

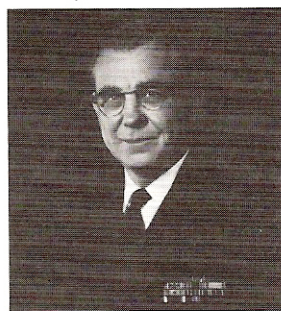
History of the NCIS

Although the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) is staffed almost entirely by civilians, it is still part of the military, deriving much of its tradition and history from the Navy and Marine Corps it serves.

Two officers, one from the Marine Corps and the other from the Navy, played important roles in the development of the organization during its early years.

In anticipation of the United States becoming involved in World War I, the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) was reorganized in 1915 and given the responsibility of investigating espionage and sabotage. The reorganization was based on a plan co-authored by a Marine major, who helped implement the changes.

That officer, John Henry Russell, went on to become the 16th Commandant of the Marine Corps. Gen. Russell is considered to be one of the main people responsible for making investigations part of the mission of what has become the NCIS.



RADM COGGINS

In 1935, a young Navy doctor, Lt.j.g. Cecil H. Coggins, uncovered an Axis spy ring. At the time, he was working for ONI. Coggins went on to become a rear admiral and retired in 1959, concluding an illustrious career in which he served as a physician, ONI agent, counterespionage expert, and World War II guerilla fighter in China with the "Rice Paddy Navy." He even wrote ONI's first agent training manual for investigations.

Through most of its early history, the Navy's investigative service was made up primarily of military members, both active duty and reservists. The change to a predominantly civilian staff began after World War II, when a small group of civilian agents was retained and their jurisdiction was extended by the Secretary of the Navy. These civilian agents worked for ONI and were tasked with the responsibility of conducting criminal investigations, counterintelligence and security background investigations.

On February 4, 1966 the name Naval Investigative Service (NIS) was adopted to distinguish the organization from the rest of ONI. In 1972, background investigations were transferred from NIS to the newly-formed Defense Investigative Service (DIS), allowing NIS to give more attention to criminal investigations and counterintelligence. The Director of NIS at that time was a Navy captain.

In 1982, NIS became an Echelon II command and assumed responsibility for managing the Navy's Law Enforcement and Physical Security Program. Two months after the October 23, 1983, bombing of the Marine Barracks in Beirut, NIS opened the Navy Antiterrorist Alert Center (ATAC) as a 24-hour-a-day operational intelligence center to issue indications and warnings on terrorism to Navy and Marine Corps commands.



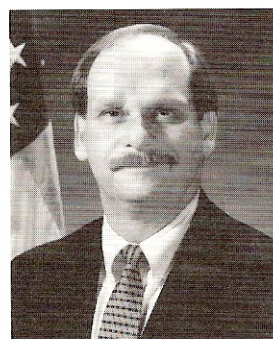
GEN RUSSELL

In 1985, the organization was elevated to full command status with a rear admiral as its commander.

That same year two other major organizational changes occurred. The organization assumed responsibility for managing the Navy's Information and Personnel Security Program and changed its name to Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC) in an effort to emphasize the new security aspects of its mission.

The name change resulted in confusion, however, and in 1988, it was changed to Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOM). In January, 1986, the command set up the Department of the Navy Central Adjudication Facility (DoN CAF) and began assuming responsibility for security clearance adjudication. It became fully operational in June, 1989, and now maintains over 1.7 million automated records and over 500,000 clearances for the Department of the Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard.

In December 1992, the name of the organization was changed to the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and it was put under the leadership of a civilian Director, Special Agent Roy D. Nedrow, who reports to the Secretary of the Navy via the Navy General Counsel.



DIRECTOR NEDROW

Prior to his appointment as Director of NCIS, Mr. Nedrow was Deputy Assistant Director of the U.S. Secret Service Office of Investigations. His 30-year law enforcement career includes 23 years with the Secret Service and six years with the Berkeley, California, Police Department. Director Nedrow is a member of the Senior Executive Service.

In 1993, he began a major reorganization resulting in a leaner and more effective organization. As of June, 1994, the NCIS and its headquarters has been completely restructured as a Federal law enforcement agency with 17 field offices controlling field operations at over 170 locations worldwide.