



This is The NIS



The Naval Investigative Service is a centrally directed, largely civilian, worldwide organization responsible for conducting criminal investigations and counterintelligence operations for the Department of the Navy.



TODAY

Today's NIS Special Agent is a college-educated, highly trained, experience-tested civilian professional. He or she operates in an unusual environment with a major responsibility: enforcing the laws that protect the people, the property, and the security of the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

At this moment there are more than 1,200 NIS Special Agents on the job. Together they make up a highly motivated corps of individuals providing support to Navy and Marine Corps commands at more than 170 locations throughout the United States and overseas.

HISTORY

NIS Special Agents are the successors of the operatives and agents who served as part of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) in World War I. ONI's responsibilities grew in the years that followed World War I and in 1939, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt directed ONI to investigate Navy cases relating to sabotage, espionage and subversive activities.

During World War II, ONI's mission continued to expand to include personnel security



EARLY 1900s



WORLD WAR II

inquiries, war fraud cases and other intelligence-related activities. Later, the investigations of other felonious crimes was added to the mission of ONI.

After World War II, a small group of civilian special agents was retained and their jurisdiction was extended by the Secretary of Navy. When the U.S. entered the Korean Conflict in 1950, a major build-up of the civilian special agent corps began.

The name Naval Investigative Service (NIS) was adopted on February 4, 1966, to distinguish the Navy's investigative service from the rest of ONI.



VIETNAM ERA

As it did in World Wars I and II, and Korea, the organization responded to the call of duty in Vietnam. Once again, NIS Special Agents distinguished themselves in the service of their country. For its efforts from November 1, 1966 to February 29, 1972, the NIS office in Vietnam was presented with the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation. Part of that commendation reads as follows:

"...In the face of extremely difficult and hazardous conditions, including attacks on office compounds by enemy forces, the personnel attached to the U.S. Naval Investigative Service Office, Vietnam worked long and arduously in performing duties that contributed significantly to the successful accomplishment of the mission of the Naval Investigative Service. This effort was not restricted to conducting security and criminal investigations and collecting and reporting counterintelligence information, but also included preparation of special estimates, issuance of warnings of enemy operations, and production of other timely intelligence."

In recent years NIS Special Agents have served in Lebanon, the Persian Gulf and in other parts of the Middle East.

Unlawful acts by or against Department of the Navy personnel (including civilian employees and contractors) that result in property damage, financial loss or serious personal injury carry the additional threat of impairing the Navy's ability to effectively carry out its mission. Criminal detection and investigation, therefore, are important responsibilities and account for the majority of the work done by the NIS.

People, of course, are the Navy's most valuable asset: there are more than one million sailors, Marines and civilians working for the Navy Department today. For that reason, a part of the Special Agent's workload focuses on investigating such violent crimes as homicide, rape, arson and robbery. Narcotics trafficking, larceny and destruction or theft of government property are major concerns as well.

At shore installations overseas and around the United States, NIS Special Agents are active in anti-drug operations.

Overseas they join with local authorities in cooperative drug "sweeps" prior to U.S. Navy ship visits to foreign ports, and in major U.S. cities they work with other federal and local law enforcement agencies by conducting undercover operations to gather evidence against drug dealers looking for military customers.



NIS, JAPANESE POLICE SEIZE DRUGS

In the Far East, on the Indian Sub-continent, in Africa and in other areas of the world this is the responsibility of a team of NIS Special Agents.

Operating out of a U.S. Navy base in the Philippines, the NIS Narcotics Suppression Team coordinates its activities with scheduled fleet visits to Hong Kong, Singapore and other cities in Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Kenya. Their mission is to precede a ship visit and, working undercover with the cooperation of local police, make contact with and obtain the arrest of local drug traffickers.

Due to the collective efforts of various Navy commands and local law enforcement officials, the NIS Narcotics Suppression Operations have been consistently successful.

Investigations into fraud or "white collar crime" as it is sometimes called are among the toughest to conduct because of the complexity of the issues and the tedious, time-consuming work involved.

Yet, evidence which has been painstakingly gathered by NIS Special Agents has led to the successful prosecution of cases involving millions of dollars in fraud against the Navy and Marine Corps.

For example, an NIS Fraud Squad, after months of interviews and inspections of construction projects, presented evidence to a U.S. Attorney that a subcontractor used substandard material and filed false claims while doing business with the Navy over a four-year period. A federal grand jury returned a 79-count indictment against the company and one of its officials. Charges included Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act violations, mail fraud and income-tax evasion.

Found guilty by a jury in U.S. District Court, the company was ordered to pay a \$63,000 fine and turn over all the property it owned, including two residences valued at \$300,000 and \$400,000 to the federal government for liquidation. The official was ordered to forfeit all stock holdings and was sentenced to four years in prison.

