



## U.S.-Israeli Strikes Against the Islamic Republic: The Iran Breakdown SITREP

February 28, 2026

*Featuring Jonathan Schanzer and Jonathan Conricus*

*Hosted by Mark Dubowitz*

**DUBOWITZ:** So, welcome everybody to The Iran Breakdown. Wow, what a 12-hour period. A flood of news coming out of Iran and the Middle East. I'm Mark Dubowitz and, you know, when we named this show back in March of last year – The Iran Breakdown – we actually thought we'll break down the information, but we never thought we'd have an opportunity to break down the Islamic Republic.

And it seems like US military, the Israeli military and the Iranian people may be poised to deal a severe blow to this regime and perhaps maybe lay the predicate for the final end of this brutal regime. So, I'm really pleased to be joined by my two colleagues.

Two Jonathan's: Jon Schanzer, he's the FDD executive director, and Jonathan Conricus, a senior fellow at FDD. Two people who've covered the Middle East for many, many years. Both worked in government. Jon [Schanzer] at the Treasury Department going after terrorists.

Jonathan Conricus as an IDF soldier going after terrorists and IDF spokesman. So couldn't think of two better guys to help break it down. So, welcome.

**CONRICUS:** Thank you, Mark.

**DUBOWITZ:** All right, I'm going to call you by your last names, just make this easier.

So Conricus, in a very Israeli way. I would be interested, and I think our viewers would be interested, in just kind of a SITREP. Where are we? What's happened since two o'clock Saturday morning Eastern Time when all of this just erupted?

**CONRICUS:** Yes. So, Mark, happy to be on.

And I share your enthusiasm – your careful enthusiasm – about what this could mean about the region. Since early morning hours Israel time, about eight o'clock, sirens sounded for the first time and Israeli authorities told Israeli civilians to get close to shelters.

There's noise now in the background here of alarms in – where I am in central Israel, but we'll continue. And Israelis were informed to get into shelters. Why? Because Israel, the statement said, was striking Iran. That wasn't entirely accurate because it was Israel and the US jointly striking Iran.

And that initial statement gave room to quite some misinformation on the other side. Since then, what Israel and the US have done together, based on very updated and high-level intelligence, based on many weeks of preparations and rehearsing together, sharing intel and plans, is to strike various targets in Iran.

First and foremost, political targets that the head of the regime, the so-called Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei, most of his immediate surroundings and counselors and advisors. Heads of the IRGC, heads of the army, heads of the naval forces, and, of course, air defense personnel all across Iran.

Second family of targets, if you would like, are air defense and anything related to Iran's ability to interfere with Israeli or US flights over Iran. Third, Iranian missile launchers that are mostly in the western part of Iran.

Iran is of course a very, very big country, but most of the missile launchers are in the western part and Israel and the US targeted them from early on, understanding that they will eventually be what decides how long this conflict will be continued.

So far, we've had missiles fired. I would say, a few dozen missiles fired at Israel by the Iranians so far, thankfully. And I assume that this is only a temporary situation, but thankfully, so far, no Israeli casualties yet and I hope that remains the situation.



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We have had impacts in Israel. Mostly debris and small parts, but there have been impact. And we've seen the Iranians lash out and fire at various other capitals and cities in the region. Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Jordan, and Saudi, to name a few.

And maybe I missed one country. But the bottom line, and what I will end with, is that there is preliminary, yet to be confirmed Israeli assessments that the Supreme Leader of Iran, Ali Khamenei himself, has either been severely wounded or actually eliminated.

We're still waiting for official confirmation, but we do have high probability information that indicates that the head of the IRGC, General Pakpour, and also the defense minister have been eliminated, and various other key personnel in Iran.

So, opening salvo. And we are now almost 12 hours after the war started – 10 hours after the war started – with the obvious goal – should have started with this – by the US and by Israel to actually bring down the Iranian regime.

**DUBOWITZ:** Okay, thanks for that, Conricus.

So, Schanzer, I want to pick up on what Conricus was talking about. I mean, I would note that they also eliminated [Ali] Shamkhani, who is the head of the Iranian Supreme National Security Council and one of Khamenei's closest advisors. So, it seems like they're doing what they did last June, really going through the top echelons of the military and political establishment and security establishment, and starting to eliminate perhaps even two, three layers deep.

