation into potential immigration and marriage fraud. Omar described the allegations "disgusting" and called Tom Homan a liar. Despite her denial of this and other alleged improprieties, Omar has several very good reasons to be worried. Very worried.

The results of my investigation, conducted exclusively for *Wisconsin Christian News*, found strong evidence of potential ongoing criminal activity well beyond the public allegations. To my knowledge, *Wisconsin Christian News* is the only media publication currently in possession of the totality of this information—all of which has been authenticated by original source documentation and restricted-use proprietary data base results. In addition to the allegations of immigration and marriage fraud, evidence suggestive of identity fraud, perjury, federal student loan fraud, and state and federal tax fraud, possible violations related to fraudulent misappropriation of federal campaign funds, and conspiracy in the furtherance of criminal activities, including destruction of material evidence.

Who is Ilhan Omar?

Public biographical and congressional records seem straightforward enough. They identify the U.S. Representative for Minnesota's 5th congressional district as Ilhan Abdulahi Omar, born on October 4, 1982, in Mogadishu, Somalia. In 1991, she fled civil war in Somalia with her father and six older siblings, spent four years as a refugee in Kenya, arrived in the U.S. in 1995, and became a naturalized citizen in 2000. She graduated from Thomas Edison High School in 2001 and earned a bachelor's degree in political science and international studies from North Dakota State University in 2011.

In 2016, she was elected to the Minnesota State House of Representatives, becoming the first Somali American legislator in the United States. In 2018, she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, making her the first African refugee, the first woman of color to represent Minnesota, and one of two Muslim women to serve in Congress.

Somalia Roots

The official narrative is that Ilhan and her family, while living in Somalia, endured extreme hardship and oppression under the pro-Soviet Marxist and Muslim military dictator Mohammed Siad Barre who seized power in 1969. During his 21-year reign, Barre's military engaged in widespread genocide, extrajudicial killings and mass executions of civilians that ultimately ignited a civil war. The UN described Somalia under the Barre regime as having one of the worst human rights records in Africa.

The reality, at least for Ilhan and her family, is different than the official accounts that describe Ilhan and her family enduring a life of hardship under a brutal dictatorial regime in Somalia. Under the Somali dictatorship that ravaged Somalia, her father served as a regiment commander for the Barre regime. Ilhan's biological father, Nur Said Elmi Mohamed, aka Nur Said Elmi, aka Nur Omar Mohamed, received his military training in the Soviet Union and served as a senior military officer and trainer. For his service in support of the country's ruthless dictator, Nur and his family were given special status. Unlike most of the population, Ilhan and her family were fortunate to live a life of relative luxury as part of an elite community—away from the suffering and deaths caused by the Barre regime. In 1991, Barre was overthrown; Barre and many within his regime and their families, including Ilhan's biological father and family, fled to Kenya in 1991.

What's in a Name?

Considering that the predicate for this investigation stems from allegations that Ilhan married her biological brother, presumably to circumvent immigration law, it is necessary to verify the identities and family genealogy of Ilhan and her brother.

Verifying the identity of people from Somalia is difficult at best. Somalian surnames are not "fixed" family surnames as they are in the West, but are patronyms. Customarily, Somalis are named after

their male genealogical lineage consisting of a given first name, the father's given name, the grandfather's given name, etc. Deviations from this process are not uncommon and often cause various derivatives of one's name, making positive identification challenging.

Beyond the difficulties caused by patronymics, the genealogical records including birth, death, and marriage records of many Somalis have been lost or destroyed. In the case of Ilhan Omar, enough information relating to paternal lineage exists. Combined with other official documents, family records and testimony, sufficient evidence exists that indicates—with a high degree of certainty—that Rep. Ilhan Omar is not the biological offspring of the Omar family as she claims. Rather, the Somali Omar clan provided Ilhan, her biological sister Sahra Nur Said Elmi, and significantly, her biological father, Nur Said Elmi Mohamed, with false identification for the purpose of gaining refugee status in the U.S.

Based on these findings, it appears that Rep. Ilhan Omar's actual birth name is Ilhan Nur Said Elmi.

The possible and suspected reason for this change is likely due

reaching the age of majority. However, sufficient evidence exists that appears to prove that Ilhan became aware of material misrepresentations as an adult. Rather than correct any records, she instead continued to conceal those facts, all in violation of U.S. immigration law.

