



Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion: 4/2/26 – 4/5/26 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 April 5 at 12:00 pm ET.

In observance of the Passover holiday, JINSA did not release an Operations Update from April 2–4.

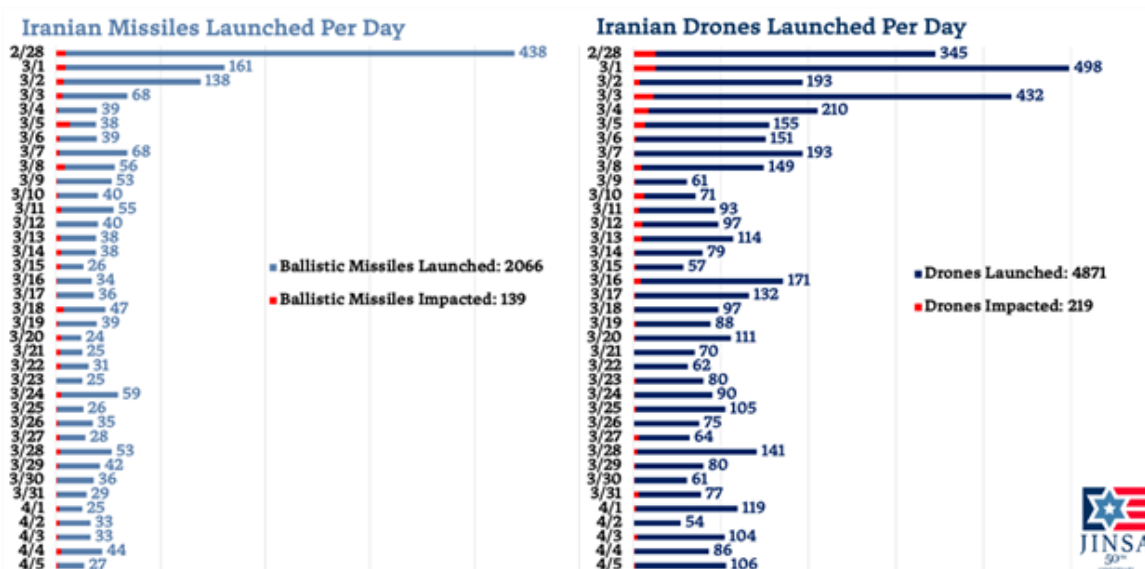
1. Overview

- During an [interview](#) with Fox News on April 5, President Donald Trump claimed, “If they [Iran] don’t make a deal and fast, I’m considering blowing everything up and taking over the oil.”
 - » President Trump also indicated that “we sent guns to the protesters, a lot of them.” He also stated, “the Kurds took the guns.”
- President Trump [posted](#) earlier that day on Truth Social that “Tuesday [April 7] will be Power Plant Day, and Bridge Day, all wrapped up in one, in Iran. There will be nothing like it!!! Open the [F—ng] Strait, you crazy [b—ards] or you’ll be living in Hell - JUST WATCH! Praise be to Allah.” Meanwhile, U.S.-Iran negotiations have reportedly made [little progress](#).
 - » Previously, in an April 4 statement, President Trump [asserted](#), “Remember when I gave Iran ten days to make a deal or open up the Hormuz Strait? Time is running out - 48 hours before all Hell will reign down on them. Glory be to God.”
 - » On April 5, Trump [extended his deadline](#), which would have expired on April 6, to [Tuesday, April 7](#) at 8:00 PM EST.
- On April 3, Iranian forces [shot down](#) a U.S. F-15E Strike Eagle fighter jet, and later that day, downed a U.S. A-10 Thunderbolt II attack aircraft involved in search and rescue efforts.
 - » The pilot of the F-15E ejected and landed inside Iran, and was [recovered](#) in a U.S. special operations mission on April 3. U.S. special forces [located and evacuated](#) the F-15E’s second occupant, its weapons systems officer, from a mountain in Iran in a separate, daring operation on April 4.
 - » After his plane sustained damage, the pilot of the A-10 reportedly [navigated](#) it to Kuwaiti airspace and ejected prior to the aircraft crashing. He was not injured.
- During an [interview](#) with *TIME* released on April 2, President Trump claimed that Israel will “do what I tell them. ... They’ve been a good team player. They’ll stop when I stop. They’ll

stop unless they're provoked, in which case, they'll have no choice, but they'll stop when I stop."

