



Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion: 3/21/26 – 3/22/26 Update

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With the United States and Israel launching a joint campaign—Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion, respectively—against Iranian regime targets and Iran launching retaliatory missile and drone attacks against U.S. forces in the region, Israel, and Arab nations—dubbed Operation True Promise IV—JINSA will regularly release updates detailing the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of March 22 at 11:00 am ET.

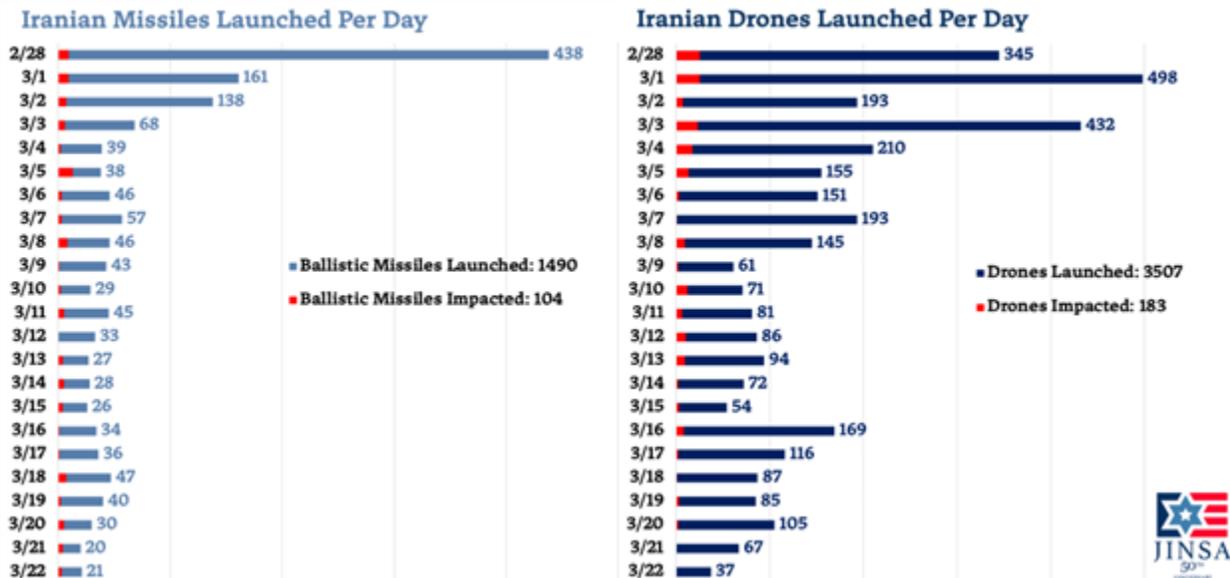
1. Overview

- On March 21, President Donald Trump [threatened](#), “If Iran doesn’t FULLY OPEN, WITHOUT THREAT, the Strait of Hormuz, within 48 HOURS from this exact point in time, the United States of America will hit and obliterate their various POWER PLANTS, STARTING WITH THE BIGGEST ONE FIRST!”
 - » In response, a spokesperson for Iran’s military [threatened](#) Iranian attacks on critical infrastructure across the Middle East, including energy sites, water desalination facilities, and information technology infrastructure “belonging to the U.S. and the [Israeli] regime in the region.”
- In a March 20 statement, President Trump [announced](#) that the United States is “getting very close to meeting our objectives, as we consider winding down our great military efforts in the Middle East with respect to the Terrorist Regime of Iran.”
 - » President Trump [listed](#) these objectives as:
 - “(1) Completely degrading Iranian Missile Capability, Launchers, and everything else pertaining to them.
 - (2) Destroying Iran’s Defense Industrial Base.
 - (3) Eliminating their Navy and Air Force, including anti-aircraft Weaponry. (4) Never allowing Iran to get even close to Nuclear Capability, and always being in a position where the U.S.A. can quickly and powerfully react to such a situation, should it take place.
 - (5) Protecting, at the highest level, our Middle Eastern Allies, including Israel, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, and others.”
 - » U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) Commander Admiral Brad Cooper [assessed](#) on March 20 that “Iran’s combat capability is on a steady decline as our offensive strikes ramp up.”

