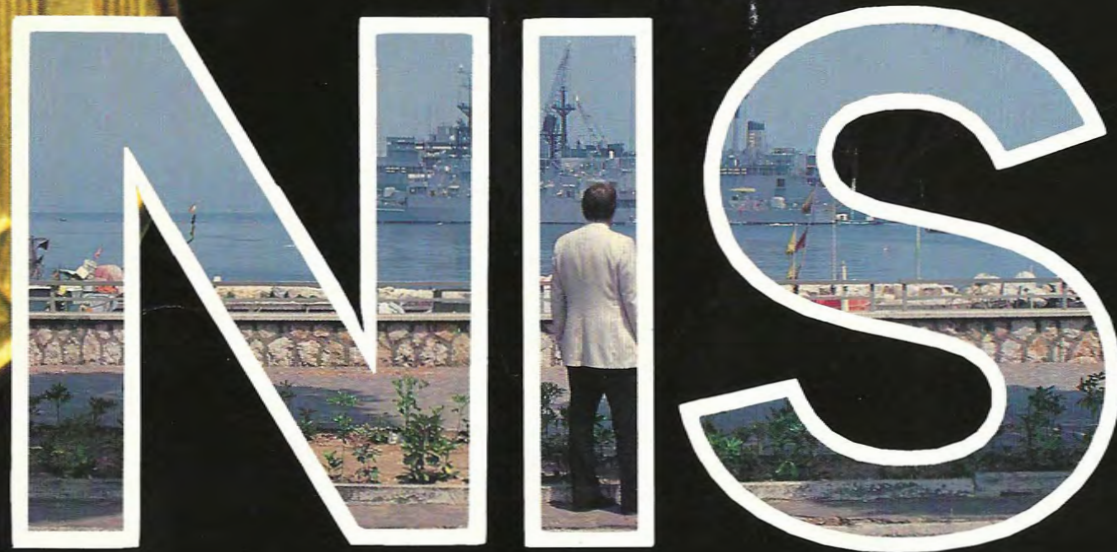




**This  
is  
the**







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# **The Special Agent: A Special Breed**

Criminal investigations  
counterintelligence . . . under-  
cover operations . . . narcotics in-  
vestigations . . . firearms and self  
defense . . . civilian and military  
law . . . complex fraud investiga-  
tions . . . hostage negotiations  
. . . anti-terrorism and protective  
services . . .

Combine abilities in all these  
fields into a single individual, a  
civilian man or woman dedicated  
to a career serving United States  
Navy and Marine Corps com-  
munities all over the world, and  
you have a rare and special  
breed of federal law enforcement  
officer: the Naval Investigative  
Service (NIS) Special Agent.

Today's NIS Special Agent is  
a college-educated, government-  
trained, experience-tested profes-  
sional. He or she operates in an  
unusual environment with an  
unusual 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 1,100 NIS Special  
Agents on the job. Together they  
make up a highly motivated corps  
of individuals providing support to  
Navy and Marine Corps com-  
mands at more than 170 locations  
throughout the United States and  
overseas.

This is the world of the NIS  
Special Agent.





# The NIS Mission and Background

**G**ood order and discipline are the direct responsibility of every Navy and Marine Corps command.

As the primary criminal investigative and counterintelligence agency for the Department of the Navy, the mission of the Naval Investigative Service is to support all commands in the discharge of that responsibility.

The NIS is a centrally directed, largely civilian, worldwide organization providing such support, both ashore and afloat, consistent with Department of the Navy policy and with full regard for the constitutional rights of individuals.

Although the organization is more than a century old, it wasn't until 1966 that it adopted the name NIS. Since then it has expanded as the need for professional experience in the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal activity against Department of the Navy personnel and property has increased.

The NIS is a part of the Naval Security and Investigative Command (NSIC), which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. NSIC is commanded by a rear admiral who reports directly to the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations.

**An NIS Special Agent Afloat talks with a member of the flight deck crew aboard an aircraft carrier at sea.**



# Criminal Investigation

**C**rime is an unfortunate fact of life in many segments of society; the Navy is no exception.

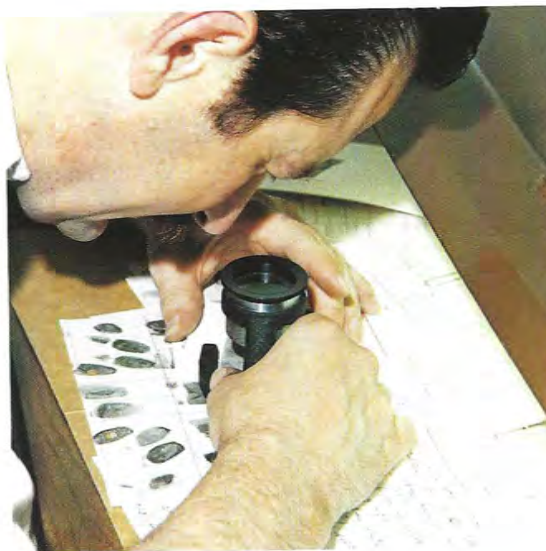
Unlawful acts by or against Department of the Navy personnel (including civilian employees and contractors) that result in property damage, financial loss or serious personal injury carry the additional threat of impairing the Navy's ability to effectively carry out its mission. Criminal detection and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

People of course, are the Navy's most valuable asset: there are 1.3 million Sailors, Marines and Civilians working for the Department of the Navy today. For that reason, a part of the Special Agent's workload focuses on the investigation into such violent crimes as arson, homicide, rape and robbery. Narcotics trafficking, larceny and the 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 local police to gather evidence against drug dealers looking for military customers.

So-called white-collar crime such as fraud and embezzlement is no stranger to the Navy or Marine Corps. In recent years major commands, based on evidence painstakingly gathered by NIS Special

Agents over long periods of time, successfully prosecuted cases involving millions of dollars in fraud against the government.



An NIS fingerprint expert (above) compares fingerprints. At right, a suspect is taken into custody.



## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Theft**

An overseas NIS office is notified that \$300,000 in payroll money for sailors operating in the Indian Ocean is missing. NIS Special Agents quickly establish that the cash was shipped in a registered U.S. mail bag from Norfolk, VA, that it was checked through by postal authorities at Kennedy Airport in New York and that it did indeed reach Bahrain—but was intercepted by someone in a position to know what it was. Within 48 hours of the initial report, five Navy men are apprehended while trying to convert the money to foreign currency in preparation for fleeing the country.