- On April 1, during his [first speech](#) since the war began, President Trump claimed that "we are getting very close to finishing the job," and "we are going to hit them extremely hard over the next two to three weeks. We're gonna bring them back to the stone ages, where they belong."
 - » President Trump noted that "Iran's navy is gone, their air force is in ruins, their leaders, most of them ... are now dead. Their command and control of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps is being decimated as we speak. ... Their ability to launch missiles and drones is dramatically curtailed and their weapons factories and rocket launchers are being blown to pieces, very few of them left."
 - » The President also claimed that "regime change was not our goal. We never said regime change, but regime change has occurred because of all of their original leaders' death. They're all dead. The new group is less radical and much more reasonable."
 - » As JINSA Vice President for Policy Blaise Misztal [outlined](#) after the speech, "President Trump made the case not only for why the United States was justified in launching Operation Epic Fury but also for why it must see it through to the end. ... So long as the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) remains in power, the regime has not fundamentally changed. So long as Iran controls the Strait of Hormuz, freedom of navigation has not been restored. ... So long as the location and security of Iran's enriched uranium is uncertain, its nuclear threat remains."
 - Misztal added, "any attempt to end the conflict prematurely, before major strategic goals are accomplished, will only increase the risk that Iran will be able to rebuild its nuclear program, missiles, and terrorist proxies to again attack U.S. interests, Israel, and the rest of the Middle East."
- Several media articles in recent days, citing U.S. and Israeli intelligence, have shed light on Iran's remaining missile and drone launch capability.
 - » On April 4, Israel's *Channel 12* [reported](#) that Iran retains over 1,000 ballistic missiles capable of reaching Israel, citing Israeli military intelligence.
 - Iran reportedly entered the war possessing around 2,500 ballistic missiles, of which over 500 and over 200 have been fired at Israel and Arab Gulf nations, respectively; and many others—potentially hundreds—have been neutralized in U.S. and Israeli airstrikes.
 - An unnamed Israeli intelligence officer acknowledged that "in all honesty, I assess it will not reach zero" launches per day.
 - » CNN [reported](#) on April 2 that U.S. intelligence believes Iran has maintained 50 percent of its ballistic missile launchers and 50 percent of its drone capabilities, including thousands of one-way attack drones.
 - The report noted that Israeli estimates Iran has only 20-25 percent of its missile launch capacity remaining, but that the Israeli figures do not consider launchers that are buried underground or made inaccessible.
 - » Iran has been able to re-operationalize some underground missile depots and silos only hours after they were hit by U.S. or Israeli airstrikes, *The New York Times* [reported](#) on April 3, citing U.S. intelligence assessments.
 - *The New York Times* did not specify how many underground missile sites have returned to operation, nor whether this meant the locations could again be used for firing missiles versus merely storing them.

- Despite the U.S. Department of Energy [announcing](#) on April 1 that the Bryan Mound petroleum reserve facility will loan interested companies approximately 10 million barrels of crude oil, prices have continued to rise. On April 3, U.S. West Texas Intermediate crude futures [increased](#) 11 percent, to \$111.54, while the Brent crude benchmark spot price rose by 7.9 percent to \$109.03.
- Iran continues to launch far fewer missiles than it did during the opening days of the war, but it has escalated its ballistic missile and drone attacks against the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) and Kuwait.
 - » Iranian missile fire held steady at 33 missiles each on April 2 and April 3, up from 25 on April 1. However, Iran escalated its total missile fire on April 4 to 44 missiles. So far on April 5, Iran has fired 14 missiles.
 - » In April, Iran has continued a de-escalation against Saudi Arabia that began at the end of March, with only one missile attack against the country this month (on April 2), no drone attacks since April 3, and one cruise missile attack on April 5.
 - » Iran has launched roughly 4,871 drones, 2,066 ballistic missiles, and 52 cruise missiles since the war began.



2. Diplomatic Engagement

April 3

- Iranian officials reportedly told mediators they are [not willing](#) to meet with U.S. officials for an unspecified period of time, perhaps indefinitely, citing what they described as unrealistic U.S. demands. This suggests talks have hit a dead end, at least temporarily.
- Former Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif [published](#) a piece in *Foreign Affairs* proposing that Tehran offer to limit its nuclear program and reopen the Strait of Hormuz in exchange for a full lifting of sanctions.
 - » While Zarif holds no official position, *The Washington Post* [reported](#) that he would not have been able to publish such a proposal without at least informal clearance from senior figures in Iran’s government.

April 2

- President Trump [touted](#) a U.S. strike on what he described as Iran’s largest bridge—a highway span linking Tehran to Karaj—and warned that further strikes would follow if Tehran

does not agree to Washington's ceasefire proposal, writing "IT IS TIME FOR IRAN TO MAKE A DEAL BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."

- » The strike on the B-1 Bridge was intended to stop Iranian forces from transporting weapons and weapons components across the country, according to U.S. defense officials who [spoke](#) with *Axios*. Israel's *i24 News* outlet later [reported](#) that the bridge was part of a supply route used to prepare missile and drone launches.
- In indirect talks [between](#) Vice President JD Vance and Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf, mediated by Pakistani Army Chief Marshal Syed Asim Munir, Vance conveyed that Washington is open to a ceasefire if Iran agrees to reopen the Strait of Hormuz, according to Israel's *Channel 12* outlet.

