



Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion: 3/28/26 – 3/29/26 Update

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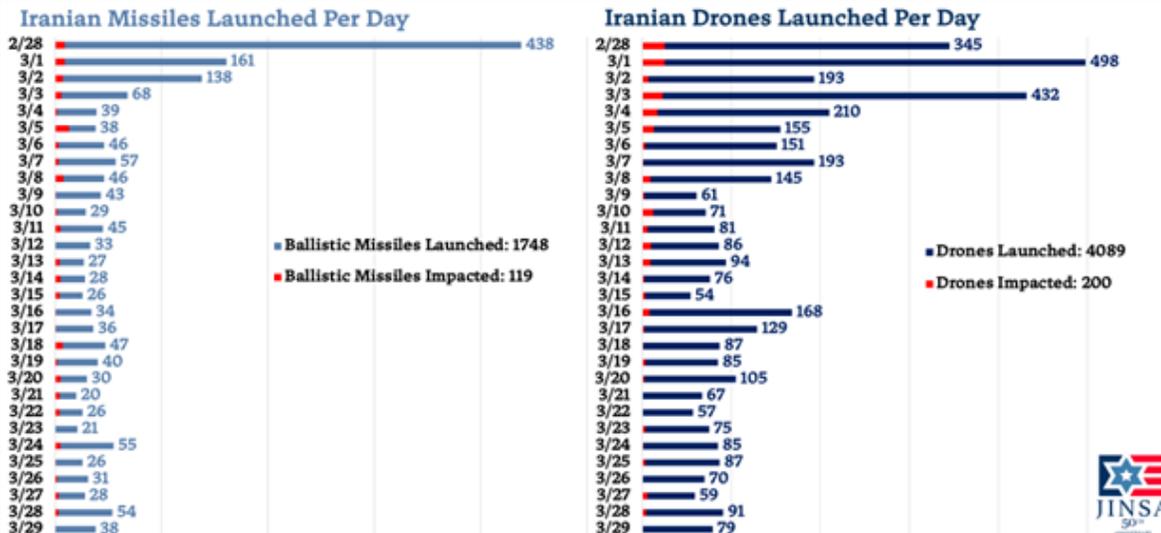
With the United States and Israel launching a joint campaign—Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion, respectively—against Iranian regime targets and Iran launching retaliatory missile and drone attacks against U.S. forces in the region, Israel, and Arab nations—dubbed Operation True Promise IV—JINSA will regularly release updates detailing the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of March 29 at 11:00 am ET.

1. Overview

- U.S. officials [told](#) *The Washington Post* that preparations are underway at the Pentagon for a weeks-long ground operation in Iran, potentially involving special operations forces and ground troops conducting raids.
- On March 28, an Iranian [attack](#) on Saudi Arabia's Prince Sultan Air Base, where U.S. personnel and assets are stationed, injured at least 15 Americans, of whom five were listed as being in serious condition.
 - » At least one ballistic missile and several drones [directly impacted](#) the base during the attack, in which Iran launched 29 drones and six ballistic missiles.
 - » The strikes significantly [damaged](#) at least one Boeing E-3 Sentry airborne warning and control aircraft and multiple KC-135 aerial refueling planes.
 - » U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) has [submitted requests](#) for companies to provide hardened shelters, including underground facilities, at bases in the Middle East.
 - These requests for both immediate and long-term solutions underscore the damage that Iranian missile and drone attacks have caused to bases in the Gulf and the need for greater force protection measures.
- On March 28, the Houthis [joined the war](#) by launching three separate ballistic missile, cruise missile, and drone attacks against Israel, all of which Israeli forces intercepted.
- On March 27, President Donald Trump [urged](#) Saudi Arabia to join the Abraham Accords, given that the United States has taken out the Iranian threat, noting, "It's now time. We've now taken them [Iran] out, and they are out bigly. We've got to get [Saudi Arabia] into the Abraham Accords."
 - » President Trump also stated that due to the war, "The Middle East will be transformed and the future of that region—I don't think it's ever been brighter."
- On March 28, Vice President JD Vance [stated](#) that Operation Epic Fury will continue to ensure that Iranian capabilities will be set back in the long term: "The president's going to keep

at it for a little while longer to ensure that once we leave, we don't have to do this again for a very, very long time.”

