

## REPORT HEADER

REPORT DATE / TIME (UTC)	21 March 2026 / 2100Z
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ANALYST / WATCH OFFICER	OSINT Watch Desk — fortunefavorstheprepared.com
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VERSION	FINAL (supersedes Initial 0600Z and Updated 1300Z)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **FLASH — Hawaii / Dam Failure:** Life-safety flash flood emergency on Oahu; a 120-year-old dam with documented structural deficiencies is at risk of failure, 5,500+ residents are under evacuation orders, and 6–8 additional inches of rain are forecast through Sunday 22 March on already-saturated ground.
- **FLASH — Iran-Linked Cyber / Patch Deadline 22 MAR:** A CRITICAL-rated Iranian cyber offensive is actively targeting U.S. healthcare and critical infrastructure organizations using legitimate endpoint management tooling to bypass conventional defenses; a federal patch deadline for a CVSS 10.0 Cisco firewall zero-day expires tomorrow, 22 March, and unpatched systems should be treated as potentially compromised.
- **HIGH — Southwest Heat / Plains Fire Weather:** An all-time U.S. March heat record was broken Friday in Arizona and California (112°F), driving Extreme Heat Warnings for approximately 40 million people and fueling Red Flag fire weather conditions from the central Rockies through the Texas Panhandle, where four federal fire declarations and a Kansas preemptive disaster declaration are already active.
- **FLASH — U.S.–Israel War on Iran, Day 22:** The Strait of Hormuz is near-closed to commercial traffic, oil is above \$110/bbl, and Iranian ballistic missile strikes on U.S.-UK basing at Diego Garcia are confirmed — all organizations with Gulf energy exposure, shipping dependencies, or Microsoft Intune/Cisco FMC environments should treat this as an active operational environment, not a monitoring situation.
- **MODERATE — G3 Geomagnetic Storm / HF Propagation Degraded:** A G3 (Strong) geomagnetic storm driven by multiple CMEs from AR4392 was confirmed at 20/2328 UTC and 21/0154 UTC; HF propagation is significantly degraded across all bands with polar paths blacked out — 20m is the most reliable operational band today, 40m and 60m are the recommended NVIS/regional fallbacks, and any path transiting above 50°N should be treated as unreliable. A G2 Watch continues through 21 March with an additional CME expected.

## CRITICAL ITEMS (FLASH) — RISK SCORE 20–25 // IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED

### ⚡ FLASH FLASH-001 Oahu Flash Flood Emergency / Wahiawa Dam Failure Risk

**Risk Score: 25 / 25** Confidence: HIGH — Multiple NWS active products (PDS Flash Flood Emergency), confirmed state/county emergency declarations, governor press conference on record, National Guard deployment confirmed.

<b>S — SIZE / SCALE</b>	5,500+ residents under evacuation; 233 confirmed rescues; ~10,000 in broader impact zone. Estimated storm damage: \$1B+.
<b>A — ACTIVITY</b>	Life-threatening flash flooding ongoing across northern Oahu. Wahiawa Dam rose to within 6 feet of 90-foot capacity. Water levels falling as of Friday afternoon but not confirmed stable. Additional 6–8 inches of rain forecast through Sunday on fully saturated ground.
<b>L — LOCATION</b>	Oahu, Hawaii — North Shore communities of Waiialua and Haleiwa (evacuation zone); Windward Oahu (Kahaluu, Waikane, Kahana streams); Maui (Lahaina area retention basins secondary concern).

# DAILY THREAT REPORT

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<b>U — UNIT / ACTOR</b>	Natural hazard (second Kona low in two weeks). Hawaii National Guard activated: 195 personnel, Black Hawk helicopters, 21 high-water vehicle teams. Governor Josh Green (state lead). NWS Honolulu (Flash Flood Emergency product, PDS designation).
<b>T — TIME</b>	Flooding onset: 20 March 2026 overnight. Dam alert: 20 March 0822Z. Evacuation orders: active as of 21 March 2026 1200Z. Threat window: continues through Sunday 22 March.
<b>E — EQUIPMENT / METHOD</b>	120-year-old earthen Wahiawa Dam (Dole Food Co., state-assessed "high hazard potential"). Second Kona low weather system. Kaukonahua Stream downstream drainage. Dam rated "poor" condition in 2020 state inspection; four state deficiency notices issued to Dole since 2009. NOTE: Dole stated publicly "dam continues to operate as designed with no indications of damage" — this report weights state deficiency history over owner statement; that is an analytical judgment, not a resolved factual question.

**IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED:** Personnel on Oahu's North Shore: confirm staff accountability now and stand down all non-essential operations. Monitor NWS Honolulu and Oahu Department of Emergency Management in real time. Organizations with Hawaii-based infrastructure or supply chain dependencies should activate continuity procedures. Do not use Waialua/Haleiwa road network until evacuation orders are formally lifted.

Sources: [NPR](#) | [CNBC](#) | [CNN](#) | [NBC News](#) | [OPB](#)

## ⚡ FLASH FLASH-002 Iran-Linked Handala Group Wipes 80,000 Stryker Devices / CISA Advisory Active / Cisco FMC Patch Deadline 22 MAR

**Risk Score: 25 / 25** Confidence: HIGH (Stryker/Handala facts) — CISA formal advisory, FBI coordination confirmed, BleepingComputer independently verified attack method. HIGH (CVE-2026-20131 exploitation) — CISA KEV catalog entry 19 MAR, Amazon MadPot honeypot confirmation. **ATTRIBUTION NOTE:** Handala is confirmed Iran-linked. Interlock ransomware has no confirmed nation-state attribution. Do not read this entry as a single coordinated Iranian campaign.

<b>S — SIZE / SCALE</b>	Stryker: approximately 80,000 corporate devices wiped; 50 TB exfiltrated; global medical device supply chain disrupted. Cisco FMC: CVSS 10.0 zero-day exploited since 26 January; scope of enterprise compromise unknown but assessed widespread among internet-exposed FMC deployments.
<b>A — ACTIVITY</b>	Stryker (11 MAR): Handala created a new Global Administrator account after stealing admin credentials, then used Microsoft Intune's native device wipe command to destroy devices at fleet scale and exfiltrate data. Cisco FMC (since 26 JAN): Interlock ransomware exploiting CVE-2026-20131 via unauthenticated HTTP deserialization to achieve root RCE, then disabling network defenses before ransomware deployment. CISA issued formal advisory 18 MAR and has mandated federal civilian agency patch by 22 MAR.
<b>L — LOCATION</b>	Stryker: Kalamazoo, Michigan (corporate HQ) / global Microsoft Azure environment. Cisco FMC: Any internet-exposed Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center or Cisco Security Cloud Control deployment globally. U.S. healthcare, defense contractors, and critical infrastructure are priority targets per CISA.
<b>U — UNIT / ACTOR</b>	Stryker attacker: Handala (Iran-aligned hacktivist group, pro-Palestinian nexus). Cisco FMC attacker: Interlock ransomware group (NO confirmed nation-state attribution in any cited source — these are two distinct, uncoordinated threats combined in this entry for operational efficiency). Defenders: CISA (advisory issued), FBI (coordinating), Amazon threat intelligence (CVE-2026-20131 IoC disclosure).
<b>T — TIME</b>	Stryker attack: 11 March 2026. CISA advisory: 18 March 2026. Cisco FMC exploitation began: 26 January 2026 (36 days before patch release). Patch available: 4 March 2026. <b>FEDERAL PATCH DEADLINE: 22 MARCH 2026 (TOMORROW).</b>
<b>E — EQUIPMENT / METHOD</b>	Attack method (Stryker): Microsoft Intune endpoint management platform used as weapon via Global Administrator account — no malware required. Attack method (Cisco FMC): Insecure Java deserialization via web management interface (CVE-2026-20131, CVSS 10.0), enabling unauthenticated root RCE. Both attacks target security management infrastructure rather than endpoints, making conventional detection significantly harder.

**IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED:** Microsoft Intune environments: immediately enforce phishing-resistant MFA on all admin accounts, apply least-privilege role assignments, require multi-admin approval for destructive device actions. Cisco FMC environments: apply CVE-2026-20131 patch before 22 March federal deadline; treat any unpatched

internet-exposed FMC as potentially compromised and conduct log review per Amazon's published IoC list before patching.

Sources: [CISA Advisory \(Stryker/Intune\)](#) | [BleepingComputer](#) | [The Hacker News \(Cisco FMC\)](#) | [Help Net Security | Security Affairs](#)

**⚡ FLASH FLASH-003 U.S.–Israel War on Iran: Day 22 — Hormuz Near-Closed, Oil \$110+/bbl, Diego Garcia Struck**

**Risk Score: 25 / 25** **Confidence: MODERATE** — Core facts (conflict active, oil price, Diego Garcia strikes, proxy activity) corroborated across multiple Western news organizations and think tank assessments. Sourcing is weighted toward English-language secondary reporting; no primary U.S. government products (DoD statements, State Dept. advisories, UKMTO original releases) were directly accessed. Iranian operational claims not independently verified. Wikipedia cited as reference only; excluded from confidence basis.