The thieves are tried and convicted at courts-martial and receive sentences that include 20 years at hard labor, forfeiture of all Navy pay and allowances, reduction to the lowest enlisted rank and dishonorable discharge. The NIS recovers \$295,000 of the missing cash.

## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Murder**

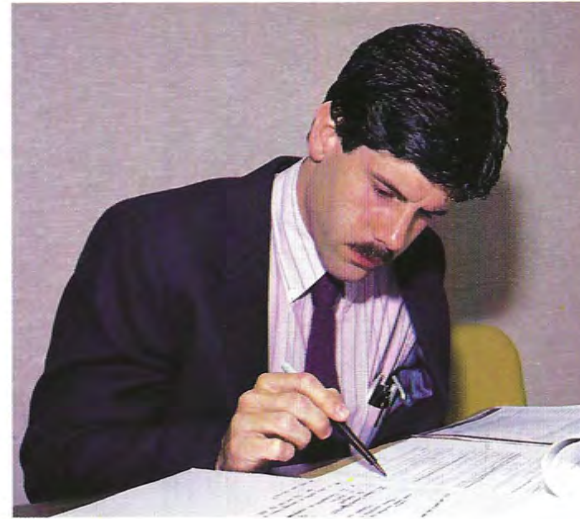
A Navy officer is stabbed in the back and left to die late at night aboard a Navy frigate moving up the Atlantic Coast. Upon discovery of the body, the ship is stopped, a message goes out to the NIS and the crime scene is secured. A quick search at the scene turns up an eight-inch combat knife.

Bad weather prevents the early-morning helicopter arrival of NIS Special Agents, so they travel aboard a Coast Guard launch to conduct the investigation. Information developed from crewmembers proved that the suspect has harbored a grudge against, and boasted of his intention to kill, the victim. A witness places the suspect in the vicinity of the victim's workplace before the homicide. When questioned by the NIS, the suspect confesses.

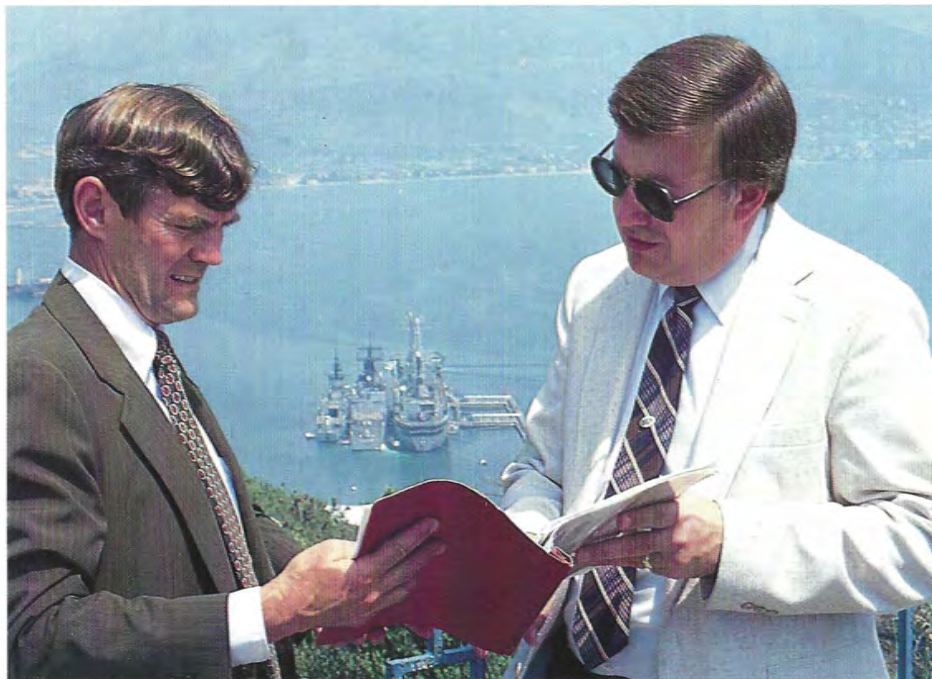
At the suspect's general court-martial, the NIS produces evidence corroborating the confession: 10 fingerprints from the knife and the crime scene; a pair of the suspect's blood-stained coveralls; shipboard interviews establishing the suspect's ownership of the confiscated weapon; an autopsy report identifying the knife as the murder weapon; and laboratory data matching the victim's blood type to the overall stains.

Tried and found guilty, the murderer is sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, reduced to the lowest military rank, ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances and given a dishonorable discharge.





**NIS Special Agents re-  
view records, conduct inter-  
views, write reports and  
testify in court.**





# Foreign Counterintelligence

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 materiel 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).

NIS Special Agents also educate the naval community through lectures and seminars on the methods used by hostile agencies to obtain classified material from Navy and Marine Corps men and women.

Overseas they prepare foreign port briefs and overviews of countries to be visited by naval units. They also produce "threat assessments" resulting from advance visits to areas where critical naval activities will take place. And NIS Special

At right is East German agent Alfred Zehe. At far right are Soviet agents Rudolph Chernyayev (above) and Valdik Enger (below).

Agents keep track of attempts by hostile agencies to obtain classified information from Navy and Marine Corps personnel.





## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Counterintelligence**

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

"Operation Showdown" occurred in the early 1980s 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 bloc agents were traded for 25 prisoners held in East German and Polish jails.

"Operation Lemonaid" took place in New York in the late 1970s 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 Zinyakin, 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, were subsequently convicted of espionage and later traded for five Soviet dissidents in a dramatic swap at Kennedy Airport in New York.

## ***CASE HISTORY:***

# **Counterespionage**

One of the duties of the NIS is to conduct counterespionage investigations for the Department of the Navy.

The figures below show the number of convictions during recent years resulting from counterespionage investigations in which the NIS was involved:

1982.....2

1983.....7

1984.....2

1985..... 10

1986.....6





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



Firearms training includes both target practice and realistic scenarios.



## Special Agent Training

**P**rospective agents come to NIS from a wide variety of backgrounds: law enforcement, law, engineering, the military and from other sectors of public and private business and industry. All are college graduates and each is required to complete a rigorous 11-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 Training Department in the skills and knowledge necessary to perform their job of protecting national interests and the Navy community.



## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Bribery**

An investigation by the NIS uncovers evidence that government inspector has been bribed by contractor personnel.