- » Vance added, “This country is threatening us in all these ways. They’re still trying to build a nuclear weapon. We need to neuter them for a very, very long time, and that’s the purpose.”
- » Vance also noted that the United States has “accomplished the vast majority of our military projects.”
- In a March 27 meeting with G7 foreign ministers, Secretary of State Marco Rubio [shared](#) that the Iran war will last another two to four weeks.
 - » Regarding U.S. war objectives, Secretary Rubio also [noted](#) that “we are ahead of schedule on most of them, and we can achieve them without any ground troops.”
- On March 28, Israel Defense Forces (IDF) Spokesman and former JINSA Visiting Fellow Brig. Gen. Effie Defrin [stated](#) that “within a few days,” all “critical” sites linked to Iran’s military industry will have been targeted by the IDF. He added, “This means we will destroy most of the military production capabilities, and it will take the regime a long time to restore them.”
 - » The IDF has targeted roughly 70 percent of military production assets in Iran, and it will soon have targeted about 90 percent of the key facilities linked to capabilities targeting Israel.
- *Israel Hayom* reported on March 28 that the United States [rejected](#) an Iranian request for a temporary ceasefire lasting 5-7 days while the regime weighs the recently submitted U.S. proposal for an end to hostilities.
- Anat Peled of *The Wall Street Journal* [reported](#) on March 27 that Israel has started rationing its high-end missile interceptors, namely those used by its Arrow 1 and Arrow 2 air defense systems.
 - » Instead, Israel has been leaning more heavily on “upgraded versions of its David’s Sling system,” according to Peled, which are not as effective as the Arrow systems and have reportedly yielded mixed results. It is also reportedly using Iron Dome systems that were modified to better address missile threats.
- The Mossad, Israel’s intelligence service, spent years developing a plan to help Kurdish forces topple the Iranian regime—a plan which was [put into motion](#) during the opening days of the war, but which ultimately failed, Israel’s *Channel 12* reported on March 28.
- Iran continues to launch far fewer missiles and drones than it did during the opening days of the war, but March 28 marked one of the heaviest days of missile fire since the first few days of the war. Iran’s widespread missile and drone attacks, particularly against the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) and Bahrain, included projectiles hitting targets in Israel, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, and Oman, likely sought to deter the possible U.S. ground operation and to encourage Gulf nations to persuade Washington to end the war.
 - » Iranian missile fire increased sharply from 28 on March 27 to 54 missiles on March 28, the largest single-day salvo since March 24, alongside 91 drones launched, the highest drone count since March 20. So far on March 29, Iran has fired at least 38 ballistic missiles and 79 drones.
 - » Iran has launched roughly 4,089 drones, 1,748 ballistic missiles, and 30 cruise missiles since the war began.



2. Diplomatic Engagement

- On March 29, Pakistan began [hosting](#) discussions on the Iran war with foreign ministers from Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Egypt.
- The speaker of Iran’s parliament, Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, [accused](#) the United States on March 29 of being insincere in negotiations, stating that it “publicly sends messages of negotiation and dialogue while secretly planning a ground attack.”
- On March 28, *Israel Hayom* reported that the United States had [rejected](#) a request by Iranian regime officials for a full ceasefire lasting 5-7 days, even before Iran delivers an official response to the U.S. ceasefire proposal.
- U.S. Special Envoy Steve Witkoff [said](#) on March 27 that the Trump administration was “hopeful” there will be Iran talks this week, adding that the United States “expect an answer [on the 15-point proposal] from them [the Iranians], and it would solve it all.”
 - » Witkoff also remarked, “The president wants a peace deal. But without pressure, you don’t get anybody to the table. We are prepared to solve this diplomatically.”