But everybody has been talking, Jon, about this idea that regime change is what the president is focused on. I don't read it that way. I watched his speech very carefully, and I think he's focused on eliminating Iran's dangerous missile program, their reconstituting nuclear program, the IRGC Navy, and, yeah, he's greenlighted Israeli strikes against the repression apparatus and the leadership apparatus. But it would be a big victory for President Trump. Even if the regime survives, he's eliminated their most dangerous capabilities.

Do you see it that way or do you really believe the president has committed the US military to a mission of regime change?

**SCHANZER:** Well, you know, I think we're still trying to figure out exactly how to interpret the targets. But let me just say, it looks like he's given the Israelis a green light to go after, you know, top leadership, including, you know, Khamenei himself.

That does represent, I think, an intent to change the regime, right? And don't forget that there's this sort of Maduro model, right? The Venezuela model, where you take out, you know, top echelons of the regime. And then whatever's left, right – the people that are still in charge – have to make the decision. Do they want to work with the United States? Do they want to start to cooperate? Or do they want to sustain more damage?

And I do think that this is the Trump model, if you will. Right? That, I think, at some point the regime – whoever's left – has to look around and wonder, "Oh, okay, we've got a gun to our heads. They're going to keep hunting us. At what point do we cooperate?"

Now, there's a question that I think, Mark, you and I have asked over time, which is if the regime, whatever's left of it, agrees to the terms of Donald Trump and by, you know, by default, the Israelis, are they still the Islamic Republic of Iran or have they become something else?

And then you have regime change in essence, right? If they capitulate on missiles and nukes and proxies, are they still the Islamic Republic? So, I think we are at this interesting moment as the regime finds itself getting eroded bit by bit, whether they're going to make that faithful decision.



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But let me just note that what we're watching, and Jonathan has detailed some of these different attacks. Northern Israel is getting targeted heavily right now. Central Israel is getting targeted heavily right now. Kuwait had their airport hit. Dubai, right, near the Burj Khalifa, very close – actually looked like about a block or two away. They've been hit. In Doha, I've just seen reports of a massive explosion. The regime has not capitulated in the least. At least, not yet. They are fighting back. And so, what we're watching is this sort of test of wills.

The last thing that I would just note here is the complexity of these operations. The US carrying out strikes and the Israelis carrying out strikes. Jonathan mentioned this, that this is shared intelligence, it's shared planning over – over the course of weeks in preparation for this.

But this is the result of years of the Israelis and the United States working together, ironing out the kinks, understanding what they're various roles are. And I don't think it's been made clear to us entirely yet who's doing what and how. But I will just tell you that, the regime is in deep trouble right now.

And when we talk about regime change, you can feel the cracks beneath the regime starting to widen.

**DUBOWITZ:** So Conricus, I just want to stay on this point for a little bit because it's important what President Trump said in that eight-minute speech. He told the IRGC, you know, "Lay down your arms or you will face certain death."

He called on Iranians, quote, "Take over your government, the hour of freedom is at hand." And I think he made the point that this may be the last chance in a generation for Iranians to really take over their government and affect Iran-backed regime change.

Prime Minister Netanyahu said, "We have to remove Iran's existential threat." I think he means both the missiles and the nuclear program. But I think Israeli leaders, as you know, when they really talk about the existential threat, they mean the existential threat of the regime.

So, on the other hand, President Trump talks about, we got to raze the missile industry to the ground, really framing this as going after their most deadly nuclear and missile capabilities. So, if you take a step back from it, is there coordination between the Americans and the Israelis, where the Americans go after missiles and nukes and IRGC Navy? The Israelis go after perhaps missiles and leadership? But it's really the Israelis that are dedicating their resources to the mission of regime change. How do you see the distinction between America and Israel in terms of military mission?

**CONRICUS:** Yeah, I think that's a very thoughtful distinction and analysis. And you know, the intel systems of both countries are perhaps better geared towards such a distinction in terms of targeting. Israel with Mossad and IDF intel have spent years creating the capacity to follow, locate, and eventually target various Iranian officials.

Israel demonstrated that in last June when in the opening salvo it took out quite a significant part of the chain of command of the IRGC and 13 or 12 very important nuclear scientists.

So, Israel has the capacity to locate people of interest and to deliver ordnance to the location where they are. Maybe – the US obviously also has that capacity, but in Iran, I think Israeli infrastructure is perhaps better geared towards it.

