



Operations Epic Fury and Roaring Lion: 4/18/26 – 4/19/26 Update

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The United States, Israel, and Iran reached a two-week ceasefire agreement on April 7. JINSA continues to release regular updates about the conflict. The update below includes information since [JINSA's last update](#) as of April 19 at 11:00 am ET.

Days left in U.S.-Israel-Iran ceasefire: **3**

Days left in Israel-Lebanon ceasefire: **7**

Iranian missiles and drones launched since ceasefire: **196** (6 from April 17-19)

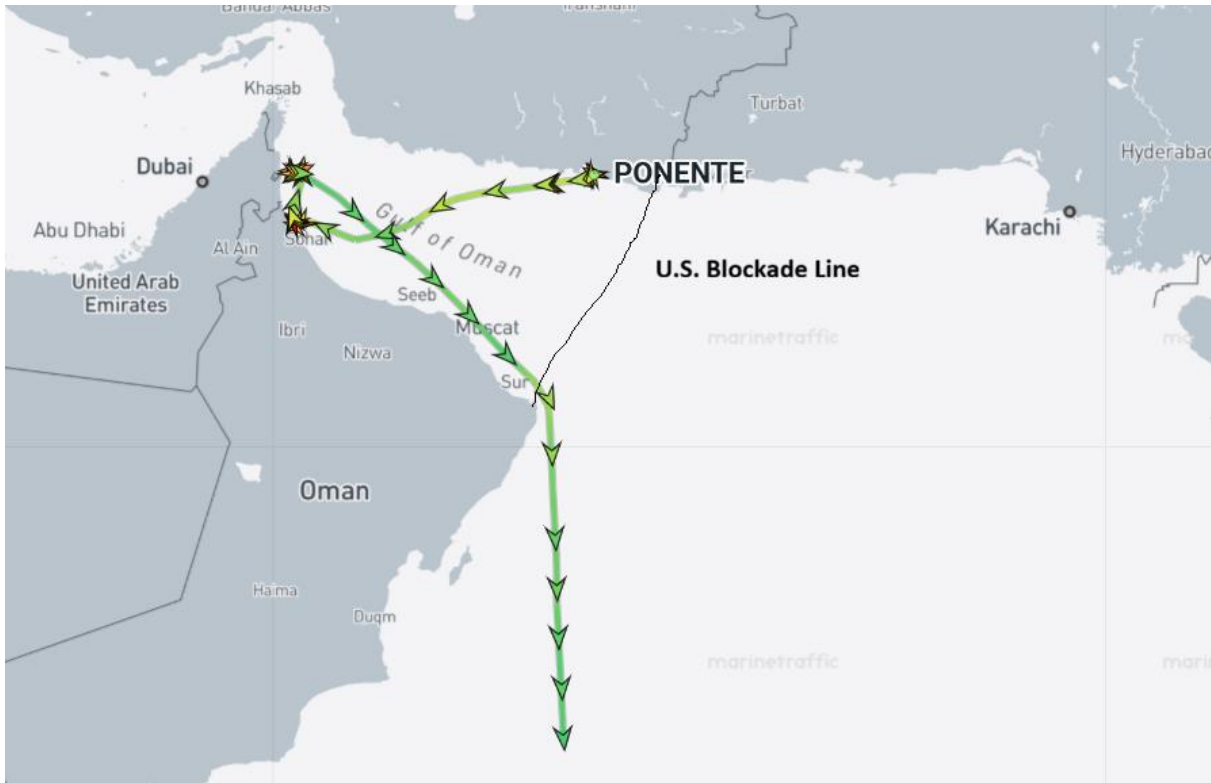
Hezbollah attacks since ceasefire: **3**

Ships transiting the Strait of Hormuz since ceasefire: **At least 175** (at least 65 from April 17–19)

- Note: The blockade line that the Pentagon announced crosses where the Gulf of Oman opens into the Arabian Sea and is at a different location than the Strait of Hormuz itself.