April 1

- *Axios*, citing three U.S. officials, [reported](#) that the United States is negotiating a ceasefire deal that may include Iran reopening the Strait of Hormuz.
- After President Trump [claimed](#) that Iran had approached his administration on a ceasefire agreement, Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman dismissed the president's statement, calling it baseless and false.

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

- The pilot and weapons systems officer of the U.S. F-15E Strike Eagle fighter jet shot down over Iran on April 3 were each safely recovered from Iranian territory in separate U.S. special operations missions—the pilot on April 3, and the officer on April 4.
 - » The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was able to [pinpoint](#) the weapons system officer's precise location, at which point President Trump ordered a rescue operation, *Axios* reported. U.S. forces, reportedly [led by](#) Navy SEAL Team 6 commandos, later [extracted](#) the officer from a mountainous area after he spent over 24 hours [evading capture](#).
 - U.S. Air Force fighter jets reportedly [struck](#) IRGC forces as they approached the area. In total, [hundreds](#) of U.S. military personnel, multiple warplanes and helicopters, and cyber and space capabilities were involved in the operation.
 - A senior American official [told](#) *The New York Times* that the operation was among the most complex and challenging in U.S. history.
 - Israeli special forces from the Israeli Air Force's Unit 5101, or Shaldag, [directly participated](#) in the operation, Israel's *Maariv* outlet reported.
 - Reuters [reported](#) that Israeli intelligence also aided the United States in the operation. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu [remarked](#) after, "As a nation that repeatedly carried out daring rescue operations, and as someone who was wounded in such a mission and lost a brother in the Entebbe rescue, Israelis and I, we know what a bold decision you took."
 - » A U.S. Blackhawk military helicopter involved in combat search and rescue (CSAR) also took Iranian fire, and some U.S. troops on board were [wounded](#). None were killed.
- The United States has provided guns to counter-regime entities in Iran, President Trump told Fox News on April 5. President Trump said many guns are now possessed by Kurds, without elaborating further.
- According to an April 4 *Bloomberg* article, the United States is now [allocating](#) the bulk of its Joint Air-to-Surface Missile-Extended Range cruise missiles, or JASSM-ERs, for potential use in the Iran war. The Pentagon is reportedly redeploying over 65 percent of its overall JASSM stockpile to Middle East bases, or alongside U.S. stealth bombers in the United

Kingdom, for possible use against Iran, with more than 1,000 already expended in the first four weeks of the war.

- » Lockheed Martin is scheduled to [produce](#) 396 JASSM-ER missiles in 2026, with the capacity to scale up to 860 annually, while the United States has also drawn heavily from its pre-war stockpile of roughly 4,000 Tomahawk cruise missiles during the campaign.
- On April 3, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social, “With a little more time, we can easily OPEN THE HORMUZ STRAIT, TAKE THE OIL, & MAKE A FORTUNE. IT WOULD BE A ‘GUSHER’ FOR THE WORLD???”
- On April 3, after the U.S. struck the [B1 bridge](#) that connects Tehran to Karaj, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social, “Bridges next, then Electric Power Plants! New Regime leadership knows what has to be done, and has to be done, FAST!”
- During a speech on April 1, President Trump [warned](#) that “if there is no deal, we are going to hit each and every one of their electric generating plants, very hard, and probably simultaneously.”
 - » President Trump further [indicated](#) that “the nuclear sites we obliterated with the B-2 bombers have been hit so hard that it would take months to get near the nuclear dust.... If we see them even make a move — even a move — for it, we will hit them with missiles very hard again.”
- Israeli airstrikes in late March [impeded](#) Iran’s ability to use over 50 petrochemical facilities by targeting the two main facilities supplying them power, Israel’s *Maariv* outlet reported on April 4. The attack reportedly imposed billions of dollars in indirect costs on Iran’s regime, and it will take an estimated two years to rehabilitate the facilities.
- Iranian Science Minister Hossein Simai Sarraf [accused](#) the United States and Israel of striking over 30 Iranian universities throughout the ongoing war. According to *The Times of Israel*, Israel has struck various nuclear and weapons sites embedded in Iranian education facilities.
- On April 2, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) [announced](#) that, so far, its troops have killed more than 1,000 Hezbollah fighters since the start of Operation Roaring Lion.
- U.S. authorities [arrested](#) the U.S.-based niece and grandniece of former IRGC Quds Force head Qasem Soleimani on April 3 and revoked their lawful permanent resident status.
- On April 5, *Iran International* [reported](#) that a disruption to Bank Sepah’s network has inhibited the regime’s ability to pay IRGC and military officials.

Day 37 of Operations: April 5

Iran

- Throughout the past day, the Israeli Air Force (IAF) [bombed](#) 120 regime sites, including IRGC ballistic missile sites, air defense systems, and facilities for storing and launching drones.
- Iran’s *Fars News Agency* [reported](#) that Mostafa Azizi, an IRGC naval force commander in the Khuzestan province, was recently killed.
- Strikes [targeted](#) several other regime sites throughout Iran, including in Alborz, Bushehr, Fars, Gilan, Hormozgan, Isfahan, Khuzestan, and Mazandaran provinces.