U.S. immigration law (8 U.S.C. § 1451(a)) authorizes civil revocation of naturalization if citizenship was procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation. Also, 18 U.S.C. § 1425 provides for criminal denaturalization for knowingly procuring naturalization contrary to law, which includes fraud and false statements.

Marriage-Go-Round

As documented, Ilhan, her sister Sahra, and her father Nur arrived in the U.S. under the name Omar, and Ilhan became a naturalized U.S. citizen in the year 2000 through her father. Her other siblings, meanwhile, including her biological brother, Ahmed Nur Said Elmi, landed in the UK. Moving forward, it is important to keep in mind that it is this Ahmed Elmi who is at the epicenter of the salacious claims that Ilhan married her biological brother.

In 2002, Ilhan entered into a religious marriage with Ahmed Abdalsis Hirsi (aka Ahmed Aden), a young Muslim man from Somalia she met soon after arriving in Minneapolis. When Ilhan was reportedly 19, she and Hirsi applied for a Minnesota marriage license, although never completed the civil filing. Instead, they allegedly "married" in an Islamic ceremony without filing any marriage license. By 2005, they had two children: Isra and Adnan. In 2008, they allegedly separated. Notably, neither their marriage nor separation was recognized by the state.

On February 12, 2009, Ilhan married Ahmed Nur Said Elmi at a Hennepin County office in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, (southwest of Minneapolis), according to their marriage license on file.

In 2011, Ilhan and Elmi reportedly divorced "in their faith tradition," however never filed or obtained a civil divorce. Elmi returned to England. Later that same year, Ilhan apparently reconciled with Hirsi, and in June 2012, gave birth to their third child (while Ilhan was still legally married to Elmi, Ilhan named Hirsi as the father).

What happened next put Ilhan on the radar with federal officials. In 2014 and 2015, while still legally married to Ahmed Nur Said Elmi, Ilhan and Ahmed Abdalsis Hirsi filed joint federal tax returns. Compounding matters, Ilhan was holding state office at that time. The Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board later found campaign money had been used to pay lawyers and accountants to "correct" those tax returns. She was ordered to reimburse about \$1,500 in legal fees tied to the tax work, fined \$500, and assessed roughly \$3,500 in total reimbursements and penalties.

In 2017, Ilhan petitioned for divorce from Ahmed Nur Said Elmi, claiming in divorce proceedings and swearing under penalty of perjury that she had not seen him since 2011 and could not locate him. Despite ample evidence to the contrary, including social media interaction, their divorce was finalized (by default) in December 2017.

On January 5, 2018, Ilhan legally married Ahmed Abdalsis Hirsi, only to file for divorce on October 7, 2019, in Hennepin County, amid reports that she was having an affair with her political campaign consultant Tim Mynett, a married man. Ilhan's divorce was finalized in November 2019. In March 2020, Ilhan and Tim Mynett, who converted to Islam, were married.

Stay tuned for Part 2

The name on her congressional office door is displayed as Ilhan Abdulahi Omar, but key investigative findings point elsewhere: a birth name of Ilhan Nur Said Elmi, a birth year that moved from 1981 to 1982, a 2009 marriage to Ahmed Nur Said Elmi while she filed joint tax returns with Ahmed Hirsi, and at least eight documented instances of perjury memorialized in a 2017 sworn declaration used to obtain a no-fault divorce.

In the next issue, the second investigative installment will contain explosive findings further validating intentionally deceptive marital maneuvers, expose a series of financial and business disclosures, loans, tax filings, campaign money, business entities, and an alarming conspiracy common to each.

HagmannPI.com



POTENTIAL CRIMINAL OFFENSES

8 U.S.C. § 1325(c) — Marriage fraud. Knowingly entering into a marriage for the purpose of evading any provision of the immigration laws. Penalty: up to 5 years' imprisonment and/or a fine.

18 U.S.C. § 1546(a) — Fraud and misuse of visas, permits, and other documents. Covers forging, altering, or falsely making immigration documents; using documents procured by false statements or fraud; and knowingly making false statements under oath or penalty of perjury regarding material facts in immigration applications or documents. Penalty: generally up to 10 years for a first or second offense (higher in aggravated cases).

18 U.S.C. § 1001(a) — False statements. Knowingly and willfully making materially false statements or representations, or using false writings/documents, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the federal government (including immigration agencies). Penalty: up to 5 years' imprisonment (up to 8 years in certain contexts).