1. Overview

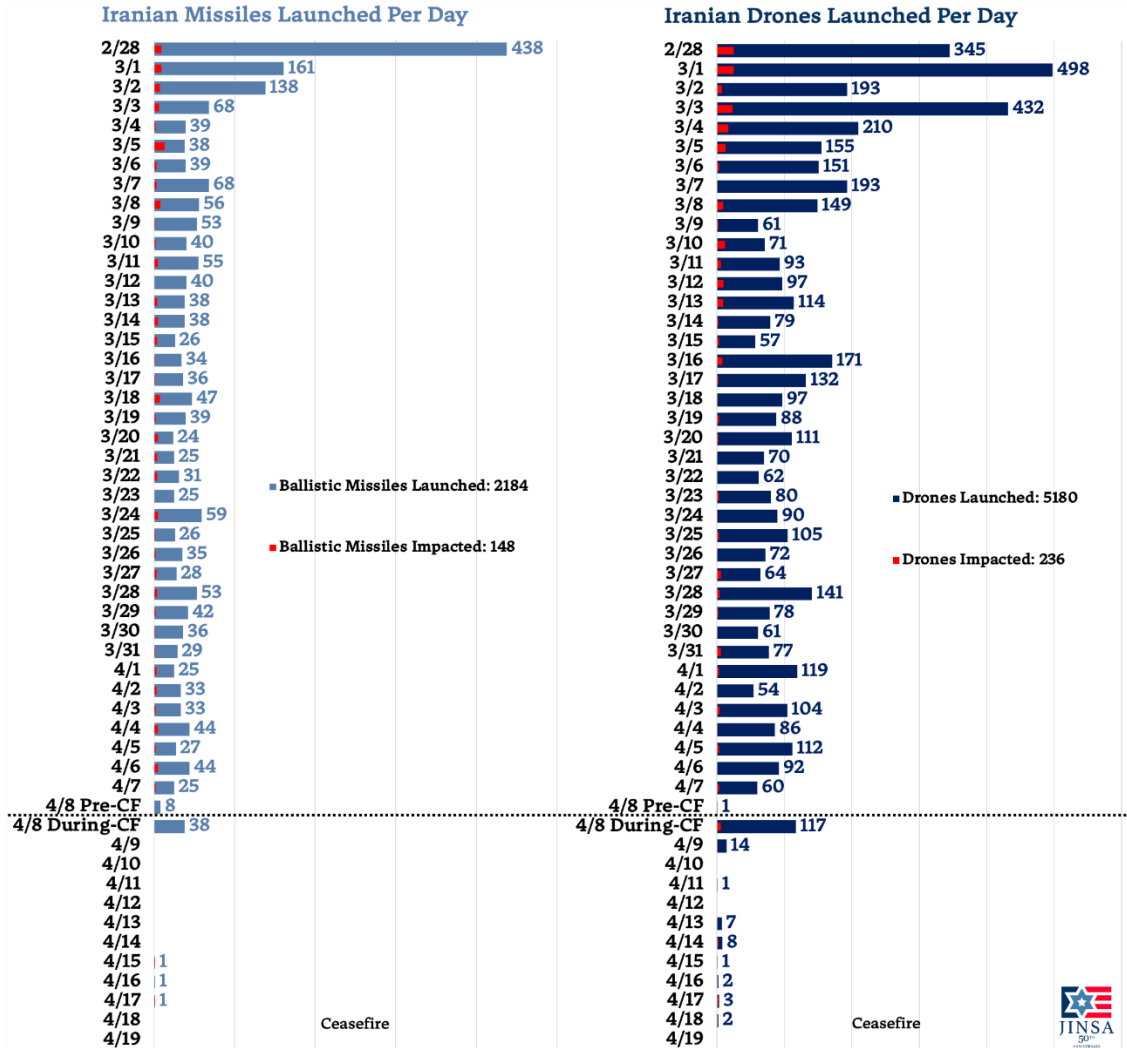
- On April 19, President Donald Trump indicated that talks with Iran would [resume](#) in Islamabad, Pakistan on April 21, with Special Envoy Steve Witkoff and White House advisor Jared Kushner leading the U.S. delegation. President Trump [claimed](#) that this will be Iran's "last chance" to sign a deal, and, "If Iran does not sign this deal, the whole country is getting blown up."
- Iran's military [announced](#) on April 18 that Iran was returning the Strait of Hormuz's status to its "previous state," meaning closed to commercial ships and "under strict management and control of the [Iranian] armed forces." Iran then fired upon three tankers [nearing](#) the Strait.
 - » According to Kpler shipping data reviewed by JINSA, a small number of ships did transit the Strait after Iran declared it closed, though shipping traffic through the chokepoint has since dropped off considerably.
- U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) [announced](#) on April 18 that the U.S. naval blockade of Iranian ports remains in effect, with American forces successfully ordering 23 ships back to port since it began on April 13.
 - » JINSA reviewed data from the Kpler maritime intelligence firm indicating that one ship, which departed from an Iranian port, broke through the U.S. naval blockade on April 18. The ship, the Marshall Islands-flagged *Ponente*, is a large bulk carrier with a declared destination of Santos, Brazil.