In another case, the NIS opened a fraud investigation into a West Coast ship repair

contractor after receiving information of alleged labor mischarging.

The NIS investigation revealed that the corporate president directed that records of labor charges be fabricated prior to an audit. Further investigation revealed the labor mischarges had cost the U.S. Navy approximately \$1.5 million.

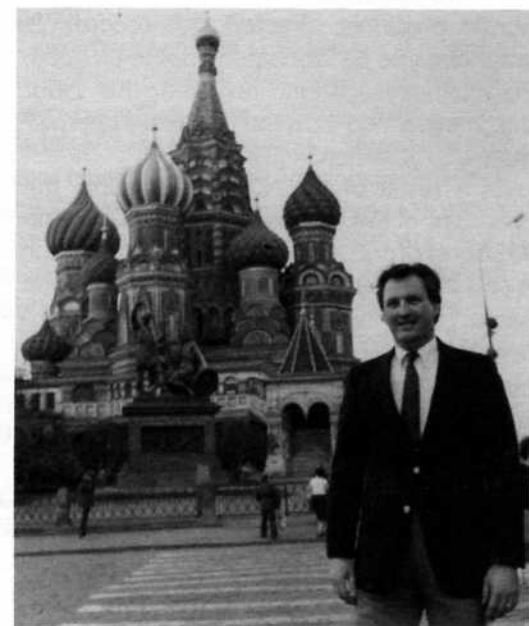
As a result of the NIS investigation, the president of the company was convicted on 80 counts of conspiracy and false statements. A civil suit is pending for the recovery of the funds.

Undercover operations are another way NIS combats crime. One of the most successful store front sting operations in recent years was conducted jointly by the NIS and the FBI on the West Coast. As a result of that joint investigation, 134 persons were convicted, more than \$802,000 in stolen government property was recovered, and \$361,669 in fines, forfeitures and restitutions were awarded.



WORKING WITH ITALIAN CARABINIERI

Criminal investigations may take NIS Special Agents anywhere in the world. Therefore, the NIS works closely with U.S. and foreign police and intelligence agencies on the federal, state and local level, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).



ON ASSIGNMENT IN MOSCOW

In an age of rapidly advancing technology, the protection of classified Naval information from unauthorized disclosure is vital to national security, as is the safeguarding of Naval material from damage or destruction. The role of the Naval Investigative Service in this regard is a dual one: to assist the Navy and Marine Corps in protecting its assets, and to apprehend those who would allow them to be compromised.

Counterintelligence, therefore, is the business of protecting Naval information from espionage, Naval personnel against subversion, and Navy installations and equipment from sabotage. The NIS Special Agent is authorized, for that purpose, to use various measures against organizations hostile to the interests of the United States. (In the U.S., NIS counterintelligence activities are coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation; overseas they are coordinated with the Central Intelligence Agency).

Two counterintelligence operations NIS conducted jointly with the FBI have been made public in recent years. They were

"Operation Showdown" and "Operation Lemonaid". "Operation Showdown" occurred in the early 1980's and targeted the East German Intelligence Service (EGIS). It utilized a civilian employee of the Navy as a double agent, who travelled to Mexico seven times and to East Berlin once to meet with EGIS agents. In November 1983, East German physicist Alfred Zehe was arrested in Boston and later pleaded guilty to espionage in connection with "Operation Showdown".

The arrest and subsequent conviction of Zehe helped set up a major East-West prisoner exchange. In July 1985, Zehe and three other communist block agents were traded for 25 prisoners held in East German and Polish jails. One newspaper called it the biggest swap of its type since the beginning of the Cold War.



ZEHE

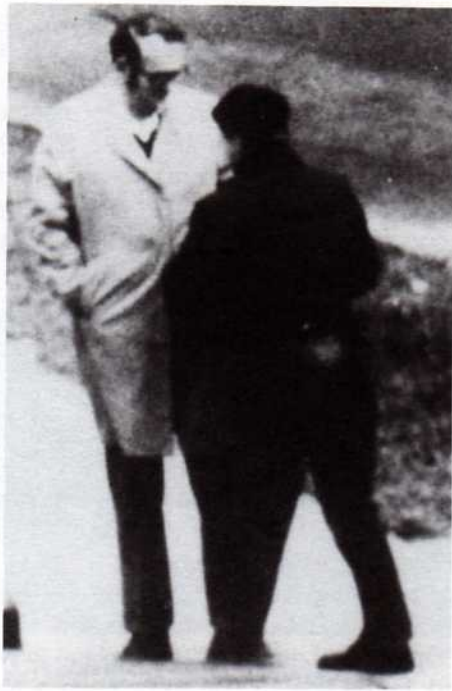
"Operation Lemonaid" took place in New York in the late 1970's and utilized a Navy lieutenant commander as a double agent. It resulted in the arrest of two Soviet agents and the expulsion of another, Vladimir Petrovich Zinyatkin, who was a member of the Soviet mission to the United Nations and had diplomatic immunity. The other two, Rudolph Petrovich Chernyayev and Valdik Aleksandrovich Enger, worked at the U.N. but did not have diplomatic immunity. They were subsequently convicted of espionage and later traded for five Soviet dissidents in a dramatic swap at Kennedy Airport in New York.