- Admiral Cooper noted, “we’ve struck over 8,000 military targets, including 130 Iranian vessels, constituting the largest elimination of a navy over a 3-week period since World War II,” while simultaneously forming “the most extensive air umbrella in the world, over the Middle East.”
- Speaking about efforts to reduce Iran’s threat to commercial shipping, Admiral Cooper said that the U.S. military has, in recent days, eliminated underground weapons depots, intelligence sites, and radars used to imperil maritime traffic in nearby waters.
- » However, President Trump separately [said](#) that day, “we can have dialogue with Iran,” but added that, “I don’t want to do a ceasefire. You don’t do a ceasefire when you’re literally obliterating the other side.”
 - President Trump claimed Israel will end its operations once the United States elects to do so, and further stated, “the relationship [with Israel] is a very good one. We want more or less similar things. You know what we want? We want victory.”
- The Pentagon has [prepared](#) for the potential deployment of ground troops in Iran, with the U.S. Army’s Global Response Force (GRF) and a Marine Expeditionary Unit involved in the planning.
 - » Preparations are underway for the [deployment](#) of elements of the 82nd Airborne Division, a central component of the GRF, to the Middle East.
 - » The Trump administration is also [evaluating](#) options to secure Iran’s nuclear stockpiles; the focus of planning has been a potential deployment of Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) forces.
- The United States and Israel have reportedly both struck key elements of Iran’s nuclear program. American airstrikes on March 21 reportedly [targeted](#) the Natanz nuclear facility with bunker buster munitions, while an Israeli strike earlier that day reportedly [eliminated](#) two of Iran’s top nuclear scientists.
- Trump administration officials have reportedly [commenced](#) planning for possible negotiations with Iran. According to a U.S. official who spoke with *Axios*, the Trump administration has six key demands of Iran:
 - » “(1) No missile program for five years.
 - » (2) Zero uranium enrichment.
 - » (3) Decommissioning the Natanz, Isfahan and Fordow nuclear facilities that the U.S. and Israel bombed last year.
 - » (4) Strict outside observation protocols around the creation and use of centrifuges and related machinery that could advance a nuclear weapons program.
 - » (5) Arms control treaties with regional countries that include a missile cap no higher than 1,000.
 - » (6) No financing for proxies such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, the Houthis in Yemen or Hamas in Gaza.”
- U.S. and Israeli intelligence agencies have [yet to determine](#) whether or not Iranian Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei is in fact running the country, according to *Axios*.
 - » The article, citing top officials, claimed that American and Israeli intelligence services have no evidence that Khamenei is giving orders to subordinates.
- The U.S. Department of the Treasury [announced](#) on March 20 that it had waived all sanctions on Iranian oil at sea that left port before March 20, totaling roughly 140 million barrels,

for 30 days. The move is an effort to balance global oil supply and devalue Iran's oil exports, Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent [previously stated](#).

- For the first time, Iran [launched](#) an attack with two ballistic missiles targeting the joint U.S.-U.K. Diego Garcia base, located at least 2,300 miles (3,700 km) from Iran on the Chagos Islands in the Indian Ocean. The unsuccessful attack overnight on March 21 marked the furthest-range target Iran has ever attempted to hit, although it is unclear whether the projectiles would have reached the base.
 - » Prior to the attack, Iran's longest ballistic missile range was believed to be [3,000 km](#), or roughly 1,860 miles. The attempted attack on Diego Garcia thus suggests a possible adaptation to its missiles.
 - » Israel Defense Forces (IDF) Chief of Staff Lt Gen Eyal Zamir's description of the projectile as a "[two-stage](#)" missile indicates Iran may have [utilized](#) space launch vehicle (SLV) technology to increase the range of its fire.
- Iran continues to launch far fewer missiles than it did during the opening days of the war, but it has increased the number of hits it has achieved in Israel in recent days, both through cluster munitions and direct strikes by large warheads. Drone attacks surged 24 percent on March 20, largely due to major attacks targeting Saudi Arabia.
 - » Iranian missile fire declined 33 percent on March 21, with 20 missiles fired, down from 30 on March 20. However, Iran has already fired 21 missiles on March 22.
 - » Nearly 200 Israelis were [injured](#) in the southern cities of Dimona and Arad after air defenses failed to intercept two Iranian missiles carrying conventional warheads, resulting in direct impacts.
 - » Iran launched at least 50 drones towards Saudi Arabia on both March 20 and March 21 as part of its effort to pressure Washington and the Gulf nations to end the war.
 - » Iran has launched over 3,500 drones, 1,490 ballistic missiles, and 28 cruise missiles since the war began, according to JINSA data.