Source: Kpler (with JINSA modifications)

- » The U.S. military is [preparing](#) to board Iran-linked oil tankers and seize relevant commercial vessels in international waters, according to reporting in *The Wall Street Journal* on April 18.
- On April 18, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social that “Whether people like Israel or not, they have proven to be a GREAT Ally of the United States of America. They are Courageous, Bold, Loyal, and Smart and, unlike others that have shown their true colors in a moment of conflict and stress, Israel fights hard, and knows how to WIN!”
- Israeli military intelligence reportedly [estimates](#) that Iran has suffered costs of over \$100 billion in the war. These include wide-ranging setbacks to the regime’s defense, energy, steel, and petrochemical capabilities, Israel’s *Walla News* reported on April 17.
- According to an article published in *The New York Times* on April 18, U.S. intelligence believes that Iran had [access](#) to roughly 50 percent of its missile launchers at the time of the ceasefire, but now has 60 percent of its launchers after having dug out roughly 100 of them during the pause in fighting.
 - » The report also claimed that Iran could have access to 70 percent of its pre-war missile stockpile by recovering them from underneath rubble, and still has 40 percent of its drone arsenal, without indicating how these numbers break down between short-range and medium-range ballistic missiles and launchers.
- The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) [confirmed](#) that Hezbollah was responsible for an attack on a French UN peacekeeper position in Lebanon that killed one French soldier and wounded three others.
- On April 17, Iran launched three drones and a missile at targets in Iraqi Kurdistan and launched at least two projectiles at ships in the Persian Gulf on April 18.
 - » Over the first two days of the ceasefire, Iran launched 131 drones and 38 ballistic missiles at Israel and Gulf nations.

- » Iran has launched roughly 5,180 drones, 2,184 ballistic missiles, and 59 cruise missiles since the war began.



2. Diplomatic Engagement

Iran

- President Trump [claimed](#) that Vice President J.D. Vance would not lead the U.S. delegation during talks in Islamabad on April 21, as he had done during the first round of talks, due to security concerns, contradicting [reporting](#) that Vance would lead the negotiations.
- On April 19, President Trump [posted](#) on Truth Social that “Iran decided to fire bullets yesterday in the Strait of Hormuz — A Total Violation of our Ceasefire Agreement! ... Iran recently announced that they were closing the Strait, which is strange, because our BLOCKADE has already closed it. They’re helping us without knowing, and they are the ones that lose with the closed passage, \$500 Million Dollars a day! The United States loses nothing ... IT’S TIME FOR THE IRAN KILLING MACHINE TO END!”
- On April 18, President Trump [rejected](#) the idea of Iran charging tolls through the Strait of Hormuz, telling reporters aboard Air Force One, “Nope. No way. No. Nope ... No, there’s not going to be tolls.”
- Energy Secretary Chris Wright [told](#) CNN on April 19 that the Strait of Hormuz will likely remain closed until a “deal is reached” with Iran, though he added, “the United States put two warships through the Strait—we can open it one way or the other.”