<b>S — SIZE / SCALE</b>	Global scale. 21 confirmed vessel attacks in Gulf/Hormuz/Gulf of Oman since 1 MAR. ~20% of global LNG offline. Oil up ~45% since war began. 1,400+ Iranian civilian casualties reported. Multiple U.S. forward bases struck by proxies.
<b>A — ACTIVITY</b>	U.S.-Israeli airstrikes on Iranian targets ongoing (Day 22 as of 21 MAR). Israeli military struck Tehran again Saturday morning despite Trump "winding down" signal Friday. Iran fired two ballistic missiles at Diego Garcia (U.S.-UK base, Indian Ocean). Hezbollah resumed missile/drone attacks on Israel. Iraqi Shia militias striking U.S. bases. UK Maritime Trade Operations (UKMTO): CRITICAL maritime threat level active for Strait of Hormuz, Gulf, and Gulf of Oman. Trump administration temporarily lifted Iran oil sanctions through 19 April to relieve market pressure.
<b>L — LOCATION</b>	Primary: Iran (Tehran, Natanz, Fordow, South Pars gasfield). Secondary: Israel (Haifa targeted), Qatar (Ras Laffan targeted), Bahrain (missile intercepts), Diego Garcia (Indian Ocean), Lebanon (Hezbollah front), Iraq (U.S. bases). Maritime: Strait of Hormuz, Gulf of Oman, Red Sea.
<b>U — UNIT / ACTOR</b>	U.S. forces (Operation Epic Fury, began 28 FEB 2026) and Israeli military conducting strikes. Iran: IRGC, Iranian Navy (IRIS Dena frigate sunk), ballistic missile forces. Proxies: Hezbollah (Lebanon), Islamic Resistance in Iraq / PMF (Iraq), Houthis (Red Sea threat). New Iranian Supreme Leader: Mojtaba Khamenei (father Ayatollah Ali Khamenei assassinated in opening strikes).
<b>T — TIME</b>	War began: 28 February 2026 (Operation Epic Fury). Reporting period: Day 22, 21 March 2026. Trump "winding down" signal: 20 MAR. Israeli strikes on Tehran (Day 22): 21 MAR morning. Diego Garcia missile strikes: 20-21 MAR. Sanctions relief: in effect through 19 APR 2026.
<b>E — EQUIPMENT / METHOD</b>	U.S./Israeli: carrier strike groups (USS Abraham Lincoln, USS Gerald R. Ford), F-22s deployed to Ovda AB Israel, B-2 bombers (reported), precision strike munitions. Iranian: Khorramshahr-4 ballistic missiles, drones, maritime mines/attack craft. Iranian defensive: YLC-8B UHF anti-stealth radar (Chinese-supplied). NOTE: Iranian operational claims (radar destruction, Hormuz "control") are drawn from Iran-aligned secondary sources and have not been independently verified.

**IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED:** Organizations with Gulf energy exposure or shipping dependencies: activate supply chain contingency planning now. Security teams: heightened awareness of Iranian proxy retaliatory actions targeting U.S.-linked commercial and government interests globally, including potential "old-school" bombing tactics against Israeli/U.S.-affiliated soft targets per Soufan Center assessment. Monitor State Dept. travel advisories and DoD posture statements for operational changes.

Sources: [NPR \(Day 22\)](#) | [Al Jazeera \(Day 22\)](#) | [Britannica](#) | [RAND \(Expert Q&A\)](#) | [Stimson Center](#)

**CYBER & INFORMATION SECURITY THREATS**

**⚡ FLASH-002 (Stryker/Handala wiper and CVE-2026-20131 Cisco FMC zero-day) is fully detailed above under Critical Items. The entries below cover supporting and context cyber threats.**

**CYB-001 CISA Capacity Degraded as Iran Cyber Threat Escalates**

**HIGH** Risk Score: **20 / 25** Confidence: MODERATE — CISA workforce reduction figure and acting director reassignment sourced to CNBC, 3 March 2026 (18 days before this report). Current CISA operational status not re-confirmed this cycle. CrowdStrike and Google TIG surge reporting is current-cycle but accessed through secondary news coverage, not primary vendor releases.

### SUMMARY

CISA has lost approximately one-third of its employees since January 2026. Its acting director Madhu Gottumukkala was reassigned to another DHS division mid-crisis; the agency has no Senate-confirmed director. CrowdStrike and Google Threat Intelligence both report a surge in Iran-linked hacktivist claims targeting U.S. financial and critical infrastructure sectors as a direct consequence of Operation Epic Fury. The House Appropriations Committee Chair warned before the current crisis that CISA was already "stretched thin." These capacity gaps are occurring during the highest Iran-nexus cyber threat period in recent memory.

### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*The combination of documented workforce reduction, leadership instability, and an active nation-state cyber campaign represents a structural risk multiplier. This entry does not assert organizations were waiting on CISA guidance; it establishes that the institutional early-warning and coordination function is operating below normal capacity. The hardening actions recommended in FLASH-002 are grounded in CISA's own published guidance and are valid regardless of CISA outreach cadence. Organizations should supplement CISA monitoring with direct engagement with sector-specific ISACs and independent threat intelligence sources during this period.*

Sources: [CNBC](#) | [Industrial Cyber \(ISAC Advisory\)](#) | [GovInfoSecurity \(DoD CIO Interview\)](#)

## PHYSICAL SECURITY & VIOLENCE THREATS

### PHY-001 Southwest U.S.: Extreme Heat Warning — All-Time March Records Broken, ~40M Under Warning

**HIGH — Life Safety** Risk Score: **20 / 25** Confidence: HIGH — NWS Extreme Heat Warnings active across multiple WFOs (primary government products); temperature records independently verified by multiple outlets; CPC Hazards Outlook (primary government product) confirms persistence through at least 29 March. NOTE: A World Weather Attribution flash analysis attributing 4.7–7.2°F of warming to climate change is cited in supporting sources; that analysis had not completed peer review at time of report and attribution figures should not be treated as settled science.

### SUMMARY

The strongest March ridge of high pressure ever observed over the U.S. Southwest is driving temperatures 20–30°F above normal. Four stations in Arizona and California recorded 112°F on 20 March — the new all-time U.S. March temperature record, set one day after the previous record was broken. Eight states have set all-time March high temperature records during this event. Phoenix recorded 105°F, the earliest such reading in city history. NWS Extreme Heat Warnings are active through Sunday 22 March for areas below 4,000 feet elevation across AZ, CA (inland/southern), NV, and NM. CPC hazards outlook indicates elevated heat risk may persist into late March, though forecast confidence decreases beyond 72 hours.

### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*Spring break travel concentrations in Phoenix and Las Vegas place a high volume of unacclimatized visitors in the most severely affected areas during peak exposure hours; this is a plausible risk factor, but no confirmed casualty data or hospital admission figures were available at time of compilation, and the magnitude of any risk elevation above historical analogues cannot be precisely quantified from available sourcing. WECC power infrastructure is in maintenance-cycle posture rather than peak-demand readiness; sustained demand loading warrants monitoring, though no grid stress indicators or utility load management requests were confirmed in cited sources. The heat event is verified and severe; the specific downstream casualty and grid impacts cited in some secondary coverage are inferential rather than confirmed.*

Sources: [Scientific American](#) | [PBS NewsHour](#) | [NWS Flagstaff](#) | [Fox Weather](#) | [CPC Hazards Outlook](#)

### PHY-002 Central Plains / Rockies: Red Flag Warnings, Kansas Disaster Declaration, 4 Active FEMA Fire Declarations

**HIGH** Risk Score: **16 / 25** Confidence: HIGH — NWS Red Flag Warnings confirmed across multiple WFOs (primary government products); FEMA declarations and Kansas governor's declaration independently verified through official sources.

## SUMMARY

Red Flag Warnings are active from southeastern Wyoming through the Texas Panhandle with wind gusts to 45 mph and relative humidity as low as 4–10%. Kansas Governor Kelly issued a verbal disaster declaration on 20 March to pre-position fire suppression resources, citing winds to 40 mph and humidity as low as 5% forecast over the next week. Four active FEMA Fire Management Assistance Declarations are in effect for fires in Oklahoma (1170 Road Fire, began 19 MAR), Texas (Corner Pocket Fire, began 15 MAR), South Dakota (Qury Fire, began 12 MAR), and Nebraska (Morrill-Cottonwood Fire, began 12 MAR). NWS Norman reports no rain in the 7-day forecast for Oklahoma. A Fire Weather Watch is in effect for eastern Oklahoma and northwest Arkansas for Sunday 22 March.

## ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*Four simultaneous FEMA fire declarations plus a governor's preemptive disaster declaration across a contiguous corridor indicate that multiple active fire events are drawing on state and federal resources concurrently. FEMA Fire Management Assistance Declarations authorize resource mobilization as a precautionary measure and do not by themselves establish that suppression capacity is exhausted; no direct evidence of resource shortfalls was available at time of this report. The absence of rain in the 7-day forecast removes the primary natural circuit-breaker for ongoing fires and creates conditions where a new ignition could grow rapidly before suppression assets can respond. Critical infrastructure in this region — rural power transmission lines and natural gas gathering systems — carries elevated exposure.*

Sources: [WIBW \(Kansas Declaration\)](#) | [The Watchers / NWS](#) | [NWS Norman](#) | [FEMA Declarations](#) | [NWS Tulsa Fire Weather](#)

## PHY-003 Domestic Political Violence: Elevated Structural Baseline — No 24-Hour Triggering Event

**MODERATE — Persistent Background Risk, No Acute Trigger** Risk Score: **12 / 25** (structural baseline; would escalate on confirmed triggering event) Confidence: MODERATE — Trend data from H1 2025 (PERIL lab); Soufan Center assessment dated January 2026. No specific incident confirmed in past 24-hour window. Risk score reflects structural baseline elevation only.