And that is why – probably why – that is the division of labor between the US and Israel. I think that would make sense. And, you know, even though I think there's a strong point in what you say about maybe the president not yet committing to regime change, but the fact that he spent so many seconds and maybe more than a minute speaking to the Iranian people, speaking about the opportunity at hand, and the point that Schanzer made about okaying going for Khamenei.



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That wouldn't have been the case had – I don't think that would have been the case had we not been looking at an effort to actually bring down the regime, which this ultimately is, I think. Yes, if you know what this 100 percent success would be taking down the regime and having the Iranian people reclaim and transition and then go into, you know, democratically elected government, that's probably 100 percent full success, complete victory.

But short of that, there are other levels that I think are, you know, possible. That would be good enough. But the question is, will the Iranian regime go with that? And will they, officially say, and actually do, that they'll stop enriching on Iranian soil? That they will relinquish forever their aspirations for nuclear weapons? That they stop funding Hezbollah, Hamas, Islamic jihad, Houthis, etc.?

The likelihood of that, I think, is pretty low, because it means that they will give up on everything that they have been spending the last, I'd say, 30 years investing in at the expense of the Iranian people. So that in itself would also be pretty suicidal in terms of how the Iranian public will – will see it.

So, I think we're looking at an attempt to bring down the regime, and of course, I hope that it will be successful for Israel, for the region, and for the Iranian people.

**DUBOWITZ:** So, Schanzer, our phones have been blowing up. I mean, yours, mine, but particularly Conricus, because he's in Israel and has to pay attention to that with the red alerts that have been coming in.

Talk a little bit about particularly what's going on in the north and even in the center. I mean, obviously some of that are Iranian ballistic missiles, perhaps drones. But I want to focus a little bit on Hezbollah. You know, the dog that didn't bark during the June 12-Day War.

**SCHANZER:** Yeah.

**DUBOWITZ:** Is Hezbollah barking and biting, or what's going on that front?

**SCHANZER:** Not yet. And actually, I think the big thing, and I was watching Channel 12 out of Israel just about 20 minutes ago, and one of the reporters there was talking about how Iran has, you know, I think urged all of its proxies.

And I want to talk about the Houthis in a second because there's some breaking news. But Hezbollah has said that they will stay out. But they have in the past said, and we've heard this from Naim Qassem, the director general of Hezbollah, that if Khamenei is killed, then this could be their red line and they could jump in.

Now, let me just say, though, that it's a bit of a double-edged sword because if the regime, you know, the leadership of the regime is gone, then Hezbollah doesn't have a master any longer, if you will. And then it becomes a much bigger risk for Hezbollah to jump in because they don't know what the future of the regime is.

Their longtime patron, dating back to 1983, the founding of Hezbollah. This has been a wholly owned subsidiary of the IRGC. So, I think they're at an interesting crossroads right now. I think, you know, the Israelis are pleased for the moment that we're not seeing action out of the north.

This does appear to be the Iranians hitting the north, maybe trying to encourage Hezbollah to jump in once they see sort of, you know, blood on the ground. But what has just happened just in the last few minutes? There are reports out of the EU that the Houthis out of – out of Yemen have closed the Strait of Hormuz, that they've announced that they're closing the Strait of Hormuz.



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This is a development that I think was somewhat predictable, right? I mean, the Houthis have been doing this throughout the last two and a half years of war. But this could be the signal of the widening. We're now at a two-front war in terms of the Iranian regime. Of course, we've talked about all the American allies that have been getting hit, but this is a potential widening of the war right now that would necessitate, very likely, the United States to start striking Houthi territory in northern Yemen.

Maybe the Israelis get in the act as well. I'm curious about whether we see other international partners, now that they're seeing the Iranian regime get eroded, whether there's a sort of a band wagoning effect, which I think would be very healthy at this moment for the entire Middle East and maybe the West as well.

**DUBOWITZ:** So, Conricus, before we go back to the Houthis, because that's a very interesting development, I actually didn't have that on my bingo card that it would be the Houthis that closed the Strait of Hormuz. I was always expected the IRGC Navy. So, it's interesting. The United States has had some success against the Houthis but not overwhelming success, as you remember last year, trying to reopen the Red Sea and eventually just basically called a draw because they were burning through ammunition.

But on Hezbollah, the Israelis have been preparing, right? I mean, I've seen over recent weeks Israel taking some pretty serious preemptive action against Hezbollah senior commanders. Can you tell us a little bit more about what – what that's been about?