18 U.S.C. § 1028 — Fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents. Covers producing, transferring, or possessing false identification documents (including altered date-of-birth documents) with intent to use unlawfully or defraud the United States. Penalty: up to 15 years in cases involving U.S.-issued documents or fraud on the United States.

18 U.S.C. § 1425 — Procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully. Knowingly procuring or attempting to procure naturalization or citizenship contrary to law, or obtaining related documentary evidence. Penalty: up to 10 years for a first or second offense (higher in aggravated cases).

8 U.S.C. § 1324c — Penalties for document fraud (INA § 274C). Knowingly forging, altering, or falsely making documents to satisfy immigration requirements or obtain immigration benefits, or using such documents. Primarily civil penalties, often charged alongside the criminal statutes above.

18 U.S.C. § 371 — Conspiracy. Conspiracy to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States (covering the assumed joint scheme with the father). Penalty: up to 5 years' imprisonment.

IMMIGRATION FRAUD

- **No statute of limitations applies to immigration fraud in civil or removal proceedings.**
- **Under U.S. immigration law, there is no time limit** on when authorities can discover fraud, make misrepresentations, or revoke status. **Permanent inadmissibility** and **deportation** can result from fraud committed decades earlier, as grounds for removability are not subject to expiration.
- However, **criminal prosecution** for specific immigration fraud offenses may have statutory limits:
- **General Federal Crimes:** Most federal felonies, including standard immigration document fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1546), are subject to a **5-year** statute of limitations.
- **Citizenship-Related Offenses:** Crimes involving false citizenship papers, illegal naturalization, or passport fraud (18 U.S.C. §§ 1423–1428) have an extended **10-year** statute of limitations.
- **Tolling:** The clock may pause (toll) if the defendant flees the jurisdiction or **conceals the offense**, potentially extending the time available for criminal charges.
- While **criminal penalties** might expire, the **civil immigration consequences** (loss of green card, citizenship revocation, and permanent bans) remain **lifelong** and enforceable regardless of how much time has passed.

Ilhan's father in Somalia

- Nur served under the name Nur Said and remained loyal to Barre's regime until its collapse.
- **Received his military training in the former Soviet Union**
- Marxist-Islamist ideology
- Said Barre regime – atrocities
- **KEY: Disclosures on citizenship application – FAILURE TO REVEAL FACTUAL BACKGROUND**