## SUMMARY

No specific acts of terrorism or mass-casualty attacks were confirmed in open sources during the reporting period. This entry is included to establish the structural risk baseline. American University's PERIL lab documented a 40% increase in terrorism and targeted violence incidents during H1 2025 versus H1 2024, with mass-casualty events up 187.5% — these are now approximately nine months old and should be treated as trend context, not current-cycle intelligence. The Soufan Center's January 2026 assessment flagged Iran's potential reversion to bombing tactics against U.S. and Israeli-linked targets; that assessment predates Operation Epic Fury and its conclusions about Iranian intent in the current conflict context have not been re-confirmed in post-28 February sourcing available to this report.

## ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*This entry does not reflect a triggering event from this reporting cycle. The structural risk environment — driven by documented increases in ideologically diverse political violence, active federal immigration enforcement deployments, and the Iran conflict's proxy retaliatory potential — warrants maintaining this as a standing entry at MODERATE priority. If a specific incident occurs, this entry should be immediately re-evaluated and elevated. The entry should be read as a persistent background condition indicator, not an acute alert requiring immediate protective action beyond standard organizational security posture.*

Sources: [AHCJ / PERIL \(American University\)](#) | [The Soufan Center](#) | [Bridging Divides Initiative \(Princeton\)](#) | [CFR Conflicts to Watch 2026](#)

## PHY-004 National Measles Outbreak: 1,487 Cases, 32 Jurisdictions, 14 Active Outbreaks

**HIGH** Risk Score: **15 / 25** Confidence: HIGH — CDC confirmed case counts updated 20 March (primary government data product updated same day); AHA and Contagion Live corroborate independently.

## SUMMARY

CDC confirmed 1,487 measles cases across 32 U.S. jurisdictions as of 19 March 2026, with 14 active outbreaks; 94% of cases are outbreak-associated. The case count expanded from 31 to 32 reporting jurisdictions in a single week. Approximately 92% of confirmed cases occurred in unvaccinated individuals or those of unknown vaccination status. 5% of cases have required hospitalization; no deaths have been reported. South Carolina is currently experiencing an active outbreak. CDC modeling indicates a 1% decline in MMR vaccination rates could generate 17,000 annual cases, 4,000 hospitalizations, and 36 preventable deaths annually.

#### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*The week-over-week geographic expansion combined with 94% outbreak-associated clustering indicates active, uncontrolled transmission chains across a broad footprint rather than natural containment. The absence of a coordinated national vaccination communication campaign leaves gap-filling to state and local health departments with variable capacity. Organizations in healthcare, childcare, education, and public gathering environments face disproportionate exposure risk and should treat this as an operationally relevant threat, not background noise.*

Sources: [CDC Measles Data](#) | [U.S. News](#) | [AHA News](#) | [Contagion Live](#)

## GEOPOLITICAL & CONFLICT-ADJACENT RISKS

⚡ FLASH-003 (U.S.–Israel War on Iran, Day 22) is fully detailed above under Critical Items. The entry below covers the supply chain and energy market dimension separately.

### GEO-001 Strait of Hormuz Near-Closure Driving Global Energy Shock; Tariffs and China Rare Earth Controls Compound Risk

**HIGH** Risk Score: 20 / 25 Confidence: MODERATE — Hormuz disruption and oil price data corroborated across multiple current-cycle sources. China rare earth control figures (70% mining, 90% refining) and tariff structure details are drawn from pre-cycle assessments (CFR Dec 2025, Z2Data background); these reflect structural conditions, not breaking intelligence. No fresh triggering event identified for the tariff/rare earth component in the past 24-48 hours.

#### SUMMARY

The near-halt of Strait of Hormuz commercial traffic is described by analysts as one of the worst disruptions to global oil markets ever recorded. Crude oil exceeds \$110/bbl — approximately 45% above pre-war levels. Approximately 20% of global LNG capacity is offline. The Trump administration temporarily lifted Iran oil sanctions through 19 April to relieve pressure, and has also lifted some U.S. sanctions on Russian crude. Separately, U.S.–China reciprocal tariffs of 10% remain in force through 10 November 2026, with tariff structures increasingly tied to Country of Diffusion for semiconductors. China controls approximately 70% of global rare earth mining and 90% of global refining and has demonstrated willingness to weaponize that control.

#### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*Hormuz closure duration is among the most consequential variables for global supply chain impact in this cycle, but it is not the only one. Strategic petroleum reserve release rates, tanker insurance market conditions, the pace of Iranian proxy attacks on Gulf state production infrastructure, and the trajectory of diplomatic off-ramps are all material variables that are not adequately captured in this report's sourcing and represent known gaps. The tariff and rare earth dimensions are structural background risks that have not changed materially this cycle; they are included here because the Iran conflict may create conditions for China to exercise additional economic leverage.*

Sources: [M.E. Dey & Co.](#) | [Council on Foreign Relations](#) | [Z2Data](#) | [NPR \(Iran War / sanctions\)](#)

## SUPPLY CHAIN & ECONOMIC DISRUPTION RISKS

### SCH-001 Active FEMA Fire Declarations Across Four States Create Regional Infrastructure Exposure

**MODERATE** Risk Score: 12 / 25 Confidence: HIGH — FEMA declarations confirmed through official FEMA.gov declarations page.

#### SUMMARY

Active FEMA Fire Management Assistance Declarations are in effect for the Oklahoma 1170 Road Fire (began 19 MAR), Texas Corner Pocket Fire (began 15 MAR), South Dakota Qury Fire (began 12 MAR), and Nebraska Morrill-Cottonwood Fire (began 12 MAR). These declarations authorize federal fire suppression resources but do not by themselves establish that fires are threatening critical infrastructure. The combination of active fires and Red Flag Warning conditions creates elevated risk for rural energy infrastructure including transmission lines, natural gas gathering systems, and agricultural operations across the central Plains corridor.

#### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

FEMA Fire Management Assistance Declarations indicate fires of sufficient scale to trigger federal resource mobilization; they are not routine declarations. Four simultaneous active declarations across a contiguous geographic corridor, during Red Flag Warning conditions with no rain in the 7-day forecast for Oklahoma, creates a compounding operational environment. Organizations with assets in this corridor should conduct a targeted review of fire contingency protocols regardless of whether their specific facilities are currently under direct threat.

Sources: [FEMA Disaster Declarations](#) | [NWS Norman \(7-day fire outlook\)](#)

### SCH-002 Respiratory Illness: COVID Declining, Influenza Elevated, RSV Late Season — Background Context

**LOW — Background Context** Risk Score: 6 / 25 Confidence: HIGH — CDC Respiratory Illness Data Channel updated 20 March 2026 (primary government product); CDC CFA Rt estimates updated same date.

#### SUMMARY

As of 20 March 2026, CDC reports acute respiratory illness causing people to seek healthcare is low nationally. COVID-19 activity is decreasing in most areas. Overall seasonal influenza activity remains elevated nationally but is decreasing in most areas. RSV activity started later than expected in most U.S. regions and may continue at elevated levels into April, particularly affecting infants and children under 4. Combined peak hospitalizations for COVID-19, influenza, and RSV occurred during the week ending 3 January 2026 and the current trajectory is downward.

#### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

No acute escalation is identified in this entry. RSV's atypical late-season persistence is worth monitoring for healthcare-sector workforce planning, particularly in regions with high pediatric exposure. This entry is included for completeness and should not compete for attention with FLASH or HIGH-priority entries in this report.

Sources: [CDC Respiratory Illness Data](#) | [CDC CFA Rt Estimates](#)

## INSIDER THREAT INDICATORS

*NSTR (Nothing Significant To Report) for this reporting period. No insider threat indicators identified in open sources during the reporting window.*

Standard monitoring posture maintained. Contextual note: the current Iran conflict environment and domestic political violence baseline (see PHY-003) elevate the background risk of ideologically motivated insider activity across government contractors, defense industrial base, and critical infrastructure sectors. No specific indicators have been identified; this note is a standing reminder for security officers to apply heightened awareness to behavioral indicators during elevated geopolitical stress periods.

## SPACE WEATHER & ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENT

### SWX-001 G3 (Strong) Geomagnetic Storm Active; G2 Watch Continues Through 21 March — HF Radio, GPS, Power Grid Impact

**MODERATE — Infrastructure / Communications Impact** Risk Score: 12 / 25 Confidence: HIGH — NOAA SWPC primary agency alerts confirmed; G3 storm conditions observed and reported by SWPC at 20/2328 UTC and 21/0154 UTC; corroborated by SpaceWeatherLive.com alert logs and The Watchers independent reporting.