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

- The Pentagon is [preparing](#) plans for weeks of ground operations in Iran, potentially involving Special Operations and conventional infantry raids, although it remains unclear whether President Trump would approve them, according to *The Washington Post*.
 - » The Trump administration has deployed U.S. Marines to the region and is planning to send thousands of soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division.
- According to a March 28 [investigative report](#) from Israel’s *Channel 12* outlet, the Mossad’s plan for Kurdish fighters to overthrow the Iranian regime was operationalized during the war’s opening days, but media leaks prevented the operation from succeeding. Now, the idea of a Kurdish offensive against the regime is off the table, per *Channel 12* reporting.
 - » The plan, which Mossad reportedly worked on for years, with some involvement by the Central Intelligence Agency, was also reportedly part of President Trump’s rationale for launching Operation Epic Fury.
 - The plan involved tens of thousands of Kurdish fighters entering northwest Iran from Iraq, joining with Kurdish fighters inside Iran, and seizing control of Tehran to topple the regime in early March.

- » However, the fighters' efforts were reportedly foiled by U.S. media leaks of the impending operation. This allowed the Iranian regime to move more of its forces to northwest Iran and use diplomacy with Iraq to impede the military action.
- » At an unspecified later date in March, the Kurds readied an offensive against the regime for the second time. However, for reasons not made clear, again, the plan did not succeed.
 - The plan is no longer considered viable, insider sources told *Channel 12*.
- The American embassy in Baghdad [stated](#) that the United States and Iraq launched a High Joint Coordination Committee; at its first meeting, the two countries agreed to “intensify cooperation to prevent terrorist attacks and ensure that Iraqi territory is not used as a launching point for any aggression against the Iraqi people, the Iraqi Security Forces, Iraqi strategic facilities and assets, as well as against U.S. personnel, diplomatic missions, and the Global Coalition.”
- A senior IDF officer [said](#) Israeli and U.S. strikes have damaged approximately 70 percent of Iran’s military industrial components, including surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missile systems, with officials aiming to reach 90 percent damage to vital targets within days, according to Israel’s *Walla News*.
 - » Israel has also [struck](#) over 1,000 sites involved in Iran’s missile production, and these operations will intensify next week, *Walla News* separately reported.
- Iran is down to around 180 operational missile launchers, [less than 40 percent](#) of the approximately 470 operational launchers it had when the war began, Israeli media reported over the weekend.
- The IDF [announced](#) that throughout March, its fighters have eliminated at least 800 Hezbollah operatives, including hundreds of Radwan Force members, and also struck at least 170 Hezbollah sites throughout the weekend.
- IDF Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Eyal Zamir [noted](#) while visiting southern Lebanon that Israel is “at a historic crossroads” and that its military is “operating according to a plan, on the offensive, to fundamentally change the security situation, from Tehran to Beirut.”
 - » He added that the IDF will “continue to operate and remain here as long as necessary to cause significant blows [to Hezbollah] and remove the threat in the north.”
- Israeli strikes have [imposed](#) a financial loss of several hundred million dollars on Hezbollah since the war began, intelligence sources told Israel’s *Walla News*.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [announced](#) that Iran reported three attacks near its Bushehr nuclear power plant within a 10-day period.

Day 30 of Operations: March 29

Iran

- Overnight, the Israeli Air Force (IAF) [struck](#) several weapons production facilities in the Tehran area, including one compound used for developing critical missile components, as well as a ballistic missile engine manufacturing plant, a drone engine production site, and one of Iran’s primary facilities for developing air defense systems and storing, anti-aircraft missiles.
- Strikes also [targeted](#) several military facilities and bases, the homes of Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) commanders and fighters, and police stations.

Iraq

- Three unclaimed airstrikes [targeted](#) Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF) positions in Nineveh Governorate, striking the 14th Brigade headquarters and two positions belonging to its 4th

Battalion. Separately, three additional strikes hit a site belonging to Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada in Mosul, causing material damage but no casualties.

Day 29 of Operations: March 28

Iran

- The Israeli military [struck](#) Iran's Marine Industries Organization headquarters in Tehran, which the IDF claims is the building responsible for the "research, development, and production of a wide range of naval weaponry, including surface and sub-surface vessels, manned and unmanned equipment, as well as engines and weapons."
- The IAF also [bombed](#) several mobile Iranian security headquarters, ballistic missile facilities, surveillance positions, and air defense systems.