As a result of the NIS investigation, the president and project manager of the company and the government inspector are found guilty of 10 counts of bribery and one count of conspiracy to commit bribery.

Sentencing in U.S. District Court includes fines totalling \$25,000; 2,500 hours of community service; and a total of 31 years suspended except for 100 days confinement.

## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Sting Operation**

A store dealing in the sale of surplus military equipment opens near a West Coast military base.

The store is actually part of a joint NIS-FBI undercover sting operation targeting individuals who steal U.S. Government property and those who buy it.

As a result of the joint investigation, 134 persons are convicted, over \$802,000 in stolen government property is recovered, and \$361,669 in fines, forfeitures and restitutions are awarded.



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 polygraphs and forensic hypnosis, anti-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 will periodically 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.

Courses in weapons proficiency and crime scene forensics, shown at right, are taught to NIS Special Agents.



In order to accomplish their mission, NIS Special Agents receive a variety of training, ranging from unarmed self-defense to computer science as shown above.



# Fleet Support Activities

**I**n port and at sea, a Navy ship of any size represents an enormous capital investment on the part of the taxpayers of the United States, as do the supplies, equipment and material required for its operation. Protecting that investment from theft and damage is the primary duty of NIS offices in Norfolk, VA; San Diego, CA; Pearl Harbor, HI; Naples, Italy; Yokosuka, Japan; Charleston, SC; Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines; and many other locations throughout the world.

NIS Special Agents working out of these offices—including those serving fulltime aboard all aircraft carriers and some other ships assigned to the fleets—work with appropriate ship and shore commands. Their aim is to neutralize crime and provide the full range of NIS investigative services for more than 600 Navy ships.

NIS Special Agents confer with a fleet commander in the picture above right, while at right an NIS Special Agent leaves a ship after conducting an interview.





## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Contract Fraud**

An NIS Fraud Squad, after months of interviews and inspections of construction projects, presents evidence to a United States 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 returns a 79-count indictment against the company and its secretary-treasurer. Charges include 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 is ordered to pay a \$63,000 fine and turn over all the property it owns—including two residences valued at \$300,000 and \$400,000—to the federal government for liquidation. The officials are ordered to forfeit all stock holdings and are sentenced to four years probation.

## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Check Fraud**

The combined efforts of NIS Special Agents working out of offices in several countries result in the extradition and bringing to trial of a foreign national for making and passing worthless checks at military installations in Europe and the Western Pacific. The suspect, who used 160 aliases in cashing over \$100,000 in worthless checks during a 12-month escapade, pleads guilty, admitting that he made up and presented fake identification cards displaying his photograph in order to impersonate military personnel to whom the checks were made out.

He was convicted on five counts of making and passing worthless checks and was sentenced to 15 years in a federal penitentiary. The NIS was cited by a federal judge for an outstanding job of conducting and coordinating an extremely complex case.





## The Special Agent Afloat

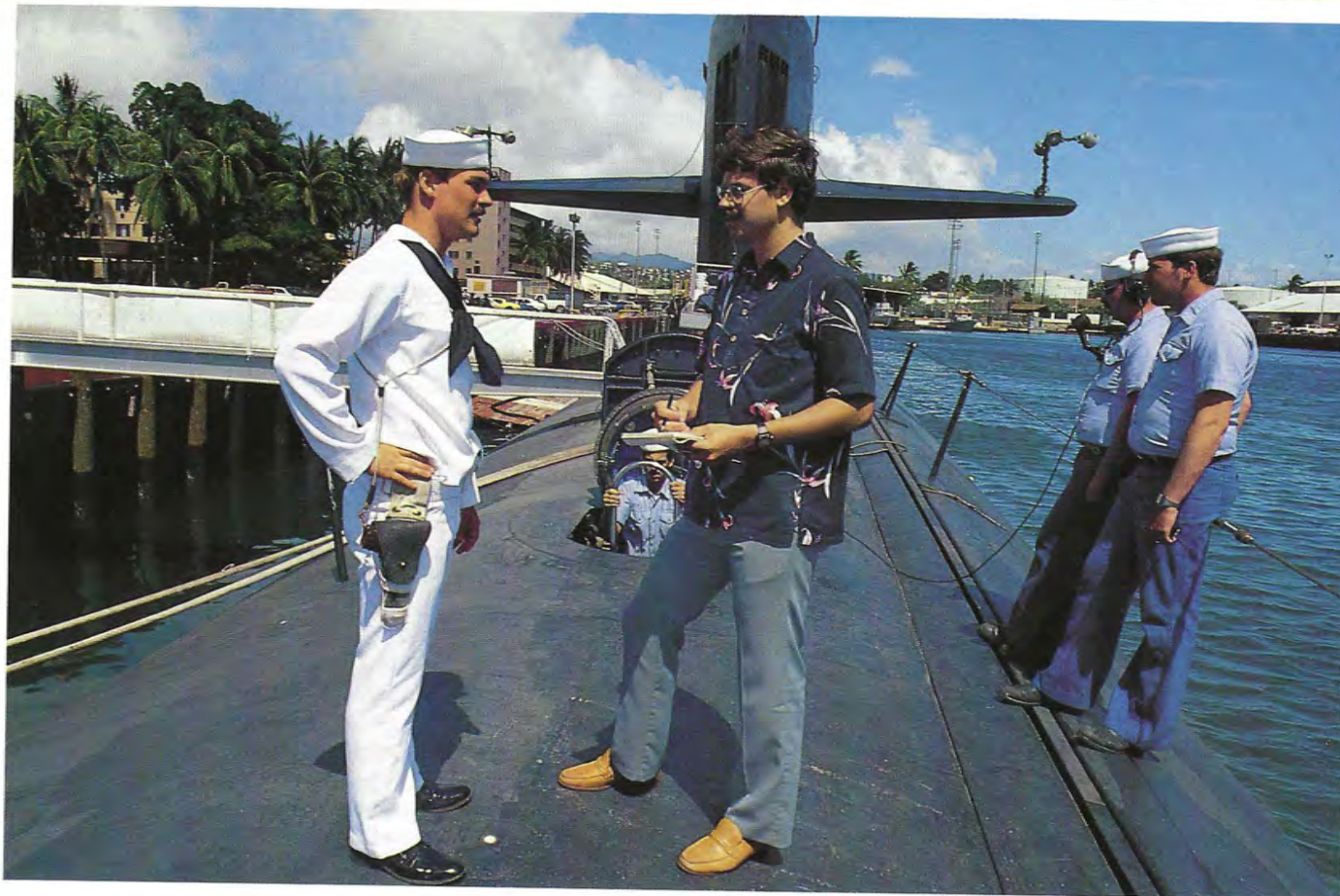
**U**nique among all federal law enforcement agencies is the NIS Special Agent Afloat. Qualified NIS Special Agents serve aboard all aircraft carriers, generally for a one-year tour of duty, and occasionally aboard other major combatants as needed.