#### SUMMARY

A G3 (Strong) geomagnetic storm developed late 20 March into early 21 March 2026 following the arrival of at least two coronal mass ejections (CMEs) originating from sunspot region AR4392, which fired M-class flares on 16 and 18 March. Solar wind speeds reached approximately 567 km/s with the interplanetary magnetic field turning strongly southward to  $-28$  nT — a configuration that efficiently couples solar wind energy into Earth's magnetosphere. NOAA SWPC issued a G3 Warning valid until 0600 UTC 21 March; a G2 Watch remains in effect through the remainder of 21 March due to a mix of continued CME effects and a coronal hole high-speed stream (CH HSS). An additional CME is expected to arrive 21 March with potential for G2-level enhancement through the day. The timing coincides with the March equinox, when geomagnetic coupling efficiency is seasonally elevated, producing stronger responses than solar input alone would suggest.

### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*G3 storm conditions carry operationally relevant impacts for this report's audience. HF radio operators (including Amateur Radio emergency communications and SHARES HF network users) should expect weak to moderate degradation on the sunlit side and potential loss of contact at higher latitudes; this directly affects backup emergency communications infrastructure in a cycle when primary systems may be stressed by the Iran conflict and domestic hazard response. GPS accuracy degradation and low-frequency navigation signal interruptions are confirmed G3-level effects; field teams conducting emergency operations in Hawaii, the Southwest, or the Plains fire corridor should not rely solely on GPS for navigation or timing. High-latitude power grid operators should monitor for voltage irregularities and induced current events. The additional incoming CME for 21 March sustains the threat window through the reporting period.*

Sources: [NOAA SWPC \(G3 Alert\)](#) | [NOAA SWPC \(G2 Watch\)](#) | [NOAA SWPC Homepage](#) | [The Watchers](#) | [EarthSky \(CME timeline\)](#) | [SpaceWeatherLive \(SWPC alerts log\)](#)

## SWX-002 HF Propagation Conditions: Storm-Degraded — Band-by-Band Assessment for 21 March 2026

### MODERATE — Emergency Communications / EMCOMM Ops Impact

Risk Score: 9 / 25 Confidence: MODERATE —

Band condition assessments derived from NOAA SWPC G-scale impact tables (primary source) combined with pre-storm solar indices from radio-propagation.net (solar flux 111–113, sunspot number  $\sim 72$ –93 for mid-March). Real-time PSKReporter and RBN spot data not directly accessed this cycle; current-cycle band conditions are inferred from confirmed G3 storm parameters and established ionospheric physics, not from direct propagation network observation.

### SUMMARY

HF propagation conditions on 21 March 2026 are significantly degraded by the active G3 geomagnetic storm driven by multiple CME arrivals from AR4392. Solar flux entering the storm period was in the 111–113 range — a moderate level trending downward from cycle highs, which had already limited high-band performance before the storm. The geomagnetic storm adds auroral absorption at high latitudes and ionospheric disturbance across all latitudes, compressing usable band windows and reducing reliability on polar and trans-polar paths. NOAA SWPC confirms weak to minor HF degradation on the sunlit side with occasional loss of radio contact as a G3-level effect; this wording understates the practical impact on polar routes, which face severe to complete blackout during peak storm intervals. An additional CME arrival expected during 21 March may sustain or intensify degradation through the day.

### ANALYST ASSESSMENT

*The following band-by-band assessment applies to continental U.S. (CONUS) operations for daylight hours 21 March 2026. All assessments assume G3 storm conditions are sustained; conditions may improve if Kp drops below 5 for sustained intervals.*

*10m / 12m (28–24 MHz): CLOSED to POOR. High bands require strong F-layer support that is disrupted by ionospheric storms; with solar flux already in the low 100s and G3 disturbance active, reliable openings are not expected. Skip these bands entirely for operational use today.*

*15m / 17m (21–18 MHz): POOR to FAIR for equatorial and mid-latitude paths; POOR for paths passing above 50°N latitude. Openings possible during peak solar noon hours (1700–1900 UTC for eastern U.S.) but unreliable and short-lived. Not suitable for primary EMCOMM reliance.*

*20m (14 MHz): FAIR to GOOD for mid-latitude east-west paths; POOR for north-south or polar paths. This is the most reliable operational band today under storm conditions. Expect reduced MUF compared to pre-storm conditions and shortened effective operating windows. Digital modes (FT8, Winlink, PACTOR) will outperform voice on marginal paths.*

**40m (7 MHz):** GOOD for NVIS (Near Vertical Incidence Skywave) regional coverage (0–800 km) during daylight; GOOD for longer paths after local sunset. D-layer absorption reduces daytime long-path reliability but regional intrastate NVIS nets are viable. This is the primary NVIS EMCOMM band for today's conditions.