Lebanon

- The IDF [carried out](#) a wave of airstrikes targeting Hezbollah strongholds in Beirut’s southern suburbs.

Day 36 of Operations: April 4

Iran

- The Israeli military [struck](#) petrochemical facilities, including sites at the Mahshahr Petrochemical Special Zone, that the Iranian government uses to develop materials for producing ballistic missiles. The attack paused operations at the facilities, which is estimated to lead to a loss of billions of dollars for the regime.
- Iranian media [announced](#) that strikes targeted the regime's Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant, resulting in the death of a staff member and damage to buildings.
- Strikes also targeted several other regime sites, including:
 - » An [air force base, an airport](#), and a [naval support center](#) in Shiraz;
 - » A [petrochemical plant](#) in Bandar Imam;
 - » The [Shalamchah terminal and Mehran crossing](#) on the border of Iran and Iraq; and
 - » The [telecommunications and IRIB broadcast tower](#) in Dehdasht.

Lebanon

- Throughout the weekend, the Israeli military [attacked](#) over 140 Hezbollah posts, including a command center for launching drone attacks, a training camp, Radwan Force command centers, rocket launching sites, and weapon arsenals.
- The IAF [struck](#) a Hezbollah rocket launcher shortly after the group fired a volley of rockets at northern Israel.

Day 35 of Operations: April 3

Iran

- The Israeli military [eliminated](#) Mohammad Reza Ashrafi Kahi, a top commander and head of commerce for the IRGC's oil headquarters.
- The IAF [conducted](#) more than 70 strikes on ballistic missile launchers and drone storage facilities, as well as air defense systems.
- Strikes [targeted](#) several [regime sites](#), including Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran and near the Mehrabad Airport, as well as other locations in the Alborz, Bushehr, Fars, Isfahan, Khuzestan, and Tehran provinces.

Lebanon

- The Israeli military [announced](#) that it had conducted an airstrike recently, killing 15 Hezbollah operatives in southern Lebanon.
- The IDF [discovered](#) an arsenal of first-person view drones belonging to Hezbollah, as well as explosive drones, rocket-propelled grenades, and a sniper rifle.
- The Israeli military [destroyed](#) a bridge connecting Sohmor with Mashghara, which Hezbollah uses to transport equipment and fighters.

Day 34 of Operations: April 2

Iran

- Strikes targeting Mashhad airport [hit](#) a fuel tanker, prompting a fire.
- The IDF confirmed that its troops eliminated [Jamshid Eshaji](#), the chief of Iran's "oil headquarters," formally, the chief of the Armed Forces' Budget and Financial Affairs wing, as well as [Mukram Azimi](#), the head of Iran's ballistic missile unit in Kermanshah.

- The IDF [announced](#) that the IAF had struck several Iranian headquarters responsible for managing finances for the country's military forces, weapons manufacturing, and proxy groups.

Lebanon

- Over the past day, Israeli forces [struck](#) several Hezbollah facilities throughout Lebanon, including weapon depots, command posts, anti-tank missile launch sites, and rocket launchers, killing some 40 Hezbollah fighters.

Iraq

- An unclaimed airstrike [targeted](#) a Popular Mobilization Forces' (PMF) 53rd Brigade headquarters in Nineveh Governorate, causing material damage but no casualties.

Day 33 of Operations: April 1

Iran

- The IAF [struck](#) an IRGC Ground Forces base in Tehran, security forces' mobile command centers, and facilities storing ballistic missiles in Tabriz.
- Overnight, the IAF also [struck](#) around 15 weapons manufacturing sites in Tehran, including the defense ministry's central compound for developing advanced anti-aircraft missiles, air defense systems, and ballistic missile development, storage, and launch sites.
- Strikes also [targeted](#) the IRGC's 15 Khordad garrison in Isfahan, hitting the facility's ammunition depot.

Lebanon

- Overnight, the IAF [struck](#) two currency exchange locations in Beirut that Hezbollah uses to finance its operations.

Iraq

- Two Iran-backed fighters in Iraq's PMF were [killed](#) in a strike on the Nineveh Governorate near the Iraqi-Syrian border.