**CONRICUS:** Yeah, just on the previous topic, the fact that the Houthis say that they're closing it doesn't mean that they are closing it.

There's a big difference between saying and doing. And there's a few hundred miles, if not a thousand miles, between where the Houthis are and where the Hormuz Strait is. And I think that, you know, American aircraft and vessels have been pounding Iranian military naval assets in the region, both shore-based and in the water, specifically against that contingency.

So, you know, the Houthis can say what they want. What will matter is what kind of tactical or operational capability will they actually have to do it? And that's still questionable. And the fact that they say it doesn't mean that they've done it.

Regarding Hezbollah, yes. I mean, Hezbollah has been trying to rearm itself, to replenish their stockpiles, to rebuild some of their advanced weapons. They have been getting funds from Iran, something to the tune of between \$750 million US to about a billion from Iran during 2025, in order to rebuild their capabilities.

But the big difference here compared to how things were before October 7 is that Israel hasn't waited around for things to materialize on the other side. And Israel has – has been, you know, relentlessly striking Hezbollah targets, whether they're southern Lebanon, tactical targets, central Lebanon, the strategic ones, command posts, et cetera, and northeastern Lebanon, the Baalbek area, of the more strategic logistic hubs that Hezbollah has, the furthestmost away from Israel.

And last week, Israel struck there. Israel struck all over Lebanon against Hezbollah. And by the way, Hamas targets as well, indicating that, you know, if you get that Israel wants to degrade those capabilities and not see them materialize as Israel allowed before October 7th.

A very important point, I think, is the political situation in Lebanon. The elected – democratically elected government of Lebanon has been unequivocally clear saying, "You, Hezbollah, do not have the mandate, you do not have the legitimacy to drag Lebanon into yet another war at the behest of a foreign power," meaning Iran.



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And that's important as well. It would have been less important two and a half, three years ago when Hezbollah was still in its prime with the charismatic leadership of Hassan Nasrallah and with all of their weapons and the Radwan unit intact. Today, when Hezbollah is told by the Lebanese government that they do not have a mandate, I think that has more of an impact because Hezbollah today is so much weaker than it was on October 7th.

And maybe those are warnings that Hezbollah will heed to. And I think that Jonathan makes a very good point of okay, if they join into the fighting, for what purpose and for whom? The Iranians currently – and I don't think that they will be in the future – they're not winning here.

They may get to a draw, but I don't think that they will get to that either. So why join in? Why hitch their wagon to that – to – to this losing caravan. And not entirely sure that they will try to do that. And there's domestic opposition to it in Lebanon, which is more important than it was in the past.

**DUBOWITZ:** So, Schanzer, I want to zoom out a little bit from the Houthis and Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations – terrorist proxies of Iran – and start to look at America's allies in the Middle East and globally. I mean, I found it interesting, strong statement from the EU, from left-wing governments in Canada and Australia. Increasing support from Europe, Indo-Pacific allies increasingly stepping up.

But it's the Gulf allies that I find most interesting because I think as you've tracked and we've tracked at FDD for a number of months, the public reporting has been that the Saudis and the Emiratis, to some extent – well, I think to a greater extent the Qataris – have been trying to convince President Trump not to use military force.

And then today, after being the target of Iranian missile fire at al-Udaid and Qatar and the US Navy Fifth Fleet headquarters in Bahrain and targets in Kuwait and the UAE, you saw some pretty strong statements from the Saudis, the Kuwaitis, and others condemning Iran.

**SCHANZER:** Yeah.

**DUBOWITZ:** How do you – how do you read this? How do you read what's going on between the sort of public messaging of de-escalation with Iran, and now this new posture where our Gulf allies seem to be supporting the United States in really doing damage to this regime?

**SCHANZER:** So, look, it's a great question, and let me just say I've noted only two countries so far that have condemned the action that has been taken so far. The first is the Turks, which doesn't surprise me. For anybody that knows how FDD has been tracking the Turkish regime under Recep Tayyip Erdogan, not a surprise.

They're condemning Israel primarily, not the United States. And I think how they continue to triangulate will be interesting. Given the kind of bromance that Erdogan enjoys with Trump, they're going to have to tread carefully. The other regime that has expressed regret is the Omanis.

And they were heavily invested in the negotiations, you know, throughout this process. Now, what we have is a whole bunch of other countries that are coming under attack that may have been ambivalent about an American led strike or an Israeli-American strike.