Lebanon

- Overnight, the IDF eliminated several Hezbollah fighters, including Radwan Force [operative](#) Ali Shoeib, who posed as an Al-Manar TV journalist, and two Hezbollah communications unit [senior members](#), Ayyoub Hussein Yaacoub and Yasser Mohammad Mubarak.
- The Israeli military also [struck](#) a primed Hezbollah launcher located in the Beqaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, as well as a weapons depot and buildings used by the group.

Day 28 of Operations: March 27

Iran

- The Israeli military struck key nuclear facilities in Iran, including:
 - » The [Khondab Heavy Water Research Reactor](#) in Arak, which the military claims is Iran's "key infrastructure for producing plutonium for nuclear weapons"; and
 - » Iran's only [yellowcake production plant](#), where, according to the IDF, "raw materials mined from the ground undergo mechanical and chemical processing so that they can later be used as precursor materials for uranium enrichment."
- Throughout the day, around 50 IAF fighter jets [struck](#) three key areas in Iran, targeting a facility for developing explosive devices for Hezbollah and Hamas, a ballistic missile and anti-aircraft missile production site, and a weapons manufacturing facility.

Lebanon

- The IAF [carried out](#) several airstrikes targeting Hezbollah infrastructure in Beirut.

4. Iranian and Proxy Operations

- Iran, Hezbollah, and the Houthis continue to target Israel with an array of drone, missile, and rocket attacks.
 - » *Iran*
 - An Iranian missile fragment hit a chemical storage unit, [igniting](#) a major fire in Neot Hovav industrial zone near Beersheba on March 29.
 - Authorities are warning citizens to stay away from the impact due to concerns of a hazardous materials leak.
 - Reports of an impact in Beersheba after an Iranian ballistic missile attack also [prompted](#) emergency response crews to attend to the scene.
 - On March 28, an Iranian missile [impacted](#) in the town of Eshtaol, injuring at least 11 people and resulting in widespread property damage.
 - The IAF is [actively probing](#) why the missile was not intercepted despite being tracked and engaged by air defenses.

- Six submunitions from an Iranian ballistic missile [impacted](#) sites in central Israel on March 28, killing one man, injuring two others, and causing damage to residential buildings.
 - On March 27, Iran [launched](#) a volley of ballistic missiles, including one equipped with a ballistic missile, prompting emergency response teams to attend to several sites after impacts were reported.
 - A cluster munition carrying multiple kilograms of explosives from an Iranian ballistic missile [impacted](#) a bomb shelter in Petah Tikvah last week, causing damage to the shelter's wall.
- » *Hezbollah*
- On March 28, Hezbollah [fired](#) around 250 rockets at Israeli targets.
 - 23 rockets infiltrated Israeli territory, while the group fired the other rockets at Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.
 - That same day, Israeli air defenses [shot down](#) two Hezbollah drones targeting northern Israel.
 - A Hezbollah rocket barrage targeting the Haifa area was [intercepted](#) on March 27.
- » *Houthis*
- Israel's air defenses [intercepted](#) a Houthi drone targeting Eilat in southern Israel on March 28.
 - On March 27, the Houthis [launched](#) a ballistic missile at southern Israel, officially joining the ongoing war in support of the Iranian regime.
- » *Iraqi Pro-Iranian Militias*
- On March 28, a drone attack launched from Iraq targeting the Tanf military base in southern Syria was [intercepted](#).
- At least one U.S. Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system stationed in Jordan was reportedly [damaged](#) in a recent Iranian drone attack, though it is unclear whether or not it remains operational.
 - Arab countries continue coming under Iranian and proxy fire. Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) each reported attacks on their country over the past day:
 - » *Bahrain:*
 - Between March 28–29, Bahrain [intercepted](#) 20 ballistic missiles and 29 drones.
 - A strike on March 28 [hit](#) facilities belonging to Aluminium Bahrain (Alba), leaving two people mildly injured, as the IRGC said it targeted Alba in retaliation for strikes on two Iranian steel plants.
 - » *Iraq:*
 - On March 28, the residence of Kurdistan Regional Government President Nechirvan Barzani in Duhok was [struck](#) in an attack, causing damage but no casualties.
 - Also on March 28, attacks [targeted](#) Erbil International Airport and bases belonging to Iranian Kurdish opposition groups, including the [Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan](#) and the [Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan](#) (PDKI), without causing casualties.