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.

**An NIS Special Agent Afloat confers with a senior naval officer.**





Investigative assignments may take NIS Special Agents anywhere in the world, from a submarine at Pearl Harbor to a border checkpoint.



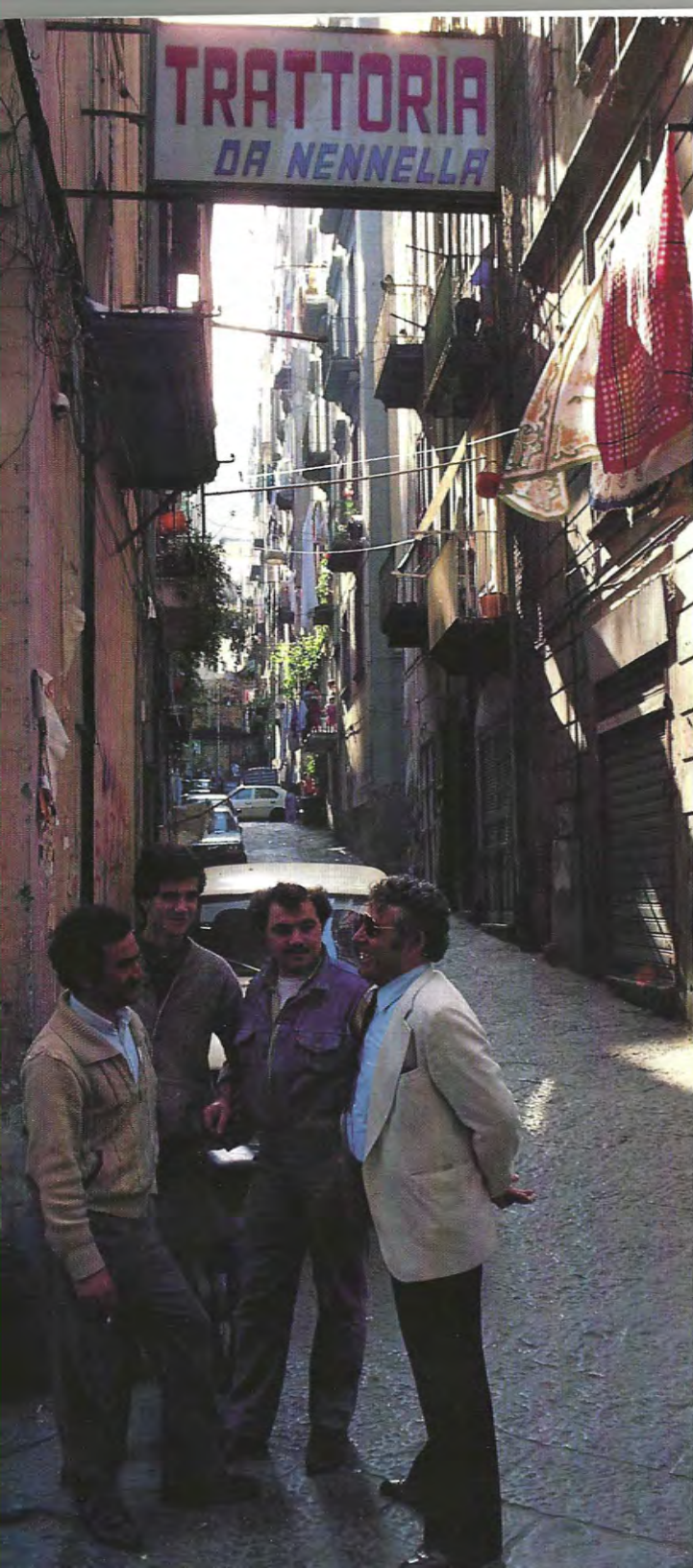
## The Naval Investigative Service Worldwide

**H**eadquartered in the Washington, D.C. area, the Naval Investigative Service operates from more than 170 locations worldwide.

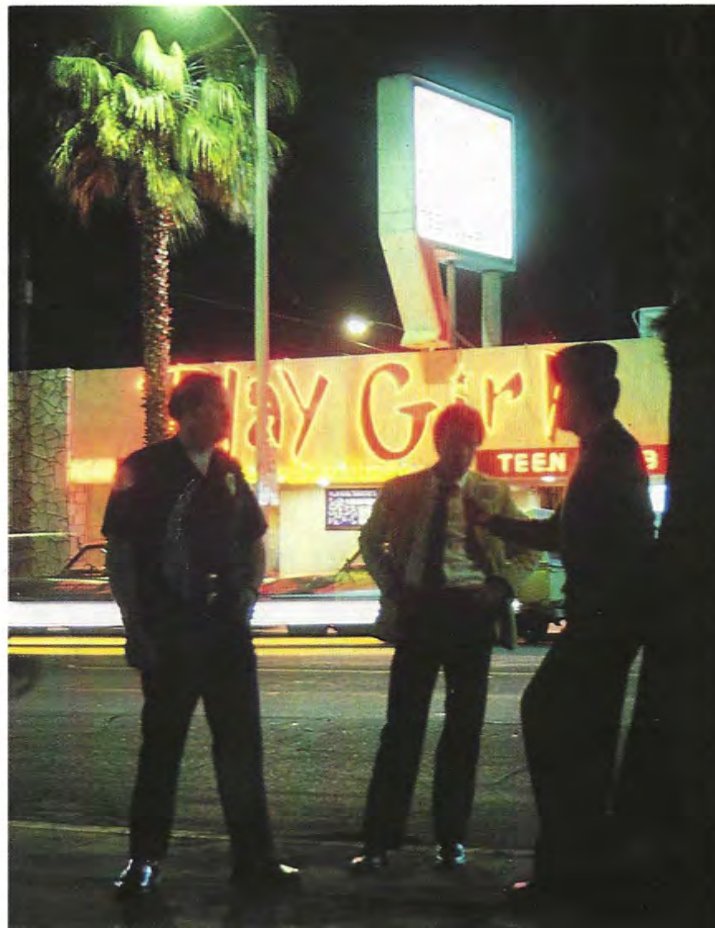
Ten regional offices, six in the United States and four overseas, coordinate the activities of smaller resident agencies (NISRA'S) and units (NISRU'S) around the globe.