2. U.S. and Israeli Operations

- The Trump administration is reportedly [considering](#) plans to secure or retrieve Iran's nuclear stockpiles, with plans focusing on the potential deployment of Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) forces.

- While prosecuting the war in Iran, Israel continues to expand its operations targeting Hezbollah assets across southern Lebanon.
 - » Israel Defense Minister Israel Katz [announced](#) on March 22 that soldiers were clearing some towns in southern Lebanon “along the model” of Israel’s Gaza demolitions to clear terror infrastructure, including by razing some buildings.
 - » According to the *New York Times*, Israel seeks to [establish](#) an IDF-controlled buffer zone in much of southern Lebanon, similar to how territory is held by Israeli forces in the Gaza Strip east of the Yellow Line.
 - » To further pressure Hezbollah, on March 20, the U.S. Department of the Treasury [sanctioned](#) a vast financial network operating in Lebanon as well as Canada, Poland, Qatar, Slovenia, and Syria. The network covertly funneled nearly \$100 million to Hezbollah activities in recent years.

Day 23 of Operations: March 22

Iran

- Israeli strikes [targeted](#) several regime sites throughout Iran, including:
 - » An anti-aircraft missiles storage facility; a defense ministry weapons production and storage complex; an Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) air force weapons production facility; an intelligence ministry headquarters; a Khatam-al Anbiya command headquarters; the [IRGC’s Sahib al-Zaman headquarters](#) in Isfahan; an [army aviation base](#) in Isfahan; and a [missile base](#) in Yazd.

Lebanon

- The IDF was [directed](#) to target bridges crossing the Litani River utilized by Hezbollah. The Israeli military [announced](#) that a strike last week in Lebanon killed Walid Mohammad Dib, a senior Hamas financier.

Iraq

- An unattributed strike [hit](#) a base belonging to the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) in Al Anbar Governorate, while an additional unclaimed strike [targeted](#) PMF fighters at Al-Haliwa military airport in Saladin Governorate.

Day 22 of Operations: March 21

Iran

- The U.S. military reportedly [struck](#) Iran’s Natanz Nuclear Facility, dropping bunker buster bombs on the target.
 - » The IDF [denied](#) that its troops took part in the Natanz bombing, but refused to comment on the U.S. operation.
- Overnight, the Israel Air Force (IAF) [struck](#) several regime sites in Tehran, including an IRGC ballistic missile component manufacturing site and factory; a missile component storage site; and a missile fuel production facility.
- The IAF [bombed](#) a facility at Iran’s Malek Ashtar University used by the regime to build components for nuclear weapons development.
- The IAF [targeted](#)—and, according to intelligence assessments, likely killed—two of the top research scientists in Iran’s nuclear program, Mohammad Ali Khaddabaksh and Mohammad Reza, Israel’s *Channel 12* outlet reported.
- Strikes also targeted several other key regime sites throughout Iran, including the [Dezful Air-base](#); the [Fars Provincial Police headquarters](#) in Shiraz; a [naval weapons production factory](#) in Bushehr; and a [Basij special forces base](#) in Fardis.

- Iranian state media [reported](#) that a recent airstrike resulted in the death of Ghadir Azarian, an IRGC commander in East Azerbaijan province.