**60m (5 MHz):** GOOD for NVIS regional work and inter-regional connectivity. Less subject to D-layer absorption than 40m during daylight. U.S. channelized allocation (USB, 5 channels) limits flexibility but 60m is highly suitable for today's EMCOMM environment.

**80m (3.5 MHz):** GOOD for NVIS regional work at night; POOR for long-haul paths during daylight due to D-layer absorption. Primary nighttime EMCOMM fallback.

**160m (1.8 MHz):** POOR during daylight (D-layer absorption); fair to good for short regional paths after local midnight.

**Specialist use only. POLAR / TRANS-POLAR PATHS (any band):** SEVERELY DEGRADED to BLACKOUT during active G3 periods. Precipitating electrons from the aurora create D-layer enhancement at high latitudes that blocks HF on any path routing through auroral zones. Operators relying on HFGCS, SHARES, or military HF nets using polar paths should expect unreliable communications and prepare alternate routing through lower-latitude relay stations or satellite backup.

**Sources:** [NOAA SWPC HF Radio Impact Page](#) | [NOAA SWPC G-Scale Explanation](#) | [NOAA SWPC \(G3 Alert\)](#) | [radio-propagation.net \(16 MAR baseline\)](#) | [radio-propagation.net \(18 MAR baseline\)](#) | [NOAA SWPC HF Radio Communications \(D-layer / polar absorption\)](#) | [HFUnderground Propagation Data](#)

## STATEMENT OF ANALYTICAL LIMITATIONS

### Confidence Definitions

This report is compiled exclusively from open-source intelligence (OSINT). Confidence ratings reflect source quality and corroboration level, not certainty of outcome.

- **HIGH** — Multiple independent, authoritative sources corroborate core facts. At least one source is a primary government product (NWS warning, CISA advisory, CDC data release, FEMA declaration) or a direct official statement. Underlying facts are not in material dispute, though analytical interpretations may still carry uncertainty.
- **MODERATE** — Core facts confirmed by at least one credible source but not independently corroborated across multiple outlets, or the primary source is a secondary aggregator rather than a government product, or the primary source is more than 7 days old. Analytical judgments drawn from MODERATE-confidence facts should be treated as working hypotheses.
- **LOW / UNCONFIRMED** — Single source, unverified reporting, or preliminary information without official confirmation. Included for situational awareness only. Do not base operational decisions on LOW items without independent verification.

### Known Gaps and Collection Limitations

- CISA workforce reductions and the acting director reassignment are cited from a CNBC article dated 3 March 2026 (18 days before this report). Current CISA operational status has not been independently re-confirmed this cycle.
- Supply chain background data in GEO-001 (China rare earth figures, tariff structure) are drawn from pre-cycle assessments. These reflect structural conditions, not current-cycle reporting.
- Iran War reporting relies on Western and English-language secondary sources. Iranian government statements and operational claims appear in cited sources but are not independently verified. Casualty figures, damage assessments, and Hormuz transit status represent the best available open-source picture, not confirmed ground truth.
- NWS forecasts carry inherent uncertainty ranges not reflected in this report's language. All weather timing and precipitation figures represent NWS best estimates. Consult local NWS forecast offices before taking protective action.
- The Wahiawa Dam assessment includes a directly contradicting statement from owner Dole Food Company. This report weights the state's deficiency history over that statement; this is an analytical judgment, not a resolved factual question. The favorable indicator of falling water levels Friday afternoon is acknowledged.

- The World Weather Attribution flash analysis cited in PHY-001 sourcing had not completed peer review at time of this report. Temperature-addition figures attributed to climate change should not be treated as settled science.
- DTR FLASH-002 combines two distinct threat actors: Handala (Iran-linked, confirmed) and Interlock ransomware (no confirmed nation-state attribution). These are operationally co-relevant but not a confirmed coordinated campaign.
- PHY-003 (Political Violence) carries no triggering event from this reporting window. The MODERATE designation reflects a structural baseline only.

**Analytical Judgments vs. Established Facts**

In each entry, the SUMMARY field contains facts drawn from cited sources. The ANALYST ASSESSMENT field contains interpretations and inferences that go beyond what the sources directly establish. Where the Analyst Assessment uses "indicates," "suggests," or "creates risk of," this reflects inferential reasoning, not established fact. Recommended Actions are operational guidance based on analyst judgment and are not official government directives.

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**END OF REPORT — DTR 21 MARCH 2026 // 2100Z // VERSION: FINAL**

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