They've been ambivalent about it the entire time. But once, I think, the firing began, once the operations began, and especially as they began to absorb incoming, it's interesting to see they look like they're banding together with the United States, which is in their interest.



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Look, the CENTCOM – our central command – is providing a huge amount of intelligence and missile defense for these countries. They are sustaining incoming fire. So even the Qataris that are deeply ambivalent about American power or American cooperation with the Israelis, if they're sustaining incoming fire, they know where their bread is buttered.

They're going to have to get onside with all of this. The Emiratis have actually just – as I've seen over, just over the last little bit – looks like they've had five injuries and at least two drones land in their territory. They're unhappy about this. One thing that I really like, Mark, is that the Emiratis and the Saudis are now speaking the same language.

They have been at odds with one another over the last several weeks. They are issuing statements of support for one another as Iranian missiles and drones are getting shot across the region. So, you get a sense that folks are coming together here. Our alliance structure, out of necessity, is coming together.

After a lot of noise, you know, where they're condemning Israel or they're not sure about what happens next, it looks like they're coming together. This, I think, is a good sign. By the way, I should also just note that it looks like the Jordanians have shot down something like 50 different projectiles.

So, they're on side with Israel. They're doing it out of their own interest, of course, protecting their own airspace. But they're doing this with the United States in coordination with the Israelis. This is what you want to see right now, is a region that looks like it's coming together.

The US is going to have to do more diplomatic heavy lifting to keep everybody together because this thing could go on for days, maybe weeks. You want it to go quickly, but you got to plan for that long term. You got to keep everybody on side and safe and comfortable with the way this is all unfolding.

**DUBOWITZ:** You know, Jon, you raise a profound point, which is, you know, there's been a lot of talk about normalization, but we don't use the word that the actual Saudis use, which is integration. And what you're talking about is missile intelligence security integration that's being run out of CENTCOM; that is pulling and binding together the United States, Israel and our Gulf allies, and in some cases, our Gulf frenemies, who are all under attack by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

So, you know, this is – this is really a – this is – this is an advert for why you want to integrate and why you want to get closer to Israel, given its extraordinary military capabilities. But Conricus, I want to – I want to switch.

We got a few minutes left. Just some of the things that you're watching for? I mean, obviously we talked about already, you know, how much of Iran's leadership has actually been hit. I think that'll be interesting over the next 24 hours as we start getting more confirmation from Israeli and American sources, and maybe Iranian sources, about who's actually been taken out, including Khamenei, which I think is the most profound symbolic step if the longest serving dictator – 37 years in power – is eliminated.

Also, can Israel and US air defenses hold against a sustained missile barrage from the Islamic Republic? I mean, they've maybe, maybe they've dialed it up to five. But they haven't dialed it up to eight or nine, and they haven't gone to 11 yet. So, what does that mean in terms of missile barrages and interceptors? And can our defenses hold?

To Jon's point, about the Gulf states, are they going to be pulled deeper? Are there going to be more severe attacks against them, and what – how will they respond? We've talked a bit about The Strait of Hormuz disruption. You know, it's 20 percent of global oil, as I recall.

That's pretty significant, if the Houthis actually can do it. And is this days long, or is this something much bigger? So, just as sort of parting insights from both of you: what are you watching? What are you most concerned about? And what are you most optimistic about?



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**CONRICUS:** I'll start with the positive.

I'm optimistic, and I'm very happy with the initiative taken by Israel and the US. Very happy with how this has started. I'm hopeful that the initial results, in terms of taking out key figures, that we'll get a confirmation on that.

And it looks as if we will, because I'm seeing lots of reports on it in Israeli media based on, kind of, offline conversations with security officials. So, that's hopeful. I am underwhelmed so far by the amount of missiles that the Iranians have been able to fire.

And it remains to be seen which side will win this offense-defense competition. How well will Israel be able to degrade and to hunt missile launchers versus how much will the Iranians be able to fire? And of course, eventually it boils down to numbers.

Numbers game – how many interceptors will we have versus how many missiles and launchers will they be able to field and fire? And then it's a logistics issue. In addition to that, the regional peace – Hezbollah, Palestinians, Arabs in Israel, what happens in Syria, what happens in Jordan, what happens in Judea and Samaria.

These are things that are around the corner and I'll definitely be monitoring. Israel has mobilized between 70 and 100,00 reservists in order to strengthen defenses, not in order to be able to maneuver anywhere, but to be able to contain situations and better defend along our eastern border with Jordan, sustain operations in Judea and Samaria, and along the northern border.