Lebanon

- An Israeli strike on Majdal Selm [assassinated](#) Abu Khalil Barji, a special forces unit commander for Hezbollah's Radwan Force.
- Israeli forces in the Givati Brigade, with air support from drones, [engaged](#) in a firefight in southern Lebanon, killing nine Hezbollah fighters.

Iraq

- Two unattributed strikes [targeted](#) PMF fighters at Al-Haliwa military airport in Saladin Governorate, resulting in the death of one militant.

3. Iranian and Proxy Operations

- Overnight on March 21, Iran [launched](#) two missiles towards the U.S.-U.K. Diego Garcia military base in the Chagos Islands, located in the Indian Ocean at a distance of over 2,300 miles from Iran. The unsuccessful attack marked the furthest target Iran has ever attempted to hit with a projectile, but it remains unclear whether the projectiles would have reached their targets.
 - » Neither projectile reached the base, with one of the missiles failing in flight, and a U.S. warship [firing](#) an SM-3 interceptor at the other missile, although it was unclear if it was responsible for neutralizing the threat.
 - » Iran may have used its space launch vehicle (SLV) program, which it uses to put satellites into outer space, to launch missiles surpassing their typical range.
 - The description of the projectile as a “[two-stage](#)” missile by IDF Chief of Staff Lt Gen Eyal Zamir may indicate that Iran used a satellite launcher in the attack. Zamir also [pointed out](#) that the missile's range of 2,500 miles means “Berlin, Paris, and Rome are all within direct-threat range.”
 - Gen William Shelton, USAF (ret.), former Commander, U.S. Air Force Space Command, and JINSA's Yoni Tobin previously [observed](#) that Iran's regime has described how its satellite launchers enable it to develop long-range missiles, including inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).
 - Shelton and Tobin also [cited](#) U.S. intelligence assessments that Iran could exploit the fact that “SLVs and ICBMs use similar technologies” to dramatically extend its missiles' ranges.
- Iranian forces also [fired](#) a surface-to-air missile at an Israeli fighter jet flying over Iran, without causing damage.
- Iran and Hezbollah continue to target Israel with an array of drone, missile, and rocket attacks. Over the past 48 hours:
 - » Iranian missiles carrying conventional warheads equipped with hundreds of kilograms of explosives directly struck [Dimona](#) and [Arad](#) in southern Israel within a span of two hours after Israeli air defenses failed to intercept the projectiles. The attack caused widespread damage and injured nearly [200 people](#), most of whom were [outside bomb shelters](#).
 - The IDF [claimed](#) the two consecutive direct hits were unrelated and that the failure to intercept the projectiles was coincidental.
 - » Cluster munitions from an Iranian missile [impacted](#) at least three sites in the central city of Rishon Lezion, including an unoccupied daycare, causing severe damage to the facility.