- » Kuwait:
 - The Kuwaiti military said that on March 29, a total of 14 ballistic missiles and 12 drones [entered](#) Kuwait’s airspace. At least one projectile struck a military compound, and another struck a warehouse, injuring 10 people and causing property damage.
 - On March 28, at least 15 drones [targeted](#) Kuwait International Airport, causing significant damage to the airport’s radar system but no casualties.
- » Oman:
 - On March 28, two drones [struck](#) Oman’s port of Salalah, wounding a foreign worker and causing limited damage to a crane.
- » Saudi Arabia:
 - On March 27, an Iranian missile and drone [attack](#) on Prince Sultan Air Base wounded more than a dozen U.S. servicemembers. The attack reportedly [involved](#) six ballistic missiles and 29 drones.
 - The missile and drone barrage also [damaged](#) at least one Boeing E-3 Sentry airborne warning and control aircraft, as well as multiple KC-135 aerial refueling planes.
 - After achieving the successful missile attack on March 27, Iran de-escalated its fire against the country, with no missile attacks since, and only seven drones launched on March 28 and 10 drones so far on March 29, roughly one-third as many as it faced per day from March 24 to 27.
- » Syria:
 - Between March 28–29, Syrian forces [repelled](#) two attacks launched from Iraq, intercepting four drones targeting the U.S. base at Qasrak and a missile strike on a Syrian military base in the northeast.
- » U.A.E.:
 - Between March 28–29, the Emirati Ministry of Defense reported it [intercepted](#) 36 missiles and 79 drones over various parts of the country.
 - On March 28, Iran [claimed](#) to have destroyed a Ukrainian anti-drone system depot in Dubai to assist U.S. forces; Ukraine’s foreign ministry [denied](#) this claim.
- Iran-linked hacker group Handala Hack Team [claimed](#) to have breached FBI Director Kash Patel’s personal email account, publishing photographs and documents online.
 - » A U.S. Justice Department official confirmed the breach and authenticated the published material.

5. 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 303 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war.
 - » 10 have been seriously [wounded](#), and at least 273 of the injured have reportedly returned to duty.
 - » In the March 27 Iranian attack on a U.S. base in Saudi Arabia, at least 15 U.S. service-members were [injured](#), including two who were seriously wounded. Over the past week, at least 24 American troops [sustained injuries](#) in various Iranian attacks on the base, according to *PBS*.
- Since the war began, 32 [people have been killed in](#) Israel, while over 5,000 people have been [hospitalized](#). Five of these casualties include Israeli soldiers who [have been killed](#) while fighting Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.
 - » According to the Israeli military, one soldier, Sgt. Moshe Yitzchak Katz, 22, an American-Israeli citizen, was [killed](#), and three other Israeli soldiers were wounded by a Hezbollah rocket attack in southern Lebanon.
 - » Two Israeli soldiers were [severely wounded](#), and seven others were moderately injured during clashes with Hezbollah terrorists in southern Lebanon.
- Since the war's outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:
 - » Iran:
 - At least 3,461 people, including at least 1,208 military personnel, have been [killed](#), with at least 24,800 [wounded](#). However, *Iran International* reported that at least 5,000 military personnel have been [killed](#).
 - » Azerbaijan:
 - Four civilians have been [injured](#).
 - » Bahrain:
 - Three people have [been killed](#), including a [Moroccan contractor](#), and at least 42 people have [been injured](#), including five [Emirati soldiers](#).
 - » Iraq:
 - At least 99 people have been [killed](#), including 13 people in Iraqi Kurdistan.
 - » Jordan:
 - At least 25 people have been [injured](#).
 - » Kuwait:
 - Two [Kuwaiti navy sailors](#), two [Kuwaiti interior ministry officers](#), and two [Kuwaiti civilians](#) have been killed, over 80 Kuwaiti military personnel [have been injured](#), and two medical staff have been [wounded](#).
 - » Lebanon:
 - At least 1,189 people have been [killed](#), and more than 3,427 have been wounded—figures that do not distinguish between Hezbollah operatives and civilians.
 - » Oman:
 - At least [three people](#) have been killed, and at least 15 people have been [wounded](#).