And that's going to be very important as well, to make sure that we don't have all kinds of local terrorists get away with themselves here in some jihadi dream of helping the Islamic regime. And to see whether Hezbollah and the Houthis join in any meaningful way.

Bottom line, I think we're – I think we can be relatively content with how this has started. And, and I'm hopeful that we will see, you know, swift, decisive action by the US and Israel. And I think this is about getting the regime down and really making them so weak so that the Iranian people can actually rise up and reclaim power.

That is, of course, a process that will take time. And it won't be easy and it won't be neat, but at the end of it I think we are witnessing historic days. Nothing less.

**DUBOWITZ:** Alright. Schanzer, take us home. You were a counterterrorism official, US Treasury Department, going after jihadists and Islamists.

And the one thing that has not been mentioned a lot, either today or in the past, has been this network of potential sleeper cells...

**SCHANZER:** Yeah.

**DUBOWITZ:** ...that the Iranians have cultivated around the world, including the United States, Europe. Targeting, you know, Israelis, targeting Jews, targeting Americans.

This is – this is a concern. Tell me a little bit about that network. Are you – does it keep you up at night? Or do you think we've got a pretty good handle on that?

**SCHANZER:** Look, I don't know. I'm not in the system any longer. I haven't seen the intel in years. But let me just say, you know, 20 years ago, we were keenly aware of Iranian sleeper cells and nodes that could be activated.



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And as you well know, Mark, you know, we've seen indications of the Iranians being able to do this in the United States, targeting, you know, former officials, Iranian activists, and actually getting close to being able to do so on multiple occasions.

So don't rule that out. And I would just argue that, you know, one of the things you talk about – look, I'll go through the list of the couple of things that I'm watching right now. One is just those proxies. Are they going to activate? And it's Houthis, Hamas, Hezbollah, Shiite militias in Iraq. So far, quiet.

We want to keep them quiet. The next thing we're watching is air defenses. Are they going to hold? And not just for Israel, but for American bases, for, you know, Arab oil installations, for, you know, US embassy, for the Israelis, for all of our allies.

Those air defenses that we've brought into theater, or that they already have, they're going to need to hold up throughout all of this. Something else to watch. You know, the Iranian leadership, we've only seen the death of one supreme leader until today, right? When [Ruhollah] Khomeini died and Khamenei came in.

That was a crossroads for this regime. We are at another crossroads again. Do they have the will to continue this revolution – this experiment – with one more leader gone and without a clear sense of who comes next? I think that's going to be an interesting thing to watch.

Then, when you get to the question of the sleeper cells, Mark, here's the big question from my perspective. We have a division in our country between, you know, within the MAGA circles, right? The interventionists versus the isolationists.

And this has been talked about ad nauseam. You and I have talked about it on our respective programs, but everybody knows about this. The question really becomes how much do we sustain in terms of damage if the Iranians hit us here at home? Does that spark a debate about intervention?

Does that derail the president's perspective on foreign intervention, the need to topple the regime in Iran, things like that, right? This becomes a liability politically here at home that I think we need to watch. The last thing that I just want to note, which I think is also important that probably folks have not thought about a whole lot yet, but this is what we do at FDD.

We're trying to be sort of, you know, we look around the corner, right? If the regime begins to buckle and then it does in fact collapse, there is a vacuum in the region. And as I see it, there are probably two primary candidates for alliance structures that can fill the void.

One is the US-led alliance structure with the Israelis and the Emiratis and, you know, let's hope the Saudis come around and maybe some of the others. The Jordanians, the Egyptians, right? That they could inherit the region and begin to fill it out in ways that we always wanted to see.

The other is the sort of Muslim Brotherhood axis, those that have been nominal allies to the Islamic Republic. The Turks, the Qataris. These are the ones that I worry about. And we could be at a moment where we're thinking about what comes next.

**DUBOWITZ:** All right, gentlemen, that was great.

Jon Schanzer, [FDD] Morning Brief, Monday, Wednesday, Fridays. Don't miss his show. Conricus, all over the media, on every outlet, including the ones I would never go on, doing battle with the haters. It's really been a pleasure. Thank you for your great work and thanks for everyone for listening.



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We're going to be following the story very closely on The Iran Breakdown. So, join us next time when we break it down all over again.

**CONRICUS:** Thank you, Mark. Thank you, Jon.

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