- » In addition, cluster munitions from an Iranian missile [impacted](#) the cities of Holon and Bat Yam, causing damage but no injuries.
- » An Iranian missile was [intercepted](#), but its warhead struck Jerusalem's Old City, causing damage to a parking lot near the Western Wall and Al-Aqsa Mosque compound on the Temple Mount.
- » At least 15 individuals were [injured](#) when cluster munitions from an Iranian ballistic missile [impacted](#) several sites in Tel Aviv.
- » Hezbollah [fired](#) around 10 rockets at northern Israel, with one damaging a home in the village of Metula.
- » In a separate incident, a Hezbollah rocket [struck](#) two vehicles in the northern Israeli village of Misgav Am, killing a 60-year-old man.
- Arab countries continue coming under Iranian and proxy fire. Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) each reported attacks on their country over the past two days:
 - » Bahrain:
 - On March 21, Bahrain [intercepted](#) two missiles near Manama amid reports of multiple explosions heard across the city.
 - » Iraq:
 - On March 21, a drone [launched](#) by what Iraqi authorities described as “outlaw groups” struck near the Iraqi intelligence headquarters in Baghdad, causing the death of one officer. A separate drone attack [targeted](#) a Ministry of Peshmerga Affairs base in Iraqi Kurdistan.
 - Overnight March 21–22, eight rocket and drone attacks [targeted](#) a U.S. diplomatic and logistics center at Baghdad International Airport, with some projectiles landing near the base.
 - » Kuwait:
 - Between March 21–22, Kuwait [intercepted](#) nine ballistic missiles and four drones.
 - » Saudi Arabia:
 - Between March 21–22, Saudi Arabia reported it intercepted at least 62 drones, primarily headed toward the eastern region, and three ballistic missiles [launched](#) toward Riyadh, of which one was destroyed and two landed in uninhabited areas.
 - » U.A.E.:
 - On March 22, the U.A.E. [intercepted](#) four ballistic missiles and 25 drones over various parts of the country. Previously, on March 21, the U.A.E. [intercepted](#) three ballistic missiles and eight drones.
- Jordan has [reported](#) that 240 missiles and drones have been launched at its territory over the course of the war, with its military intercepting 222 of the projectiles.
- A bulk carrier [reported](#) an explosion caused by an unknown projectile off the U.A.E. coast, with all crew members reported safe.
- IRGC Aerospace Force commander Majid Mousavi has reportedly drawn [internal criticism](#) from senior Revolutionary Guard officials for being absent from the battlefield as casualties mount within the force responsible for Iran's missile and drone launches.
- Saudi officials are reportedly working to maintain [diplomatic channels](#) with the Houthis to keep them out of the conflict, while the United States and Israel are similarly seeking to avoid any provocation that could draw the group into hostilities.

4. Estimated Casualties of Iranian Operations

- Thirteen U.S. service members have died during Operation Epic Fury.
 - » An Iranian drone attack [killed](#) six U.S. servicemembers at Port Shuaiba in Kuwait on March 1: Maj. Jeffrey O'Brien, 45; Chief Warrant Officer 3 Robert Marzan, 54; Capt. Cody Khork, 35; Sgt. 1st Class Nicole Amor, 39; Sgt. 1st Class Noah Tietjens, 42; and Sgt. Declan Coady (posthumously promoted from specialist), 20.
 - » A U.S. servicemember, Sgt. Benjamin Pennington, 26, was [killed](#) in a March 8 Iranian attack targeting U.S. troops at the Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia.
 - » Six U.S. servicemembers were [killed](#) when a KC-135 aerial refueling aircraft crashed over western Iraq on March 12: Major John A. Klinner, 33; Captain Ariana G. Savino, 31; Technical Sergeant Ashley B. Pruitt, 34; Captain Seth R. Koval, 38; Captain Curtis J. Angst, 30; and Technical Sergeant Tyler H. Simmons, 28.
- At least 200 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war, 10 of whom have been “seriously wounded,” according to CENTCOM Capt. Tim Hawkins.
- Since the war began, 26 people [have been killed in](#) Israel, while over 4,000 people have been [hospitalized](#).
 - » Two Israeli soldiers have been [killed](#) in southern Lebanon.
 - » In the past day:
 - Nearly 200 Israelis were injured after missiles struck Dimona and Arad, with a [12-year-old boy](#) in serious condition after being hit by shrapnel.
 - A 60-year-old man was [killed](#) by a Hezbollah rocket attack.
 - In addition, two Israeli soldiers were [injured](#) in Lebanon by a Hezbollah mortar attack, with one listed in moderate condition. Authorities said that 15 people were [wounded](#) in a March 22 missile attack on Tel Aviv, including four people in moderate condition and one severely injured.
- Since the war’s outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:
 - » Iran:
 - At least 3,230 people, including at least 1,167 military personnel, have been [killed](#), with another 20,984 [wounded](#). However, *Iran International* reported that at least 5,000 military personnel have been [killed](#).
 - » Azerbaijan:
 - Four civilians have been [injured](#).
 - » Bahrain:
 - Two people have [been killed](#), and 35 people have [been injured](#).
 - » Iraq:
 - At least 59 people have been [killed](#), including 47 Iran-backed militia fighters; 5 Iranian Kurdish militants; 4 individuals, reported to be Iranian, in a targeted airstrike in Baghdad; 1 French soldier in Iraqi Kurdistan; 1 airport security guard in Erbil; and 1 civilian southeast of Baghdad.
 - » Jordan:
 - At least 29 people have been [injured](#).

