

provision establishing a policy council within each defense agency. The membership of the policy council would include representatives of agency clients: the chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, the unified and specified commanders, the military departments, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The agency head would retain authority and responsibility for running his agency; the policy council would be advisory. But significant issues could be aired and the agency head would have first-hand knowledge of how his customers perceived the performance of the agency.

Policy councils were recommended in the *Report to the Secretary of Defense Agency Review* prepared by Major General Theodore Antonelli, U.S.A. (Ret.). According to the Antonelli report, the policy council mechanism is needed to avoid unilateral policy and procedural decisions by the agencies, to enhance coordination and to iron out discontinuities between authority and responsibility.

The committee decided not to include a legislative requirement that policy councils be established because the Secretary of Defense already has the authority to establish them. The committee recommends, however, that the Secretary give serious consideration to establishing such bodies.

TITLE III—JOINT OFFICER PERSONNEL POLICY

Title III would add a new chapter 38 to Part II—Personnel, of Subtitle A of title 10 entitled Joint Officer Management and would amend a number of existing personnel provisions in title 10. The sections of the new chapter 38, as established by this legislation, would be as follows:

- 661. Joint specialty.
- 662. Joint service prerequisites for selection for senior military positions.
- 663. Training and education.
- 664. Length of joint duty assignments.
- 665. Procedures for monitoring careers of joint officers.
- 666. Reserve officers not on the active duty list.
- 667. Annual report to Congress.
- 668. Definitions.

The section of this report titled "The Need for Change" indicated that this legislation would be intended to improve the selection of officers assigned to joint duty, to ensure that they receive adequate joint education and experience before undertaking key joint assignments, and to safeguard their promotions and assignments. The following outline summarizes how the legislation would achieve these purposes through creation of a joint specialty career category with incentives to attract outstanding officers and legal safeguards to protect the careers of officers who serve in joint assignments.

Description of joint specialty

Definition.—Officers particularly trained in and oriented toward the integrated employment of land, sea, and air forces including national military strategy, long range contingency planning, and command and control of combat operations and unified command.