- In a statement on April 18, Iran’s Supreme National Security Council [stated](#) that Field Marshal Asim Muni, Pakistan’s Chief of the Army Staff, shared new American proposals with Tehran when visiting last week. The Council added that Iran’s review of the proposals is ongoing.
 - » The Council noted that continued negotiations with Washington would require it to give up “excessive demands and adjust its requests to the realities on the ground.”
- President Trump [stated](#) on April 17 that “We’re very close [to reaching an agreement with Tehran],” adding that it “Looks like it’s going to be very good for everybody.”
 - » President Trump further [noted](#) that there are “no sticking points” in U.S.-Iran talks.
 - He [remarked](#) in a separate interview on April 17 that “most of the main points [of the agreement] are finalized.”
 - » Regarding the Strait of Hormuz, President Trump [said](#) that “The strait’s going to be open, they already are open. And things are going very well.”
 - » Separately, President Trump [shared](#) that Tehran has assented to end its nuclear program, with an “unlimited” suspension of nuclear activity.
 - » He also [threatened](#) that “Maybe I won’t extend it [the ceasefire], so you have a blockade, and unfortunately we have to start dropping bombs again.”
- On April 17, Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Esmail Baghaei [contested](#) President Trump’s claims that Tehran had agreed to relinquish its stockpile of enriched nuclear material, [stating](#) that it would not be sent “anywhere under any circumstances.”
 - » He [remarked](#) that transferring the highly enriched uranium to the United States “was never an option on the table.”
 - » Baghaei refuted claims that Iran had agreed to permanently cease enrichment of uranium, while also [noting](#) that “The opening and closing of the Strait of Hormuz does not take place in the virtual space and through tweets” – a nod to President Trump’s announcements on Truth Social.
 - Regarding all of Iran’s requests for a deal, Baghaei [highlighted](#) that “These items must be viewed as a single package and a unified bundle, and we cannot separate any of its components from one another. We must consider all of them together to create a balance in ‘inputs and outputs.’”

Lebanon

- In an interview on April 17, President Trump [noted](#) that the talks with Iran are a “totally separate deal” from the Lebanon ceasefire.
 - » He added, “We’re going to get along hopefully with everybody, and we’re going to straighten out Lebanon. We’re not going to be bombing the hell out of Lebanon, not going to let anybody do that.”
- On April 17, Lebanese President Joseph Aoun [claimed](#) that talks with Israel would not lead to Lebanon ceding any territory or undermining its national rights, with the objective of direct talks to achieve “peace between the two countries.”
 - » President Aoun also [emphasized](#) on April 17 that “We are confident that we will save Lebanon ... we have reclaimed Lebanon and Lebanon’s decision-making power for the first time in nearly half a century.”
 - » He [added](#) that “Today, we negotiate for ourselves ... we are no longer a pawn in anyone’s game, nor an arena for anyone’s wars, and we never will be again.”
- On April 17, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Special Envoy for Syria Tom Barrack equated the actions of Israel with Iran and its proxies, [claiming](#) that “the ceasefire

[between Israel and Lebanon] is so delicate because everybody has been equally un-trustworthy.” He added, “There are two people missing from that table,” a reference to Hezbollah and Iran, and that “we need a path with Hezbollah, and that path has to be not killing Hezbollah.”

3. U.S. and Israeli Operations

- Israeli military estimates [published](#) by Israel’s *Walla News* on April 17 revealed new details about Israel’s military successes against Iran and Hezbollah in the multi-front war, including:
 - » Imposing costs of roughly \$100 billion on Iran and eliminating much of Iran’s energy, steel, and petrochemical capabilities;
 - » Inflicting hundreds of millions of dollars of losses on Iran’s defense industry;
 - » Setting back Iran’s space launch program, and thus long-range missile program, by destroying two satellite launchers;
 - » Eliminating over 6,000 Hezbollah fighters and imposing costs of over \$100 million on the organization; and
 - » Striking over 4,100 Hezbollah targets.
- On April 18, the USS *Gerald Ford* aircraft carrier [reentered](#) the Red Sea after spending more than a month of repairs at Souda Bay, Greece, following a fire in the ship’s laundry. Two destroyers also accompanied the *Ford*, which is now the third U.S. aircraft carrier in the Middle East.
- Reuters reported on April 17 that the United States has informed some European nations, including Baltic and Scandinavian countries, that it will need to [delay](#) the delivery of already purchased weapons to them due to the war with Iran.
- On April 17, the United States [sanctioned](#) seven Iraqi militia commanders of Iran-backed groups in Iraq, including Kata’ib Hizballah, Asa’ib Ahl al-Haqq, and Harakat al-Nujaba, all of whom had planned and carried out attacks on American interests in Iraq.