CHERNYAYEV



ENGER



These pictures were taken during actual foreign counterintelligence operations involving the NIS. In the picture on top, a meeting takes place with a hostile intelligence agent. The circle in the picture on the bottom indicates a "brush pass" has just taken place in which information was exchanged.



NIS SPECIAL AGENTS ON A PSD

Assassination, kidnapping and hostage taking are hazards faced by American military personnel at some overseas bases and diplomatic posts, and sometimes by foreign visitors to the United States.

NIS Special Agents are frequently called upon to help prevent such acts by providing Protective Service Details (PSD's).

Overseas, they work closely with security and police forces of the host countries. In the United States, they often work with the Secret Service and with other military law enforcement agencies. In addition to high-ranking Navy and foreign dignitaries, NIS Special Agents in recent years have provided protection for the Pope, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of England.

Following the December 1981 kidnapping of U.S. Army Brigadier General James L. Dozier, NIS Special Agents provided round-the-clock protective services for Department of the Navy senior officials in Italy.

Concurrent with the March 1986 military confrontation between the United States and Libya, NIS Special Agents provided protective services for Department of the Navy

senior officials in Europe and the United States.

During the 1986 Fourth of July Statue of Liberty Centennial Celebration in New York City, 200 NIS Special Agents provided protective services for special events and United States, Department of the Navy and foreign officials.

The PSD is a two-phase operation. The first consists of a comprehensive threat assessment to identify potential threats to the person being protected or "principal". The second is 24-hour protection of the principal by specially trained teams of NIS Special Agents.

Assignment to Protective Services requires extensive training in the use of specialized firearms, anti-terrorism tactics and teamwork. For the NIS Special Agent, such training begins with classroom briefings and enactments of realistic scenarios at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glynco, Georgia. Selected NIS Special Agents later receive additional specialized training in the NIS Special Protective Anti-terrorism Seminar (SPATS) and attend seminars conducted by the U.S. Secret Service.



SPECIAL WEAPONS TRAINING

After an NIS Special Agent has completed one year of service, he or she may qualify to apply for the Polygraph Program or Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) Program, which are a part of the NIS Technical Services Department.

Since both require intensive training and a high degree of aptitude, candidates are thoroughly screened prior to being recommended for one of these programs.

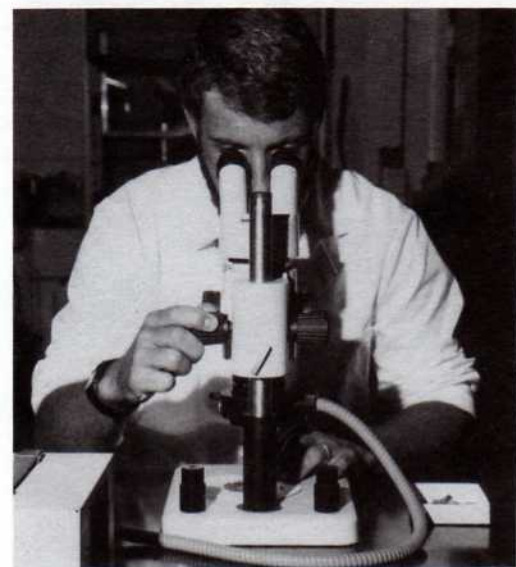


NIS POLYGRAPH EXAMINER

Those selected for the Polygraph Program are sent to the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute at Ft. McClellan, Alabama to attend a three-month course. Upon successful completion of that course, they must successfully complete a six-month internship under the supervision of a senior polygraph examiner before they are certified.



NIS Special Agents selected to become Technical Investigative Specialists receive a total of 32 weeks of intensive electronics training during their first year. Following that, they receive training in crime scene forensics, fingerprints, photography, arson investigation, forensic pathology and security systems.



In addition to these programs, the Technical Service Department is responsible for three forensic labs located in Norfolk, San Diego and Pearl Harbor; radio communications; and weapons testing and custody.



CONDUCTING AN INTERVIEW

Unique among all Federal Law Enforcement agencies is the NIS Special Agent Afloat. Qualified NIS Special Agents serve aboard all aircraft carriers, generally for a one-year tour of duty, and occasionally aboard other major combatants as needed.