4. Iranian and Proxy Operations

- On April 5, Netblocks [announced](#) that "Iran's internet blackout is now the longest nation-scale internet shutdown on record in any country, exceeding all other comparable incidents in severity having entered its 37th consecutive day after 864 hours."
- Chinese artificial intelligence firms, including some [affiliated](#) with China's military, are gathering real-time information about U.S. troop movements and potentially supplying them to Iran and other adversaries, *The Washington Post* reported on April 4.
- Citing U.S. and other Western officials, *The New York Times* reported on April 5 that Iran's missile and drone launch rate has [dropped significantly](#) since the war began, confirming exclusive JINSA data on Iran's rate of fire.
 - » According to the *Times*, in recent weeks, "Iran has launched about 20 missiles a day at Israel, firing one or two at a time." Overall, per the *Times*, Iran is firing around 15-30 ballistic missiles and 50-100 one-way attack drones each day.
- Hezbollah [retains](#) hundreds of launchers and tens of thousands of rockets, according to Israeli officials who spoke with Israel's *Channel 12* outlet.
- According to the IDF, approximately 165 Hezbollah rockets have [attacked](#) UN posts in southern Lebanon since the start of the ongoing war.

- Iran, Hezbollah, and the Houthis continue to target Israel with an array of drone, missile, and rocket attacks.
 - » Iranian Attacks:
 - On April 5, a residential building in Haifa was heavily [damaged](#) after an Iranian ballistic missile attack, injuring one man seriously and an infant.
 - On April 5, an Iranian ballistic missile hit the Neot Hovav Industrial Zone in [southern](#) Israel.
 - On April 4, cluster munitions from Iranian ballistic missiles [injured](#) at least four people after projectiles impacted several sites in central Israel, including:
 - [Residential buildings](#) in Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak, which caused a building to [partially collapse](#) in Ramat Gan;
 - A [high-voltage electricity line](#) in Rosh Ha'ayin, prompting a power outage;
 - A [school](#) near the IDF's Kirya Headquarters in Tel Aviv;
 - [Roads and cars](#) in Tel Aviv and Petah Tikva; and
 - The [Neot Hovav Industrial Zone](#), where a fire ignited at the facility.
 - Throughout the first two days of the Jewish holiday of Passover, which began at sunset on April 1, Iran [fired](#) more than 20 ballistic missiles at Israel. Half of the missiles fell into open areas, and the other half were intercepted. However, cluster munitions from two missiles injured several people and caused damage in central Israel.
 - On April 3, several cluster munition impacts were [reported](#) in the Haifa area following an Iranian ballistic missile attack, causing damage to roads and vehicles. One man was lightly [injured](#) when a cluster munition hit his home in Kiryat Ata. Additionally, an unintercepted Iranian missile carrying cluster munitions [caused damage](#) to 10 sites in Ramat Gan, Givat Shmuel, and Petah Tikva.
 - On April 2, Iranian ballistic missiles carrying cluster munitions struck central Israel, with rescue forces [dispatched](#) to multiple impact sites and [damage](#) caused to a water main in Bnei Brak.
 - On April 1, cluster munitions from an Iranian ballistic missile [impacted](#) sites in Rosh Haayin and Petah Tikva, damaging a playground, homes, and cars.
 - » Hezbollah Attacks:
 - On April 5, Hezbollah [fired](#) a rocket at Deir al-Asad in northern Israel, lightly injuring six people.
 - On April 4, a projectile [caused](#) damage to a road in Kiryat Shmona, and shrapnel from the blast struck cars and homes.
 - On April 3, a Hezbollah rocket [crashed](#) into a home in Geshar Haziv, with a drone attack in a separate incident causing damage in Metula.
 - On April 2, shrapnel from a Hezbollah rocket [caused damage](#) and injured two men in Bi'ina.
 - On April 2, two Israeli soldiers were [injured](#) while exchanging fire with a Hezbollah fighter in southern Lebanon. The gunman was killed, and the troops also located a weapons arsenal nearby.

- On April 2, Hezbollah [fired](#) over 50 rockets at northern Israel, including a barrage targeting Nahariya that [damaged](#) a daycare and a rocket that [struck](#) Kiryat Shmona, injuring two people.
- On April 1, two Hezbollah rockets [crashed](#) into open areas in Israel.
- » Houthi Attacks:
 - On April 4, the Houthis [fired](#) a ballistic missile at central Israel, which landed in an open area.
 - On April 2, Israeli air defenses [shot down](#) a Houthi ballistic missile targeting Jerusalem and the Dead Sea area.
- Arab countries continue coming under Iranian and proxy fire. Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the U.A.E. each reported attacks between April 2–5:
 - » Bahrain:
 - Between April 2–5, the Bahrain Defence Force [reported](#) it intercepted a combined two missiles and 47 drones.
 - On April 5, an Iranian drone [caused](#) a fire at a BAPCO Energies storage tank, which has since been extinguished with no injuries reported.
 - On April 4, four individuals in Sitra were [injured](#) by debris from an intercepted drone.
 - » Iraq:
 - On April 5, the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad [offered](#) a \$3 million reward for anyone who could provide information on the identity or location of Iran-backed individuals who attacked U.S. diplomatic facilities in Iraq.
 - On April 4, four drones [struck](#) the Bazurgan oilfield, causing damage to a storage facility.
 - Between April 1–4, at least 61 [drones targeted](#) Iraqi Kurdistan.
 - On April 3, a ballistic missile [targeted](#) a Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI) civilian camp, and on April 2, a ballistic missile [targeted](#) a Kurdistan Freedom Party (PAK) base.
 - » Jordan:
 - On April 5, Jordan [intercepted](#) two missiles and two drones targeting the country.
 - » Kuwait:
 - Between April 2–5, the Kuwait Armed Forces [reported](#) it intercepted eight cruise missiles, 24 ballistic missiles, and 89 drones.
 - On April 5, an Iranian drone [struck](#) a government ministry office complex, causing a fire at the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation’s Shuwaikh complex, while separate drone attacks on two power and water desalination plants knocked two generation units out of service.
 - On April 3, a drone [targeted](#) the Mina Al-Ahmadi oil refinery, sparking a fire, and a separate, unspecified projectile [hit](#) a power and water desalination plant, causing material damage but no injuries.