Over a 20-year period the NIS Special Agent will normally receive at least six permanent duty assignments. Since 30 percent of the agent force is stationed overseas at any given time, the NIS career path usually includes one or more foreign tours. Overseas duty is generally for three years, during which time the Special Agent lives within the civilian economy or aboard military installations.





**NIS Special Agents conduct a shipboard interview.**



**NIS Special Agents, like those at left, must be able to work "on the street".**



# Anti-Terrorist Activities

**A**s the use of terror—and threats of terror—against American military personnel in the United States and overseas has increased in recent years, so has the need for a system that can rapidly analyze, evaluate, warn about . . . and then take effective measures against . . . terrorist activity.

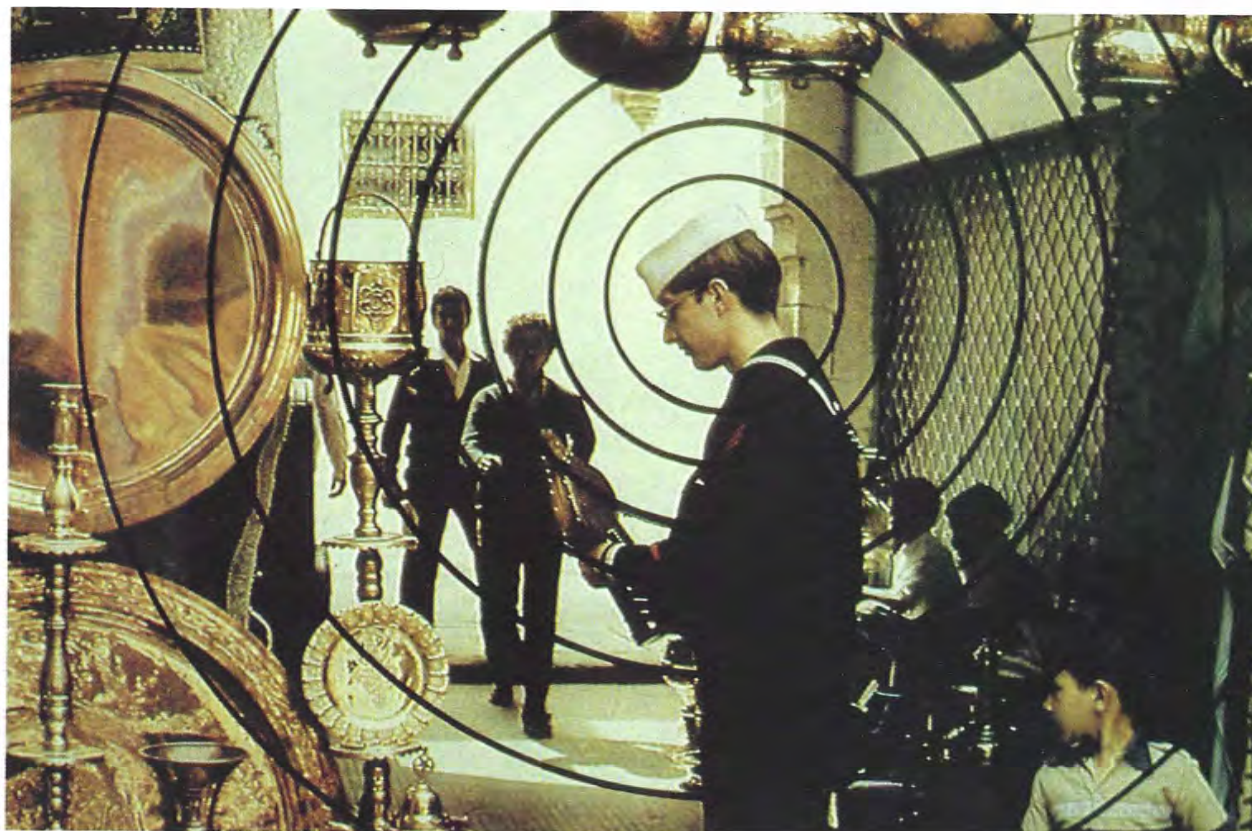
An important part of that system is the ATAC, the Anti-Terrorist Alert Center located at NSIC Headquarters. Threats relayed to the ATAC from U.S. and foreign intelligence communities and from NIS and Navy units around the world, are quickly examined and researched by analysts, checked with other agencies and evaluated in terms of their potential danger and their likelihood of being carried out. This information is reported back to the originators and to other pertinent agencies in the shortest possible time.

Terrorist Alerts issued by the ATAC are sent on a need-to-know basis to Navy and Marine Corps commanding officers, to senior military advisors and attaches at U.S. embassies, and to other federal agencies.

NIS Special Agents in the field—throughout the United States and overseas—provide tactical follow-through for this strategic

capability, advising and working with Navy and Marine Corps commands on specific anti-terrorist measures.

To develop and sharpen skills necessary for these assignments, an NIS Special agent trains in anti-terrorist tactics at three career stages: first in basic courses at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, then at NSIC Headquarters, and subsequently at seminars conducted periodically by the NIS and other agencies. Each phase of this training combines classroom instruction with practical experience gained from the realistic enactment of terrorism scenarios.





## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Weapons Theft**

Several railroad boxcars near a West Coast Marine base are broken into and many items of ordnance are discovered missing. Among them are incendiary hand grenades, detonation fuses, explosives and other pyrotechnical material. In the wrong hands, there is enough firepower to endanger many lives and do enormous physical damage.

NIS Special Agents gather evidence at the crime scene, interview military personnel and apply a number of special investigative techniques which lead to the identification of three suspects. Upon interrogation, all three admit their guilt and the missing ordnance is recovered.

All three suspects are tried and found guilty at general courts-martial. Two are awarded six years confinement and dishonorable discharges. The third receives a three-year sentence and a dishonorable discharge.

## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Protective Services**

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.

In 1986, NIS Special Agents conducted 63 protective service details worldwide for United States and foreign officials and expended over 125,000 agent hours.





## Protective Services

**A**ssassination . . . kidnapping . . . hostage taking . . . These are the 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 (PSDs).

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 law enforcement agencies.