As one of only a handful of civilians aboard an aircraft carrier, the NIS Special Agent is responsible for all major criminal investigations and counterintelligence matters on the carrier and on all other ships of the accompanying battle group as well. The agent's special role and high visibility in this environment make working effectively with the officers and crew an absolute requirement.

"Special Agent Afloat" is a professionally demanding, highly responsible and career-enhancing assignment. The agent spends the same long periods at sea as his military shipmates and visits the same ports of call in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and in the Far East. Accordingly, agents selected for afloat duty are recognized with added incentives including increased financial entitlements and preferential future duty assignments.

Prospective agents come to NIS from a wide variety of backgrounds: law enforcement, law, engineering, the military and from other sectors of the public and private business and industry. All are college graduates and each is required to complete a rigorous 13-week basic agent course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glynco, Georgia.



The agent-trainee receives instruction in three primary types of subjects at FLETC: law enforcement, practical exercises, and physical specialties and firearms. Classroom instruction covers such matters as investigative techniques, criminal law and procedure, and the rules of evidence.

Practical exercises cover surveillance techniques, fingerprinting, raids and apprehensions, courtroom testimony and demeanor, and crime scene examinations.



Physical specialties include conditioning and instruction in unarmed self-defense, while firearms training includes the proficient use of weapons and survival under various tactical conditions.

In addition, agents receive specialized training from the NIS Agent Training Department in the skills and knowledge necessary to perform their job of protecting national interests and the Navy community.



NIS instructors are experienced Special Agents drawn from offices all over the world. Instructors are selected based upon demonstrated expertise in diverse areas such as narcotics operations in foreign ports, protective service details for senior U.S. officials and foreign dignitaries, interrogation techniques, the use of polygraph and forensic hypnosis, counter-terrorism and hostage negotiations, port security and major procurement fraud investigations.

Agents in training will also learn about Navy and Marine Corps customs and traditions, and the military justice system, from career Navy and Marine corps personnel, and from experienced trial lawyers, some of whom are NIS Special Agents.

In the course of their careers, NIS Special Agents periodically will receive advanced training in a number of specialized areas. Specialty training includes undercover operations, white collar crime, computer fraud, technical surveillance countermeasures, photography, forensics, counterespionage, counterintelligence and the polygraph.



COMMITMENT A CAREER

In many ways, NIS Special Agents are just like their counterparts in other federal law enforcement agencies.

NIS Special Agents are classified in the GS-1811 series (criminal investigator). They are carefully screened and must meet exacting standards of intelligence, alertness and temperament. They must successfully complete basic agent training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA. They earn premium pay for long and irregular hours. And once they attain the age of 50 and complete 20 years of service, they are entitled to full retirement benefits.

The NIS, however, offers some additional unique opportunities.

Beirut, Bahrain, London, Madrid, Moscow, Pakistan, Rome, Tel Aviv, and even the South Pole...NIS Special Agents have been there. During a 20-year career an NIS Special Agent can expect to do at least two tours of duty overseas.

The NIS has a broad spectrum of investigative fields ranging from criminal investigations, store fronts "sting" operations and undercover narcotics work to countering intelligence, protective services and anti-terrorism.

What the NIS offers is an opportunity to be a part of some of the most interesting and challenging fields in law enforcement and national security.



- * **U.S. Citizenship**
- * **Baccalaureate Degree**
- * **Between the ages of 21 and 35**
- * **Pass extensive background investigation**
- * **Excellent physical condition**
- * **Complete Basic Agent Training**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

New York, NY

Washington, DC

Norfolk, VA

Charleston, SC

San Francisco, CA

San Diego, CA

London, UK

Pearl Harbor, HI

Yokosuka, Japan

**Subic Bay, Republic of
the Philippines**

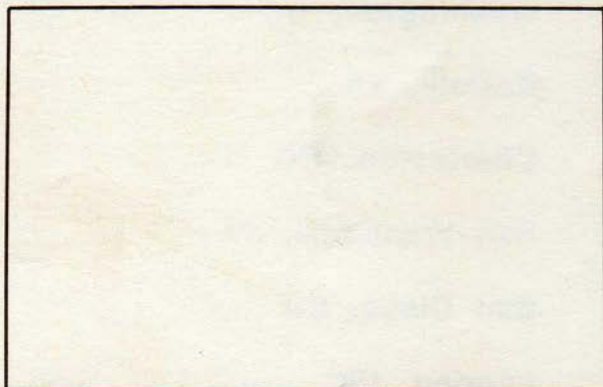


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For more information contact the nearest
Naval Investigative Service office in your
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