- » Qatar:
 - On April 3, the Qatari Ministry of Defense [stated](#) Iran launched an attack “involving a number of drones,” and that all drones were intercepted.
- » Saudi Arabia:
 - Between April 2–5, the Saudi Ministry of Defense reported it intercepted one missile on April 2, [one cruise missile](#) on April 5, and 22 drones, with no drone attacks reported since April 3.
- » U.A.E.:
 - Between April 2–5 the Emirati Ministry of Defense [reported](#) it intercepted a combined five cruise missiles, 69 ballistic missiles, and 179 drones.
 - Debris from an intercepted projectile on April 4 [caused](#) damage to the Oracle building in Dubai.
 - Debris from an intercepted projectile on April 3 [caused](#) damage to Abu Dhabi’s Habshan gas facilities and resulted in the death of an Egyptian national and four additional injuries.
- On April 3, the IDF [confirmed](#), based on an examination of the launch trajectory, that a Hezbollah rocket struck a United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) position in southern Lebanon, wounding three observers.
- On April 2, Iranian state media [reported](#) that Iranian diplomat Kazem Gharibabadi was working on a draft proposal with Oman to monitor the Strait of Hormuz, with the initiative framed as a mechanism to facilitate the safe passage of vessels transiting the waterway.
- A March 3 Iranian drone [attack](#) on the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh caused far more extensive damage than previously disclosed, with two drones striking the compound in succession, heavily damaging three floors and sparking a fire that burned for half a day, according to current and former U.S. officials cited by *The Wall Street Journal*.

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 365 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. servicemembers 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, 38 [people have been killed in](#) Israel, while over 6,800 have been [injured](#). [Eleven](#) of these casualties include Israeli soldiers who have been killed while fighting Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.
 - » On April 4, a “friendly-fire” accident [resulted](#) in the death of an Israeli soldier and seriously wounded another while troops were operating in southern Lebanon.
- Since the war’s outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:
 - » Iran:
 - At least 3,540 people, including at least 1,213 military personnel, have been [killed](#), with at least 26,500 [wounded](#). *Iran International* reports that over 4,700 security personnel have been [killed](#), including members of the Basij, IRGC, and police forces.
 - » Azerbaijan:
 - Four civilians have been [injured](#).
 - » Bahrain:
 - Three people have [been killed](#), including a [Moroccan contractor](#), and at least 46 people [have been injured](#), including five [Emirati soldiers](#).
 - » Iraq:
 - At least 108 people have been [killed](#), including 14 [people](#) in Iraqi Kurdistan.
 - » Jordan:
 - At least 29 people have been [injured](#).
 - » Kuwait:
 - Two [Kuwaiti navy sailors](#), two [Kuwaiti interior ministry officers](#), two [Kuwaiti civilians](#), and an [Indian national](#) have been killed; over 90 Kuwaiti military [personnel have been injured](#), and two medical staff have been [wounded](#).
 - » Lebanon:
 - At least 1,368 people have been [killed](#), and more than 4,100 have been wounded—figures that do not distinguish between Hezbollah operatives and civilians.
 - Three UN peacekeepers were [injured](#) in a projectile explosion on April 3.
 - Three UN peacekeepers from Indonesia were [killed](#) in separate incidents within a 24-hour period on March 30 and 31. The IDF’s preliminary investigation [determined](#) that at least two of the three deaths likely were caused by Hezbollah explosives.
 - » Oman:
 - At least [three people](#) have been killed, and at least 15 have been [wounded](#).
 - » Qatar:
 - Around 20 people have been [wounded](#), and seven 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.:
 - 13 people have [been killed](#), and at least 217 have been [injured](#).

6. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- On April 4, Commander of the Central Khatam al-Anbiya Headquarters Ali Abdollahi [threatened](#) President Trump after he issued a 48-hour ultimatum to Iran to open the Strait of Hormuz, warning that “the gates of hell will be opened to you.”
- On April 2, Iran’s military [vowed](#) to carry out “crushing, broader, and more destructive” attacks against the United States and Israel in response to President Trump’s threats, with its operational command declaring that “this war will continue until your humiliation, disgrace, permanent and certain regret, and surrender.”
- On April 2, Houthi Deputy Information Minister Mohammed Mansour [warned](#) that the group could move to close the Bab el-Mandab strait if Gulf states join U.S. and Israeli strikes against Iran, telling *Al-Monitor* that such an option “can be implemented should the aggression against Iran and Lebanon escalate savagely.”
- On April 1, in a letter [addressed](#) to the American people, Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian asked, “Which of the American people’s interests are truly being served by this war?” and “Is it not also the case that America has entered this aggression as a proxy for Israel, influenced and manipulated by that regime?”
 - » He also noted that his aggression was not directed towards American civilians, but towards the U.S. government.

7. International Response

April 4

- Iran, declaring Iraq a “brotherly country,” has [permitted](#) Iraqi ships to transit the Strait of Hormuz, according to *The Wall Street Journal*.
- Russia’s nuclear company, Rosatom, [evacuated](#) 198 staff members from Iran’s Bushehr nuclear power plant, with a diplomatic source telling Israel’s Kan broadcaster that senior IDF officials have been coordinating with Moscow to secure safe passage for Russian nationals at the site.
- Satellite imaging firm Planet Labs [announced](#) it will indefinitely withhold imagery of Iran and the surrounding conflict region at the request of the U.S. government, expanding a previous 14-day delay imposed last month.

April 3

- The United Kingdom announced that it would deploy its [Rapid Sentry](#) air defense system to Kuwait after a drone attack hit a Kuwaiti oil refinery.
- By sailing on an unusual route close to the Omani shore, three vessels [safely transited](#) the Strait of Hormuz without traveling through Iran’s newly established checkpoint around Larak Island to monitor and tax shipping.
 - » One of the ships was the first LNG tanker to leave the Gulf in a month, and the transits occurred amid conversations between Iran and Oman to monitor travel through the waterway.

April 2

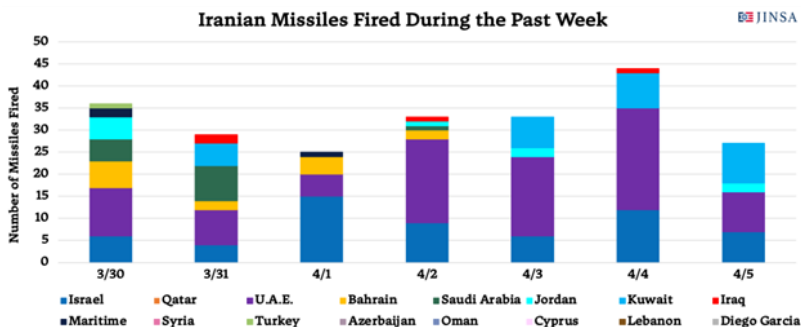
- Following President Trump’s address on April 2, U.S. and international oil prices [rose](#) more than four percent. Asian stocks fell, with Tokyo’s Nikkei down 1.4 percent, South Korea’s

Kospi losing 3.4 percent, and Hong Kong's Hang Seng dropping 0.8 percent in early trading.

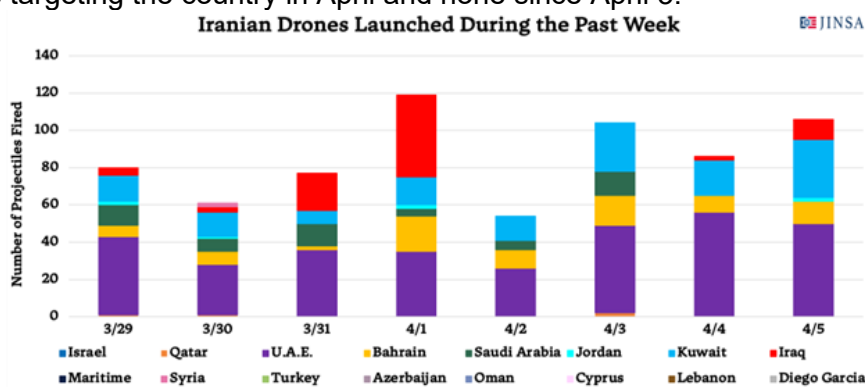
- Gulf states are revisiting [plans](#) to build pipelines bypassing the Strait of Hormuz, with the Iranian-controlled waterway's closure accelerating what officials and industry executives describe as a shift from "hypotheticals into operational reality," according to the *Financial Times*.
 - » Saudi Arabia's existing East-West pipeline, which delivers oil to the Red Sea port of Yanbu, has emerged as a strategic lifeline, with Riyadh now examining whether to expand its capacity or build additional routes.
- Argentina [ordered](#) the expulsion of Iran's chargé d'affaires, declaring him *persona non grata*.
- The United Kingdom [convened](#) a virtual meeting of 30 foreign ministers—but not including Secretary of State Marco Rubio—to "assess all viable diplomatic and political measures we can take to restore freedom of navigation, guarantee the safety of trapped ships and seafarers and to resume the movement of vital commodities."
- French President Emmanuel Macron [claimed](#) that forcibly opening the Strait of Hormuz "was never the option we have supported because it is unrealistic [...] it would take forever, and would expose all those who go through the strait to risks from the [IRGC] but also ballistic missiles."
- A group of 18 European nations, including Italy, Spain, Belgium, Poland, and Ireland, released a statement [demanding](#) that "Israeli military operations in Lebanon and Hezbollah's attacks must cease."
- Iraq announced that it had begun exporting crude oil on [tanker trucks](#) through Syria to bypass the Strait of Hormuz, although it remained unclear how much oil would transit the overland route.
- Austria [denied](#) several U.S. requests to use its airspace for military operations against Iran, citing its neutrality law, with the Defense Ministry saying each future request would be assessed individually in coordination with the Foreign Ministry.