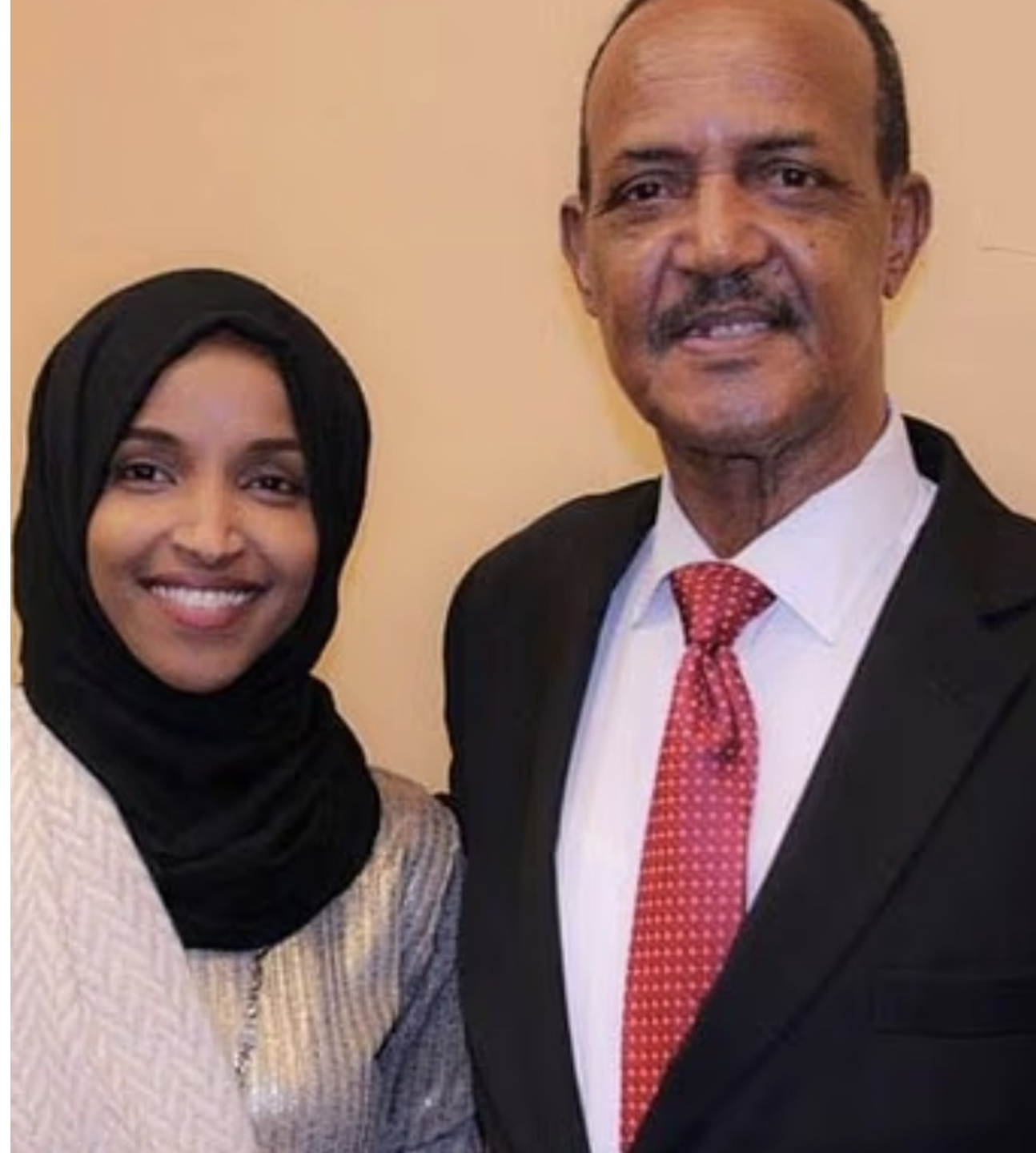
Ilhan with father

Nur Said Elmi Mohamed

a/k/a **Nur Said**

a/k/a **Nur Said Elmi**

a/k/a **Nur Omar Mohamed**



Ahmed Hirsi

In 2002, Ilhan entered into a religious marriage with **Ahmed Abdisalan Hirsi** (a/k/a Ahmed Aden), a young Muslim man from Somalia she met soon after arriving in Minneapolis. When Ilhan was reportedly 19, she and Hirsi applied for a Minnesota marriage license, although never completed the civil filing. Instead, they allegedly “married” in an Islamic ceremony without filing any marriage license. By 2005, they had two children: Isra and Adnan. In 2008, they allegedly separated. Notably, neither their marriage nor separation was recognized by the state.



Ahmed Nur Said Elmi (BIOLOGICAL BROTHER)

Source: Ahmed Nur Said Elmi/Facebook



Marriage License Application - Ilhan Omar & Ahmed Elmi

- Ceremony in Eden Prairie, Minnesota,
- Officiated by a Christian minister Wilecia Harris

HENNEPIN COUNTY		STATE OF MINNESOTA				CARTRIDGE NO 1002	
DIRECTOR OF LICENSING		MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATION (YOU MUST PRINT IN BLACK INK)				IMAGE NO 0568	
		LICENSE VALID FOR SIX MONTHS FROM DATE OF ISSUE - NO REFUNDS					
GROOM	FULL LEGAL NAME	NAME (FIRST)	(MIDDLE)	(LAST)	SEX		
		Ahmed	Nur Said	Elmi	♂		
	ADDRESS (NUMBER & STREET)						
	CITY, VILLAGE OR TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE	AGE	BIRTH DATE	
	Columbia Heights	Anoka	MN		23	4/4/85	
BRIDE	FULL LEGAL NAME	NAME (FIRST)	(MIDDLE)	(LAST)	SEX		
		Ilhan	Abdullahi	Omara	♀		
	ADDRESS (NUMBER & STREET)						
	CITY, VILLAGE OR TOWNSHIP	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE	AGE	BIRTH DATE	
	Columbia Heights	Anoka	MN		24	10/04/82	

Federal and State law requires that an applicant's social security number must be collected on the Marriage License Application. Title 42, US Code Sec 666 (a)(13)(A), MN Statutes, Section 144 223, and MN Statutes, Section 517 08, Subd 1a(9)

