

Minnesota Fraud – Wait. There’s More Coming! “Leave Us Alone” is the Minnesota Citizen Battle Cry (really)

Fraud Category	Amount/Number	Status	Source Agency
Total Estimated Fraud (All Programs)	Up to \$9 billion	Estimated by federal prosecutors	U.S. Attorney’s Office, Minnesota
Feeding Our Future Scheme	\$250 million	Confirmed stolen	Department of Justice
Total Defendants Charged (All Cases)	92 individuals	As of December 2025	U.S. Attorney’s Office
Total Convictions (All Cases)	62 individuals	Convicted via plea or trial	Department of Justice
Defendants Charged (Feeding Our Future)	75+ individuals	As of December 2025	U.S. Attorney’s Office
Housing Stabilization Services Fraud	Over \$100 million	Program spending in 2024	Minnesota DHS
Consumer Fraud Losses (Minnesota)	\$144.6 million	Reported losses in 2024	Federal Trade Commission
FTC Fraud Reports (Minnesota)	31,370 reports	Total reports in 2024	Federal Trade Commission
Medicaid Programs Under Audit	14 services	Deemed high-risk	U.S. Attorney’s Office
Federal Child Care Funding (Minnesota)	\$185 million	Annual federal support	U.S. Department of HHS

The 2025 Minnesota fraud encompasses a complex web of schemes that exploited various programs designed to support vulnerable populations. Federal law enforcement first probed multimillion-dollar fraud schemes in 2021, leading to federal charges against 92 people with 62 convicted and counting as of December 2025. The largest single case, the Feeding Our Future fraud scheme, involved \$250 million in stolen federal funds meant to feed underprivileged children during the COVID-19 pandemic, now including upwards of 75 defendants.

These eight defendants have been federally charged with wire fraud for their roles in Minnesota’s housing stabilization program. It is never ending. Schemes stacked upon schemes, draining resources meant for those in need. The depth of the fraud in Minnesota takes away Federal administration’s breath away:

United States v. Moktar Aden et al., 25-cr-349 (MJD/JFD): (Brilliant Minds Services LLC)

Defendants Moktar Hassan Aden, age 30; Mustafa Dayib Ali, age 29; Khalid Ahmed Dayib, age 26; Abdifitah Mohamud Mohamed, age 27

United States v. Christopher Falade, et al., 25-cr-351 (JMB/DJF): (Faladcare Inc.)

Defendants Christopher Adesoji Falade, age 62 and Emmanuel Oluwademilade Falade, age 32

United States v. Asad Ahmed Adow, 25-cr-354 (ADM): (Leo Human Services LLC)

Defendant Asad Ahmed Adow, age 26

United States v. Anwar Ahmed Adow, 25-cr-353 (PAM): (Liberty Plus LLC)

Defendant Anwar Ahmed Adow, age 25

More reasons to not let ‘them’ be alone:



The 1934 Minneapolis Teamsters' strike, during which four people died in bloody street battles, is considered by many historians to be the most important single event in Minnesota labor history.

Minnesota labor unions held a statewide general strike on Friday, January 23, 2026, as a response to so-called violent immigration enforcement raids. The unions claim that I.C.E. are masked agents deploying chemicals into crowds and demanding residents prove their citizenship. Strike organizers “demanded” all Minnesotans not to attend work or school and not to shop on Friday. Among the labor unions supporting the strike are ATU 1005, SEIU Local 26, UNITE HERE Local 17, CWA Local 7250, and St. Paul Federation of Educators Local 28. In Minneapolis, rioters attacked law enforcement officers and one of the anarchists bit off an officer’s finger.

The Mesabi Range strike began on June 2, 1916. The Mesabi miners organized under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. The IWW was an industrial union that advocated for the overthrow of capitalism and for workers’ control of the workplace. It had organized a variety of industries, ranging from textile factory workers to migrant farm laborers to timber workers. On June 22, a Croatian miner named John Alar was shot and killed during a skirmish with Oliver Iron Mining Company guards in Virginia, MN. Three thousand mourners attended his funeral. Violence broke out again on July 3 in Biwabik, when a Deputy Sheriff and a Finnish soda pop distributor were killed in a fight between strikers and company guards. On September 17, the strike ended.



On April 7, 1866, the Bois Forte Ojibwe signed a treaty that transferred two million acres of their homeland (between Lake Vermillion and the Canadian border) to the United States. By the late 1910s, the Bois Forte land was stripped of timber, and dams built to facilitate logging had destroyed the vast wild rice beds of the Rainy Lake watershed. Gradually, the local Ojibwe moved to the Nett Lake reservation and logging continued until 1929. Fredrick Weyerhaeuser's lumber companies cut down millions of acres of white pine forest in Minnesota and then moved on to the Pacific Northwest.

On December 26, 1862, the USA hanged 38 Dakota men in Mankato, Minnesota. They kept up a mournful wail. The ropes were soon arranged around their necks, and none resisted. They attempted to grasp each other’s hands. No death-song was shouted on the gallows. Thud.