- » Qatar:
 - Around 20 people have been [wounded](#), and seven people were [killed](#) on March 22 in a helicopter crash in Qatari territorial waters due to a technical issue.
- » Saudi Arabia:
 - Two foreign nationals have been [killed](#), and at least 16 others have [been injured](#).
- » Syria:
 - At least four people have been [killed](#) in Syria, and several others have been [injured](#).
- » U.A.E.:
 - 11 people have been [killed](#), and 178 others have been [injured](#).

6. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi [warned](#) that Israel would pay a “HEAVY price” for its attack on Iran’s nuclear and steel facilities.
- Commander of the Iranian Navy Shahram Irani [threatened](#) an attack on America’s USS *Abraham Lincoln* aircraft carrier once it enters firing range.
- The IRGC [threatened](#) to target campuses of American universities located in the Middle East if the Trump administration does not issue a statement condemning alleged U.S.-Israeli strikes on universities in Tehran by noon on Monday.

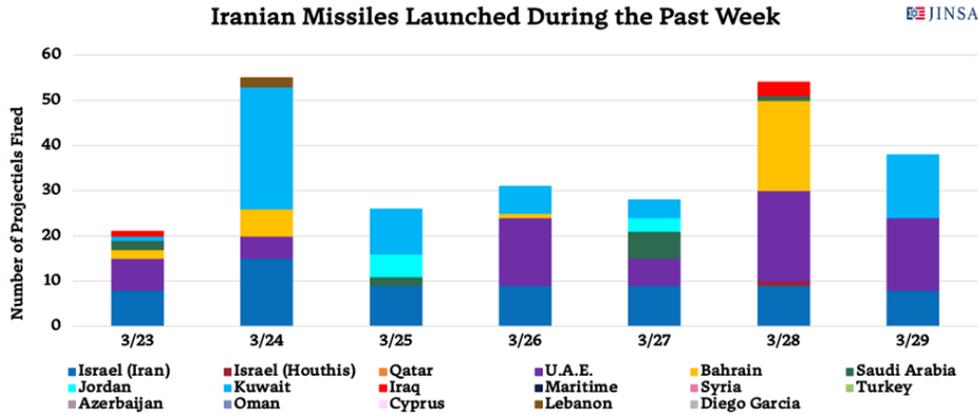
7. International Response

- Senior Emirati official Anwar Gargash [wrote](#) on X, “Any political solution addressing the Iranian aggression against the Arab Gulf states must include clear guarantees to prevent future violations, uphold the principle of non-aggression, and mandate Iranian reparations for targeting civilian and vital facilities as well as civilians.”
- German Chancellor Friedrich Merz [shared](#) skepticism that the United States and Israel could prompt regime change, stating that “If that’s the goal, I don’t think you’ll achieve it. It’s mostly gone wrong [in previous conflicts].” He also remarked, “I’m just not convinced that what’s happening right now—what Israel and America are doing—will actually lead to success.”
- At the Conservative Political Action Conference, Reza Pahlavi, the son of former Iranian Shah Mohammad Pahlavi, [stated](#) that America must “stay the course” and “pave the way for the Iranian people to finish the job.” He added, “This regime in its entirety must go.”
- Thailand and Iran, on March 28, [finalized](#) an agreement permitting Thai tankers to pass through the Strait of Hormuz.
- Pakistan and Iran [reached](#) an agreement to allow 20 additional Pakistani tankers, two a day, to transit the Strait of Hormuz, Pakistan’s foreign minister announced on March 28.