- » Kuwait:
 - Two [Kuwaiti navy sailors](#), two [Kuwaiti interior ministry officers](#), and a [Kuwaiti civilian](#) have been killed, over 70 Kuwaiti military personnel have [been injured](#), and two medical staff have been [wounded](#).
- » Lebanon:
 - At least 1,001 people have been [killed](#), and more than 2,584 have been wounded—figures that do not distinguish between Hezbollah operatives and civilians.
- » Oman:
 - At least [three people](#) have been killed, and at least 10 people have been [wounded](#).
- » Qatar:
 - Around 20 people have been [wounded](#), and six people were [killed](#) over the weekend in a helicopter crash in Qatari territorial waters due to a technical issue. An additional passenger is currently missing.
- » Saudi Arabia:
 - Two foreign nationals have been [killed](#), and 16 others have [been injured](#).
- » Syria:
 - At least four people have been [killed](#) in Syria, and several others have been [injured](#).
- » U.A.E.:
 - Eight people have been [killed](#), and at least 160 have been injured.

5. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- Khatam Al-Anbiya, the unified combatant command for the Iranian military, [issued](#) a threat against regional infrastructure following President Trump’s threat to strike Iranian power plants if the Strait of Hormuz is not opened in 48 hours. According to Khatam Al-Anbiya’s statement, “if Iran’s fuel and energy infrastructure is violated by the enemy, all energy, information technology and desalination infrastructure belonging to the US and the regime in the region will be targeted.”
- Iran’s permanent representative to the International Maritime Organization, Ali Mousavi, [said](#) the Strait of Hormuz is “open to everyone” if they have coordinated with Iran and are not owned by entities considered enemies of the Islamic Republic.
- Iran [announced](#) it targeted Dimona, home to Israel’s main nuclear research center, in retaliation for a strike on Iran’s Natanz nuclear enrichment site, although the IDF denied responsibility for the Natanz attack.
- Iran’s military [warned](#) the U.A.E. that any further attacks originating from its territory against the disputed islands of Abu Musa and Greater Tunb would prompt heavy strikes on the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, escalating tensions over the long-contested islands which are controlled by Iran but claimed by the U.A.E.

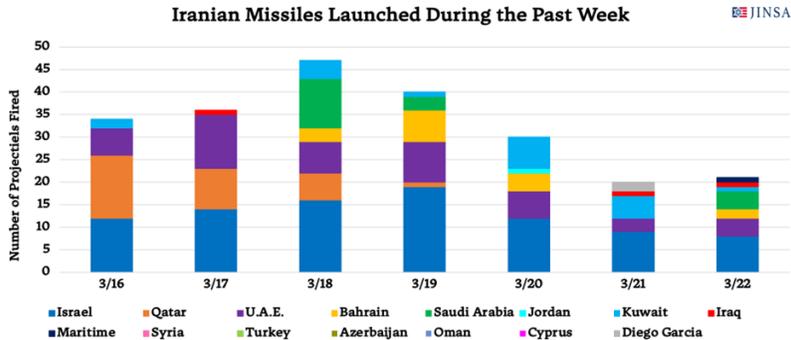
6. International Response

- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu [called](#) for European countries to join the U.S.-Israeli operations against Iran, referring to Iran’s targeting of civilians and holy sites, its missile launches targeting Diego Garcia—showing Iran’s ability to strike Europe—and its closure of the Strait of Hormuz.

- Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan [held](#) separate calls with his Iranian and Egyptian counterparts; European Union foreign policy chief Kaja Kallas; and U.S. officials, with discussions centered on steps to end the war.
- Iraq has [declared](#) force majeure on all oil fields operated by foreign companies.
- Britain has [confirmed](#) that the United States is authorized to use U.K. bases in operations to “degrade the missile sites and capabilities being used to attack ships in the Strait of Hormuz.”
- Britain has [positioned](#) the HMS *Anson*, a nuclear-powered submarine equipped with Tomahawk Block IV missiles, in the Arabian Sea.
- The Saudi Foreign Ministry [issued](#) a statement condemning Iran’s attacks against Saudi Arabia, countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and other Arab and Muslim states. The Foreign Ministry affirmed that Iran’s ongoing attacks “will lead to further escalation and have serious consequences for relations at present and in the future.”
 - » Saudi Arabia [ordered](#) the Iranian military attaché and his assistant, as well as three staff members of the Iranian embassy, to leave the country within 24 hours.
- Pope Leo [called](#) the death and suffering caused by the war a “scandal to the whole human family,” renewing his call for an immediate ceasefire.
- After the Natanz nuclear site in Iran was targeted, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) stated that it “[reiterates](#) calls for military restraint.”
 - » Following Iran’s targeting of the Israeli nuclear facility in Dimona, Rafael Grossi, Director General of the IAEA, [urged](#) that “maximum military restraint should be observed, in particular in the vicinity of nuclear facilities.”
- In a call with Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi “[condemned](#) the attacks on critical infrastructure in the region” and “emphasized the importance of preserving freedom of navigation and ensuring that maritime routes remain open and secure.”
- In a proposal rejected by the United States, Russia [proposed](#) to cease intelligence sharing with Iran if the United States no longer provides intelligence to Ukraine, according to *POLITICO*.
- Kuwait [filed](#) a complaint with the International Civil Aviation Organization over airspace disruptions caused by Iranian attacks.
- Qatar is reportedly [applying](#) significant pressure to bring about an end to the war. It has proposed releasing Iranian funds in a potential peace deal.

7. Charts and Trends

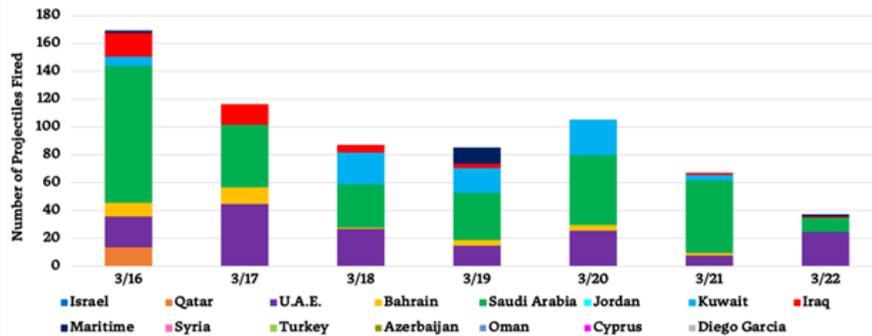
- Iranian missile fire continued a 33 percent decline on March 21, with 20 missiles fired. However, Iran has already fired 21 missiles on March 22.



- On March 20 and 21, Iran maintained heavy drone attacks against Saudi Arabia, launching over 50 drones each day. However, so far on March 22, Iran has shifted the focus of its drone attacks toward the U.A.E., launching 25 drones targeting the country in large barrages, and only 10 drones launched against Saudi Arabia.

Iranian Drones Launched During the Past Week

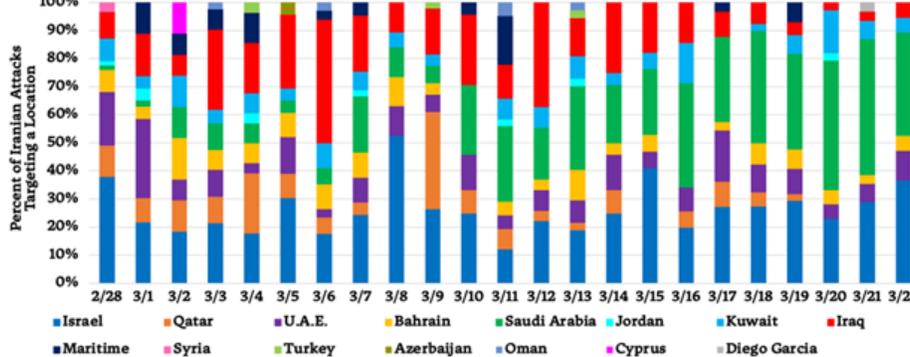
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- The number of separate Iranian attacks against Saudi Arabia has remained higher than any other country in recent days. The large increases in the number of drones targeting the country on March 20 and 21 were due to larger individual drone attacks on those days, with much smaller attacks so far on March 22.