Iran

- On April 18, *The Wall Street Journal* [reported](#) that President Trump is closely tracking how many Iranian targets U.S. operations have destroyed as the key metric for determining the war’s success.
 - » The report also claimed that he has avoided ordering U.S. troops to capture Kharg Island because of unacceptably high casualties, and that his Truth Social posts—including the one that included the phrase “an entire civilization will die tonight ... 47 years of extortion, corruption, and death, will finally end”—have not involved consultation with his national security team.

Lebanon

- On April 19, Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz [stated](#) that “Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and I have instructed the IDF to act with full force, both on the ground and from the air, including during the ceasefire, in order to protect our soldiers in Lebanon from any threat.”
 - » He added that the IDF has been directed “to remove the houses in the [frontline] villages near the border that served in every respect as Hezbollah terror outposts and threatened Israeli communities.”
- Following the ceasefire’s announcement, the IDF [carried](#) out strikes in southern Lebanon targeting Hezbollah fighters operating south of the newly-established Yellow Line and violating the ceasefire agreement on April 18.

- In a separate incident on April 18, the Israeli Air Force [struck](#) a Hezbollah cell of fighters violating the ceasefire agreement, posing a direct threat to Israeli troops operating in the region.
- The IDF [confirmed](#) on April 19 that before the ceasefire went into effect on April 16, the Israeli military bombed over 300 Hezbollah sites, including rocket launchers, weapon arsenals, and command centers, as well as killed more than 150 Hezbollah members, including Ali Reda Abba, the commander of Hezbollah in Bint Jbeil.
- After President Trump’s Truth Social post, in which he “PROHIBITED” Israel from [conducting](#) further strikes in Lebanon, a U.S. official [told](#) *The Times of Israel* on April 17 that the “ceasefire agreement between Lebanon and Israel clearly states that Israel will not carry out any offensive military operations against Lebanese targets but preserves its right to self-defense against planned, imminent, or ongoing attacks.”
- Before the ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon went into effect, Israeli troops [captured](#) the strategic Cristofani Ridge near Mount Hermon.



Source: [IDF](#)

4. Iranian and Proxy Operations

Maritime

- On April 18, Iran conducted three [attacks](#) against ships in the Persian Gulf. Audio recordings indicate that Iran gave [authorization](#) to at least one of the ships to enter the Strait of Hormuz before attacking it.
 - » Two Iranian gunboats approached and fired on a tanker vessel.
 - » A projectile struck a container ship, damaging some cargo but causing no fires.
 - » A projectile also hit near a third vessel without causing damage.
 - » The Indian Ministry of External Affairs [confirmed](#) that two Indian-flagged oil tankers were among the ships attacked.

Lebanon

- The Israeli military provided [new figures](#), published by Israel’s *Walla News* on April 17, about Iran’s attacks over the course of the war.
 - » The data indicated that Iran launched roughly 550 missiles and hundreds of drones at Israel throughout the war, of which just 90 missiles impacted Israel.

- » Of the 90 impacts, 64 were caused by missiles equipped with cluster munitions.
- Amid the ceasefire, a Hezbollah bomb [exploded](#) in southern Lebanon, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding nine others on April 18.
- The IDF [confirmed](#) on April 19 that Hezbollah was responsible for an April 18 shooting attack that killed a French UN peacekeeper and wounded three others stationed in Lebanon.
 - » The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) [released](#) a statement, claiming that “This morning, a UNIFIL patrol clearing explosive ordnance along a road in the village of Ghanduriyah to re-establish links with isolated UNIFIL positions came under small-arms fire from non-state actors,” which is a nod to Hezbollah fighters.
 - » French President Emmanuel Macron [posted](#) to X, writing that “Everything points to Hezbollah being responsible for this attack.”
 - » Lebanese President Aoun [affirmed](#) that Lebanese authorities “will not hesitate to pursue those involved and bring them to justice.”
 - » Lebanese Prime Minister Nawaf also [condemned](#) the attack, ordering that authorities immediately investigate the incident.
- On April 17, after the ceasefire went into effect, a Hezbollah explosive device [detonated](#) as Israeli forces were clearing a building in the southern Lebanese village of Jebbayn, killing one Israeli soldier and wounding three others.

Iraq

- On April 18, two missile and drone attacks [killed](#) three people at Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (KDPI) camps in Erbil, Iraq, and a third [drone](#) attack caused material damage at another KDPI location.