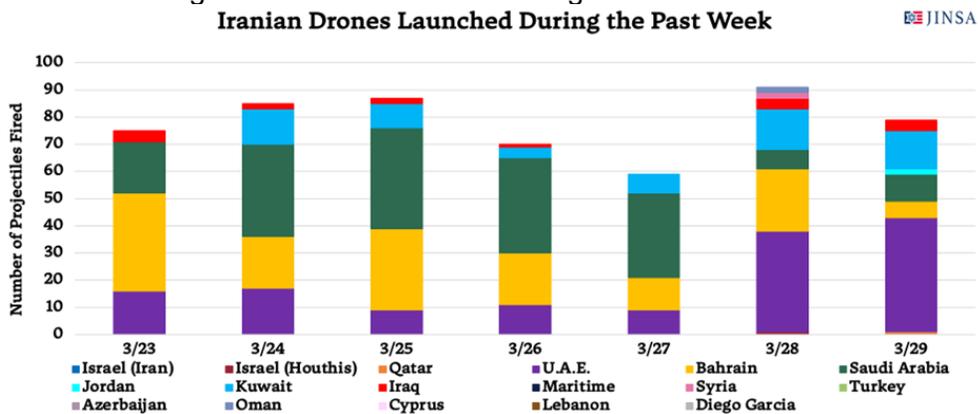
8. Charts and Trends

- Iranian missile fire increased 93 percent on March 28, with 54 missiles fired, up from 28 on March 27, the highest single-day total since March 24. So far on March 29, Iran has fired 38 missiles.
 - » Iran increased missile fire against the U.A.E. by 233 percent, from just six missiles on March 27 to 20 ballistic missiles on March 28 and 16 so far on March 29. Iran similarly escalated against Bahrain on March 28 by launching 20 missiles and on March 29 against Kuwait by launching 14 missiles so far.

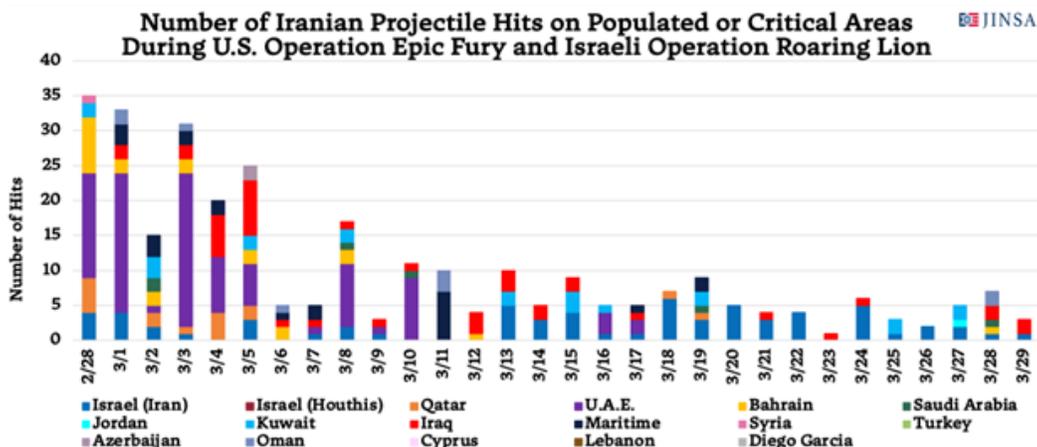
- » For the first time since the war began, the Houthis attacked Israel by launching a ballistic missile on March 28.



- Iran sharply escalated drone attacks against the U.A.E. by 311 percent on March 28 to 37 drones that day, as well as 42 drones on March 29, up from only 9 on March 27. It also escalated against Bahrain with 23 drones on March 28.
- » In addition to launching ballistic and cruise missiles at Israel, the Houthis also launched their first drone against Israel since the war began.



- On March 28, the number of Iranian projectiles successfully hitting targets increased to seven hits on March 28 from five hits on March 27, with strikes spreading across five countries, representing the widest geographic spread of confirmed hits since early March and Iran hitting Oman for the first time in roughly two weeks.



9. JINSA Resources

- Hussein Aboubakr Mansour, [If Tehran Survives](#), March 27, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [The Eroding Shield: Air Defense Against Iran](#), March 26, 2026
- Jonah Brody and Rena Gabber, [The Axis Behind Iran: How China, Russia, and North Korea Sustain Tehran's Military Threat](#), March 25, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe, [Scared Strait: Ending Iran's Threat to Hormuz and the Gulf](#), March 19, 2026
- VADM Herman Shelanski, USN (ret.), IDF MG (ret.) Yaakov Amidror, and Blaise Misztal, "[Webinar - Iran's Threat to Global Shipping: What Can Be Done?](#)" March 19, 2026
- Giran Ozcan and Jonah Brody, [Iran's Kurdish Coalition and the Future of the Opposition](#), March 18, 2026
- Hussein Aboubakr 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
- 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