In addition to high-ranking Navy and foreign dignitaries, NIS Special Agents in recent years have been involved in providing protection for the Pope, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of England.

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 firearms, anti-terrorism tactics and teamwork. For the NIS Special Agent, such training begins with classroom briefings and enactment 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.



NIS Special Agents, above left, provide protective services for U.S. and foreign military dignitaries. At left, NIS Special Agents prepare to leave the heliport at the Pentagon after concluding a protective service detail for the Chief of Naval Operations.



# Narcotics Suppression Operations

**R**outine deployments often take United States Navy ships to ports where narcotics are easily obtained. Drug trafficking is illegal but difficult to enforce in some countries; in others existing laws are either lenient or merely ignored. Unfortunately, temptation and opportunity are too powerful a combination for some individuals to resist. There are also those who, on a visit to a foreign country, will buy narcotics knowing that their use is a crime under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and that possession of narcotics aboard a U.S. Navy ship is a court-martial offense that carries stiff penalties.

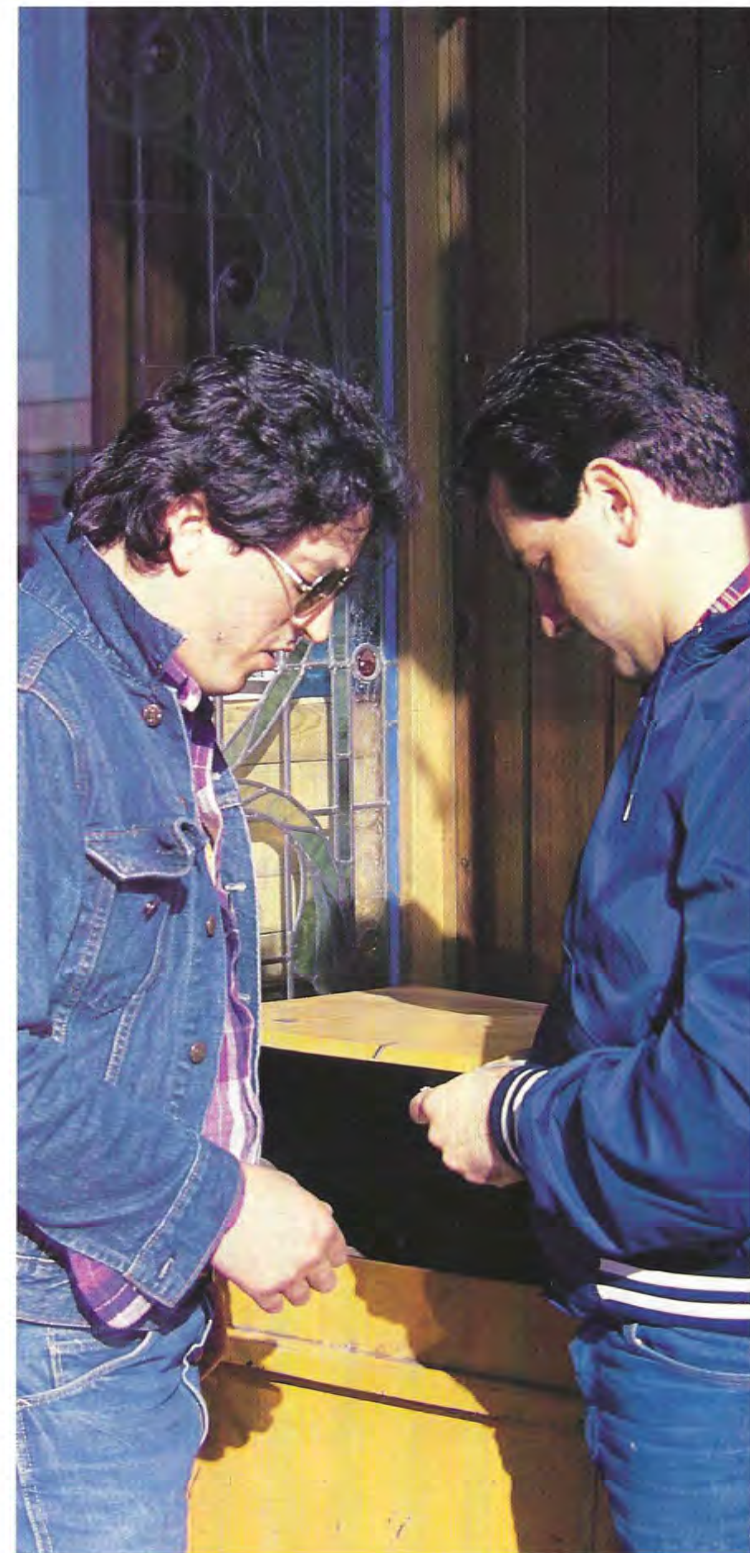
By getting to the source and interdicting the supply of marijuana, hashish, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates . . . even opium . . . to U.S. servicemen in these ports, the NIS acts to protect rather than to punish, Navy and Marine Corps personnel, who might otherwise purchase such substances. In the 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.

The object is to dry up the drug supply before it becomes a Navy or Marine Corps problem.

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

**Some NIS Special Agents are trained to do undercover narcotics work.**





## ***CASE HISTORY:***

# **Drug Interdiction**

A joint NIS, DEA and Philippine Narcotics Command suppression operation swings into action three days prior to the visit of the USS Midway and its accompanying battle group to Manila. The operation is designed to suppress low-level civilian drug traffickers—street vendors, jitney and taxi drivers, bar girls and loiterers—in advance of the visit by making high-visibility arrests in areas frequented by U.S. sailors on liberty.

Cooperating witness wired with hidden electronic devices signal NIS and NARCOM surveillance teams as they encounter illicit drugs. Apprehensions are made in full public view. In 48 hours, 24 civilians are apprehended, \$125,000 worth of illicit drugs are seized and liberty areas are relatively drug-free when the fleet pulls in.

## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Undercover Operation**

An NIS Special Agent goes undercover for six months and locates sources of narcotics and stolen Government property. As a result of his efforts, 23 persons are arrested and convicted.

During the same period, the undercover agent is contacted by a woman who wants to hire someone to kill her husband. The undercover agent pursues this case in addition to the others he is already working and the woman is arrested, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment plus five years.