8. Charts and Trends

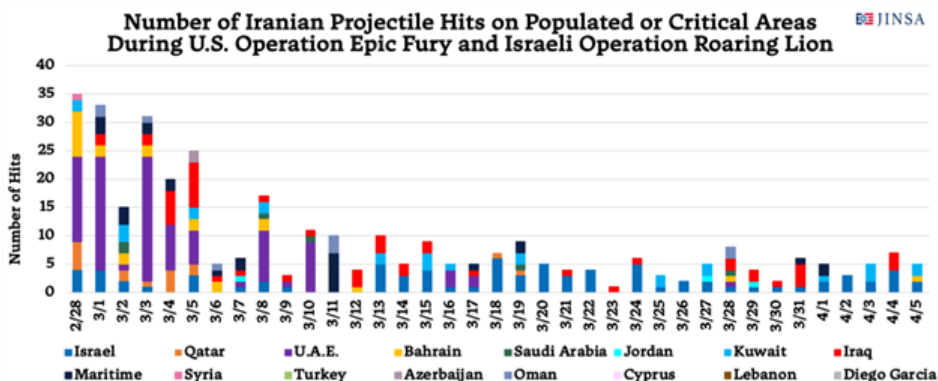
- Iranian missile fire increased on April 4, with 44 missiles fired, a 33 percent increase from 33 on April 3. So far on April 5, Iran has fired 27 missiles.
 - » After launching five missiles at the U.A.E. on April 1, Iran launched an average of 20 missiles per day from April 2-4. The 23 missiles it fired against the U.A.E. on April 4 marked the largest number it has launched against the country since the second day of the war.
 - » Iran also escalated its missile fire against Kuwait, with no missile attacks on April 1 and seven and eight missiles targeting the country on April 3 and 4, respectively.
 - » Iran's ballistic missile attack against Saudi Arabia on April 2 marked the only such attack against the country this month.
 - » Iran has similarly avoided launching ballistic missiles against Bahrain since April 2, after conducting at least one missile attack against the country on most days of the war.



- Iran sharply escalated drone attacks against the U.A.E., launching 47 and 56 drones on April 3 and 4, respectively, up from a range of 26 to 36 drones per day from March 30 to April 2. Iran has launched 50 drones against the U.A.E. already on April 5.
 - » So far on April 5, the 31 drones that Iran has launched against Kuwait mark the highest per-day total since the first week of the war.
 - » Iran also doubled its drone attacks against Iraq on April 1, compared to the previous day, with 44 drones targeting Iraqi territory.
 - » Iran simultaneously shifted away from targeting Saudi Arabia with drones, with only 22 drones targeting the country in April and none since April 3.



- On April 4, the number of Iranian projectiles successfully hitting targets increased to seven hits—including four against Israel—up from five total hits on April 3. So far on April 5, Iran has recorded five hits, with projectiles striking Israel and energy sites in Kuwait and Bahrain, reflecting Iran's continued focus on Gulf infrastructure targets.



9. JINSA Resources

- JINSA Iran Policy Project, [End States, Not End Dates: Defining Success for Operation Epic Fury](#), April 1, 2026
- Blaise Misztal, [How This War Will End, If It Ends Now](#), April 1, 2026
- Meriem Mokhtari, [The Triple Betrayal: Operation Epic Fury, The Gulf's Public Discourse, and U.S. Stakes](#), March 31
- Jonathan Ruhe, [Strengthening U.S. Force Posture at Israeli Bases](#), March 31, 2026
- Yoni Tobin and Sarah Havdala, [From the Ceasefire's Ashes: War Returns to Israel's Northern Front](#), March 30, 2026
- Svante E. Cornell, [Turkey on Iran: Gains, Risks, and Strategic Restraint](#), March 30, 2026
- 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