Europe

- On April 19, London’s Metropolitan Police force indicated that they are [investigating](#) a spate of [arson](#) attacks on synagogues, other Jewish community sites, and Iran International for possible connections to Iran.
- Harakat Ashab al-Yamin al-Islamiya, an Iran-linked group, [claimed](#) responsibility for carrying out an arson attack in London at a building that the Jewish Futures educational organization formerly operated at on April 18.

5. Strait of Hormuz Shipping and Blockade Status

- On April 19, Iran’s armed forces [turned back](#) two tankers—sailing under Angolan and Botswanan flags, respectively—attempting to transit the Strait of Hormuz, with Iranian state media describing the move as a response to the continuing U.S. maritime blockade.
 - » Commercial shipping through the strait slowed considerably on Sunday, April 19, according to Kpler tracking data.
 - » Previously, on April 18, dozens of ships passed through the Strait of Hormuz after Iran’s foreign minister declared the passageway open to maritime traffic, according to Kpler shipping data reviewed by JINSA. The data also shows the situation’s continued uncertainty, as multiple tankers have performed a U-turn in the Arabian Gulf while nearing the strait, Kpler shipping data shows.
- On April 18, Iran [reimposed](#) strict controls over the Strait of Hormuz after the United States confirmed its naval blockade of Iranian ports would remain in force. Iran’s joint military command [declared](#) that “control of the Strait of Hormuz has returned to its previous state ... under strict management of control of the armed forces.”

- » A senior Iranian official [told](#) CNN the same day that Iran would “give priority” to vessels that pay a transit toll, with those who decline facing postponed passage.
- On April 17, the U.S. Navy’s Naval Cooperation and Guidance for Shipping (NCAGS) [issued an advisory](#) to ships in the Strait of Hormuz area stating that the status of the mine threat “is not fully understood.” The advisory warning recommended ships “consider avoidance of that area.”
- CENTCOM [reported](#) on April 18 that 23 ships in total—an increase of four from the day prior—had complied with U.S. orders to turn back toward Iranian ports since the U.S. blockade took effect.
- While speaking with reporters at the White House on April 18, President Trump [stated](#) that talks with Iran were “working out really well” despite Tehran closing the Strait of Hormuz again, noting that Iran “got a little cute” with this decision.
 - » Insisting that the United States is “talking” with Iran, President Trump noted that “we’ll have some information by the end of the day.”
 - » President Trump further stated that Iran “wanted to close up the Strait again” but that “they can’t blackmail us.”
- At least one ship traveling outbound from Iran appeared to have passed through the U.S. blockade line in recent days.
 - » According to data from the Kpler advisory firm reviewed by JINSA, the *Ponente*, a Marshall Islands-flagged bulk carrier, left Iran’s Chabahar port on April 13 and then passed the U.S. blockade line on April 18. The ship’s registered destination is Santos, Brazil.
 - The ship departed the Iranian port of Chabahar on April 13, traveled across the Arabian Gulf to areas off the coast of the United Arab Emirates, where it remained until April 17. It then set sail towards the Arabian Sea, passing through the U.S.-designated blockade line the evening of April 18 local time.
 - As of publication, the ship is heading south in the Arabian Sea.

6. 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 399 members of the U.S. military have been [injured](#) thus far in the war.
 - » Ten have been seriously [wounded](#), and at least 354 of the injured have reportedly returned to duty.
 - » At least 15 Americans were [hurt](#) in an Iranian drone strike on Ali Al Salem Air Base in Kuwait on April 6, most of whom were lightly injured.

- » 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.
- Since the war began, [46 people have been killed in Israel](#), while over 7,794 have been [injured](#). [Fifteen of these casualties](#) include Israeli soldiers who have been killed while fighting Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.
 - » On April 17 and 18, [two Israeli](#) soldiers were killed, and twelve were wounded while operating in southern Lebanon.
- Since the war's outbreak, numerous other casualties have been reported:
 - » Iran: Through April 7, at least 3,636 people, including at least 1,221 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, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (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 118 people have been [killed](#), [including](#) 17 [people](#) in Iraqi Kurdistan.
 - » Jordan: At least 31 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 eight [civilians](#), including two [medical staff](#), have been wounded.
 - » Lebanon: At least 2,196 people have been [killed](#), and nearly 7,185 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 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: Three people have been killed, including a Saudi [national](#) and two [foreign nationals](#), and at least 23 others [have been injured](#).
 - » Syria: At least four people have been [killed](#) in Syria, and several others have been [injured](#).
 - » United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.): Thirteen people have been [killed](#), and at least 224 have been [injured](#).