## Port Security

**M**ajor Navy ports in the United States are usually also centers of international commerce, visited by the ships of many nations. Some of these nations have more than a passing interest in U.S. port facilities and in the comings and goings of Navy civilian vessels. Merchant shipping from some Communist bloc countries are prohibited from entering U.S. ports, while others are closely controlled. Some are often equipped with sophisticated eavesdropping devices capable of gathering a wealth of information merely by entering or anchoring near a harbor and observing the activity therein.

To help the Navy take steps against the collection of such information, teams of NIS personnel periodically go into ports to see what the spying or eavesdropping merchant crew might be able to learn about such matters as fleet readiness, shipbuilding activity, current weaponry and personnel movement. The information is turned over to appropriate Navy commands so that they can protect their own sensitive operations as well as recommend corrective action to civilian contractors in the area.

NIS Special Agents are also charged with briefing and debriefing American military and civilian officials who visit communist-bloc countries.

**NIS personnel, at left, conduct port security surveys.**



# NIS Technical Services

**T**hrough training and experience, the NIS Special Agent is a versatile crime technician. He or she has a working knowledge of a variety of weapons and electronic devices, some are trained in the use of the polygraph and most are proficient in crime-scene techniques that include obtaining fingerprints, molding footwear casts, photographic documentation, and on-site identification of narcotics.

Backing up these capabilities is an infrastructure of people—evidence technicians, electronics experts and forensic chemists—and laboratories dedicated to solving scientific problems that cannot be dealt with in the field. From this infrastructure comes technical resources in the form of specialized equipment, laboratory support for casework and continuous research and development.

NIS laboratories in recent years have refined techniques for processing voiceprints from taped recordings of bomb threats, extortion demands and the conversations of hijackers and kidnappers. A special kit developed by NIS is maintained at all naval hospitals to assist medical examiners and physicians in gathering evidence for investigations of sexual assault. Chemists working at regional drug identification labs in Norfolk, San Diego and Pearl Harbor provide accurate information to Special Agents practically overnight.

**An NIS chemist analyzes evidence.**



**Evidence must be recorded and stored in a secure area.**





## ***CASE HISTORY:***

# **Counterfeiting**

After counterfeit government checks begin to surface in Manila, an NIS Special Agent opens a case.

Working alone, he coordinates the investigation with the Central Bank of the Philippines. As a result of his investigation, two suspects are arrested on counterfeiting charges and counterfeit treasury checks with a face value of \$2,152,108 are seized.

**CASE HISTORY:**

**Joint Narcotics  
Operation**

A joint narcotics task force comprised of the NIS, the Drug Enforcement Administration and local law enforcement agencies in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area develops information that a civilian chemist who works for the Department of the Navy is involved in the manufacture of dangerous designer drugs.

Undercover technical surveillance assistance from NIS Technical Services, along with undercover purchases valued at \$75,000 enables the agencies to support the case.

The suspect is arrested, pleads guilty and receives a 15-year prison sentence and a \$125,000 fine.





# Liaison with Other Agencies

**E**ffective law enforcement, especially on an international scale, requires the cooperation of many agencies and organizations. For this reason the NIS Special Agent works closely not only with the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other federal agencies, but also with state and local police forces in the United States and abroad.

For the Naval Investigative Service, a positive working relationship with other law enforcement agencies is more than good protocol; it is an absolute necessity.

At left, an NIS Special Agent meets with Italian police.



# Law Enforcement, Physical Security

**I**n January 1983, the Naval Investigative Service became the program and policy manager for law enforcement and physical security in the Department of the Navy.

As a result, the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate was established. It is now a major security element, encompassing a variety of programs, including: general law enforcement policy, security guard training, approval of security equipment and the Navy's crime prevention program.

In addition, the Law Enforcement and Physical Security Directorate manages the Navy's Master-at-Arms rating, the Navy Security Police, the Naval Security Force and the Military Working Dog Program.

It also maintains two Law Enforcement and Physical Security Assistance (LEPS) Teams and two Mobile Training Teams. LEPS Teams assist naval commands in identifying their level of compliance with law enforcement and physical security requirements. Mobile Training Teams provide law enforcement and physical security training and awareness briefings, in addition to other special training, to Department of the Navy personnel and their dependents.

**An NIS Special Agent at right, talks about locks during a crime prevention lecture.**



**A military working dog and its handler, at left, make their rounds aboard ship.**





## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Military Working Dogs**

In Jacksonville, Florida, a military working dog team assists NIS Special Agents and Jacksonville Sheriff's Deputies in locating a sizable quantity of cocaine, marijuana and drug paraphernalia.

During a routine gate search at the Norfolk Naval Station, a military working dog reacts to a car belonging to a Navy petty officer. A search of the car uncovers both cocaine and marijuana, in addition to equipment used in the manufacture of "crack."

At Subic Bay in the Republic of the Philippines, a military working dog search of a Military Sealift Command ship results in the recovery of approximately 50 pounds of marijuana.

## **CASE HISTORY:**

# **Contract Fraud**

After receiving information of alleged labor mischarging, the NIS opens an investigation into a west coast ship repair contractor.

The NIS investigation finds that the corporate president directed that records of labor charges be fabricated prior to an audit.

Further investigation reveals that the labor mischarges have 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 for the recovery of funds is pending.





## Worldwide Communications

**T**he NIS Operations Control Center at NSIC Headquarters, is the focal point of a communications network that serves as a source of investigative information for Special Agents and their support systems on land and at sea anywhere in the world.

Manned 24 hours a day, the Center affords instant communication between all 170-plus NIS offices as well as access to law enforcement agencies throughout the Free World.

The Center's on-line computers enable Agents, using terminals in NIS field offices and vehicles, to enter and obtain data from the FBI's National Crime Information Center and from other law enforcement agencies around the globe. NIS participation in the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System gives the Special Agent a direct pipeline to every police department in the United States and many other countries.