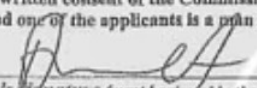
Minnesota Statute 259 13, subdivision 1, requires a person who committed a felony crime under any law, on or after August 1, 2000, to serve a notice of application for a name change on the prosecuting authority for the crime when seeking a name change as a part of the marriage license. If the prosecuting authority is located in another state, the Attorney General must also be served. Minnesota Statute 259.115, provides that if a person who committed a felony crime under any law on or after August 1, 2000, uses a different surname after marriage than what was used before marriage, without complying with section 259 13, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Minnesota Statute 517 08, subdivision 1b, provides that if a person committed a felony crime under any law, on or after August 1, 2000, is applying for a marriage license, the court administrator shall either grant the marriage license without the requested name change or delay its granting until the person: (1) certifies that 30 days have passed since the notice of name change upon the prosecuting authority, and if applicable, the Attorney General, and no objections have been made; or (2) provides a certified copy of a court granting the name change. The parties seeking the marriage license have the choice of whether to have the license granted without the name change or to delay its granting pending further action on the name change request.

COMPLETE NAMES OF PARTIES AFTER MARRIAGE			
FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST	FIRST
Ahmed	Nur Said	Elmi	Ilhan
AND		Abdullahi Omar	
Does one or both of the parties have a felony conviction for a crime committed on or after August 1, 2000 under Minnesota law or the law of another state or federal jurisdiction? Bride ☐ YES ☒ NO If yes, Jurisdiction _____ Groom ☐ YES ☒ NO If yes, Jurisdiction _____			
If Bride or Groom has committed a felony crime under any law, on or after August 1, 2000, and is assuming a different surname after marriage, documents served on the prosecuting attorney and proof of service as required by Minnesota Statutes 259 13, 258 115, and 517 08 must be attached			
Attach copy of all documents served including Proof of Service		Dates of Service _____ Deputy Registrar: _____	

I hereby solemnly swear that I have read and understood the statutes written above, and swear that I either have committed no felony crimes under any law, on or after August 1, 2000, or if I have committed a felony crime, that I have fully complied with the notice of name change as required by Minnesota statutes

AND

I hereby solemnly swear, under penalty of perjury, that the all of the above statements of fact are true in every respect; that we are no nearer of kin than the first cousins once removed; that neither is committed to the guardianship or conservatorship of the Commissioner of Public Welfare without written consent of the Commissioner of Public Welfare; that there is no legal impediment to this marriage; that neither of us has a spouse living and one of the applicants is a man and the other is a woman.

x  Groom's Signature (must be signed in the presence of a Notary/Deputy)

x  Bride's Signature (must be signed in the presence of a Notary/Deputy)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS

12 DAY OF February 2019

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS

12 DAY OF February 2019

Wilecia Harris

Pastor Wilecia Harris officiated at the 2009 ceremony of Congresswoman Ilhan Omar's marriage to her 'brother'.

UNCOPERATIVE





Aimee Bock, founder of Feeding Our Future Organization (a Minnesota nonprofit) embroiled in a \$250 million COVID-era meal fraud scheme, states that Rep. Ilhan Omar knew about the plot. Bock is accusing Omar of helping loosen the regulation that allowed Somali-owned businesses, including restaurants, to falsify the number of meals that they served to school-age patrons during the COVID-19 pandemic. Bock, who has been convicted of conspiracy, bribery, and wire fraud in conjunction with the meal scheme, is facing up to 100 years in prison. She has denied taking part in the fraud and claimed she tried to 'warn' lawmakers.

IN RE APPLICATION OF THE NEW YORK
TIMES COMPANY IN THE MATTER OF
REP. ILHAN OMAR INVESTIGATION

Case No. 1:26-mc-00145 (JEB)

IN THE MATTER OF THE SEARCH OF
ILHAN OMAR’S WASHINGTON, D.C.
RESIDENCE

Case No. 1:26-mc-00147 (JEB)

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA’S MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME
TO RESPOND TO PENDING REQUESTS TO
ACCESS SEALED SEARCH WARRANT RECORDS**

Before the Court are three Applications to unseal *ex parte* materials and proceedings related to a federal search warrant for the personal residence in the District of Columbia of Congresswoman Ilhan Nur Said Elmi, a/k/a Ilhan Abdullahi Omar (the “Subject”). *See* Case Nos.