Targets of Iranian Attacks During U.S. Operation Epic Fury and Israeli Operation Roaring Lion

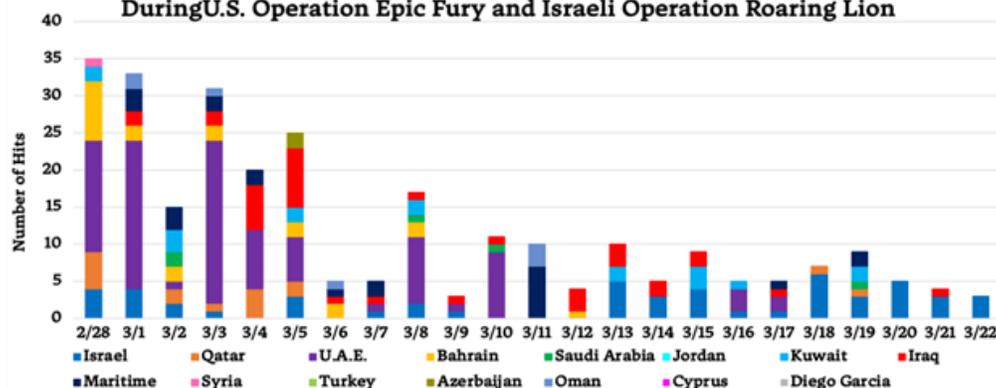
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- Iran continued a trend of successful strikes against Israel over the weekend, with three hits on March 20, four on March 21, and two so far on March 22. Cluster munitions continued striking populated areas, and two direct strikes hit targets in southern Israel.

Number of Missile and Drone Hits on Populated or Critical Areas During U.S. Operation Epic Fury and Israeli Operation Roaring Lion

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8. JINSA Resources

- Jonathan Ruhe, [Scared Strait: Ending Iran's Threat to Hormuz and the Gulf](#), March 19, 2026
- Giran Ozcan and Jonah Brody, [Iran's Kurdish Coalition and the Future of the Opposition](#), March 18, 2026
- Hussein Mansour, [If Tehran Falls: How Iran's Collapse Reshuffles Arab Gulf Relations](#), March 16
- Infographic: [Operation Epic Fury—What is the Aim Point?](#), March 13, 2026
- VADM Mark Fox, USN (ret.), IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, and Jonathan Ruhe, “[Webinar: Washington and Jerusalem's Next Moves](#),” March 12, 2026
- Meriem Mokhtari, [How the Muslim Brotherhood Funds Iran's Proxies](#), March 11, 2026
- Robert McNally and Michael Makovsky, PhD, “[Webinar: Iran War Energy Disruption: Short-Term or Here To Stay?](#)” March 10, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, [Principles for U.S.-Kurdish Partnership](#), March 6, 2026
- Hussein Mansour, [Gulf Situation Assessment: Iran's Attacks on Arab States Will Backfire](#), March 5, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [Iran's Missile Fire Has Almost Run Out](#), March 5, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, [Iran is Not Iraq](#), March 4, 2026
- Giran Ozcan and Jonah Brody, [The Kurdish Moment in Iran](#), March 4, 2026
- Gen. Frank McKenzie, USMC (ret.), IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, IDF MG (ret.) Oded Bassiuk, and John Hannah, “[Webinar: Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion](#),” March 1, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [U.S.-Israel Joint Operations Against Iran's Regime](#), February 28, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, Giran Ozcan, and Jonah Brody, [The Rise of Iran's Kurdish Coalition](#), February 27, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [Israel: America's Third Aircraft Carrier in the Middle East](#), February 25, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [Iran's Evolving Missile and Drone Threat](#), February 20, 2026