7. Threats and Condemnation from Iranian Officials

- Spokesman for Iran's Foreign Ministry Esmail Baghaei [posted](#) on X on April 19 that the U.S. blockade is "not only a violation of Pakistani-mediated ceasefire but also both unlawful and criminal."
 - » He stated that the blockade, "by deliberately inflicting collective punishment on the Iranian population ... amounts to [a] war crime and crime against humanity."
- On April 18, Iranian Supreme Leader Mojtaba Khamenei [issued](#) a written statement that Iran's "brave navy stands ready to make the enemies taste the bitterness of new defeats."

- Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, who is serving as Tehran’s lead negotiator, [posted](#) on X on April 18, threatening that the Strait of Hormuz will be closed again should the U.S. naval blockade continue.
- Iran’s Deputy Prime Minister Saeed Khatibzadeh [stated](#) that the United States “cannot impose their will to do a siege over Iran while Iran, with good intention, is trying to facilitate safe passage through the Strait of Hormuz.”
- In a statement on April 18, Iran’s Supreme National Security Council [wrote](#) that Tehran would exert complete control over the Strait of Hormuz, including the imposition of tolls, until “the war fully ends and lasting peace is achieved in the region.”
 - » The Council noted that the Strait would not be reopened until the U.S. blockade on Iran ends.
- The IRGC Navy [wrote](#) in a statement on April 18 that vessels approaching the Strait of Hormuz “will be considered cooperation with the enemy and ... will be targeted.”
- On April 18, Hezbollah Secretary General Naim Qassem [described](#) the ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon as an agreement that “means nothing at the practical level, but it is an insult to our country,” and that “everyone knows that the government of Lebanon has not met or approved this statement.”
- On April 18, senior Hezbollah official Mahmud Qamati [announced](#) that Hezbollah was “not concerned with the negotiations being conducted by the state,” describing them as “a failure, weak, defeated ... and submissive negotiations.”
 - » He also emphasized that “The resistance is the one that imposes. We are the land ... and we are the ones who draw up the decisions, not those who have an official status.”

8. International Response

- On April 19, Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sanchez [shared](#) that his government will propose that the European Union end its association agreement with Israel this Tuesday, claiming that Israel has violated international law.
- Argentina’s President Javier Milei [arrived](#) in Israel on April 19 for a three-day trip, during which he will meet with Israeli President Isaac Herzog and Prime Minister Netanyahu.
- CBS News [reported](#) on April 17, citing U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency analysts, that Beijing is considering sending advanced radar systems to Tehran.
- The European Union (EU) [shared](#) on April 17 that, should disruptions through the Strait of Hormuz continue, it will “prepar[e] to launch a possible coordinated release of jet fuel stocks.”
 - » The EU Spokesman added that Iran’s Friday announcement that it would be reopening the Strait for commercial traffic has not affected ongoing plans.

9. JINSA Resources

- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Blaise Misztal, [In Defense of the War, And How to Finish It](#), April 17, 2026
- Blaise Misztal and Yoni Tobin, [Lebanon Ceasefire Cannot Become Iranian Leverage](#), April 17, 2026
- Rena Gabber and Jonah Brody, [Epic Fury Reveals Vulnerabilities in the Axis Behind Iran](#), April 16, 2026

- Jonathan Ruhe and Yoni Tobin, [*Blockade Iran's Military, Not Just Its Export Revenue*](#), April 15, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe and Ari Cicurel, [*Operation Epic Fury: A Work in Progress*](#), April 10, 2026
- Michael Makovsky, PhD, and Jonathan Ruhe, "[Iran's Next Move Is the Bomb—If the Regime Survives](#)," *RealClearDefense*, April 9, 2026
- Jonathan Ruhe, "[Trump Risks Losing the Plot—and the War—in Iran](#)," *The Dispatch*, April 7, 2026
- Ari Cicurel, [*Finishing the Job: Targeting Iran's Repression Machine*](#), April 7, 2026
- Jonah Brody, [*Greece and Cyprus in the War Against Iran*](#), April 6, 2026
- 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 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