**The NIS constantly tests, evaluates and upgrades its equipment in order to provide its Special Agents with the best equipment possible**



# The Naval Investigative Service: A Career. A Commitment

**S**ervice as an NIS Special Agent is more than a career. It's a commitment.

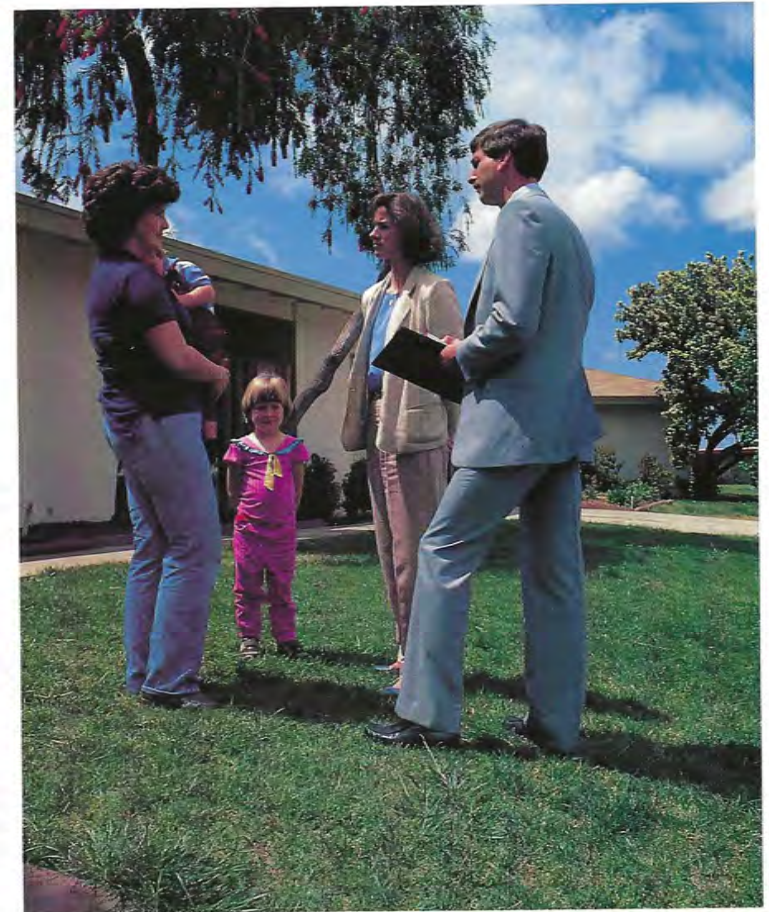
Candidates are carefully screened and only the best are selected, because they must meet exacting standards of alertness, intelligence and temperament. Beyond these qualities, they must exhibit a willingness to undergo rigorous training, travel frequently and devote long hours to assignments that may take them anywhere in the world.

The career is unusual and demanding, but there are many satisfactions. The NIS stresses advancement on the basis of individual ability and performance. NIS Special Agents earn premium pay for their long and irregular hours. They are classified in the GS-1811 series (criminal investigator) and once they attain the age of 50 and complete 20 years service, they are entitled to full retirement benefits.

The Naval Investigative Service. It's a career that means something: to the country . . . to the Navy . . . to the Special Agent. It's a special place—for a special breed of American.



The NIS Special Agent above is an attorney assigned to the Legal Division. At right, NIS Special Agents conduct interviews in connection with criminal investigations.





# **NIS 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**

# **NIS and the Naval Reserve**

A large-scale Navy mobilization would significantly increase the responsibilities of the Naval Investigative Service and the duties of its Special Agents everywhere.

To provide a back-up for such an eventuality, the Navy has established the Naval Investigative Service Reserve Program. The program is open to Reserve-status Navy officers and enlisted personnel with appropriate military and professional credentials.

Administered by the Chief of Naval Reserve and NSIC Headquarters, the NIS Reserve Units are attached to NIS regional offices. In the event of mobilization, these units would be ready to augment NIS offices in the field.

NIS Reserve Agents are required to drill one weekend a month and perform two weeks of active duty for training a year. During their two weeks of active duty for training they may be assigned to support the NIS regional office or they may take advanced training in such areas as foreign counterintelligence. Reserve officers may achieve the Agent designation, qualifying them to assist NIS Special Agents in certain types of investigations, analysis and contingency planning.

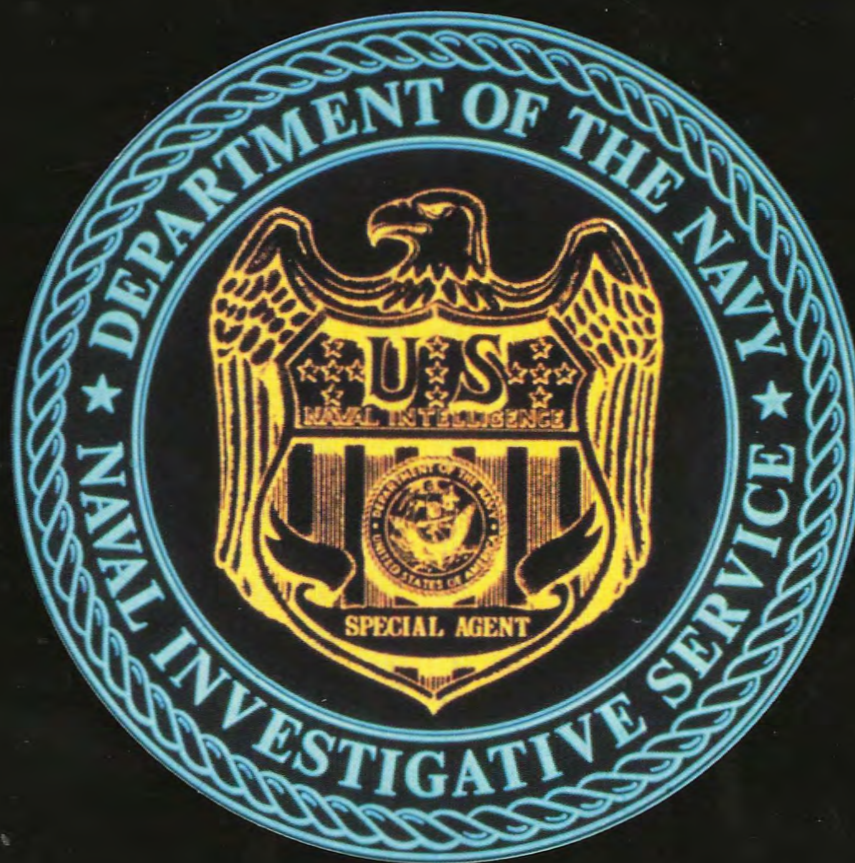




### **Special Thanks**

The NIS gives a special thanks to the U.S. Naval Reserve Public Affairs Unit in New York (NR NAVINFO EAST 102) for its help in putting this brochure together.





Applications for NIS careers are open to male and female United States citizens of all races and creeds between the ages of 21 and 35 who hold bachelors' degrees from accredited U.S. educational institutions and have no criminal record. For additional information write to the Career Services Department, Naval Security and Investigative Command, Washington, DC 20388-5000.