



COMMAND AND CONTROL OF STRATEGIC ATTACK

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Effective [command and control](#) (C2) arrangements and relationships are crucial to the success of [strategic attack](#) (SA). **Unity of effort is key to the success of SA operations and can only be achieved through command and control arrangements that ensure unity of command.** The [commander, Air Force forces](#) (COMAFFOR), who is normally the [joint force air component commander](#) (JFACC), should be the supported commander for SA air operations who, in turn, supports the achievement of the [joint force commander's](#) (JFC) objectives. The concept of [centralized control and decentralized execution](#) of airpower is vital to effective SA because the synergy of all applied force elements is needed to debilitate the adversary's willingness and capability to wage war. The fragmented air command structure used during the Vietnam War proved that piecemeal application of force by the various Air Force and other Service force elements dilutes the effectiveness of an operation and often serves to extend an operation without achieving US national or military objectives.
