

PART I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

VSE Corporation and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

<TABLE>
 Consolidated Balance Sheets

 (in thousands except share amounts)

<CAPTION>

	March 31, December 31,	
	2003	2002
	----	----
	<C>	<C>
<S>		
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,020	\$ 4,210
Accounts receivable, principally		
U.S. Government, net	18,405	17,524
Deferred tax assets	1,328	1,313
Other current assets	1,559	1,241
	-----	-----
Total current assets	23,312	24,288
Property and equipment, net	3,339	3,483
Deferred tax assets	502	449
Intangible assets, net	1,054	1,054
Other assets	2,491	2,403
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 30,698	\$ 31,677
	=====	=====

Liabilities and Stockholders' Investment

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 7,845	\$ 8,785
Accrued expenses	4,259	4,654
Dividends payable	88	87
	-----	-----

Total current liabilities	12,192	13,526
Deferred compensation	1,087	1,108
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	13,279	14,634
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' investment:		
Common stock, par value \$.05 per share, authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued 2,188,635 in 2003 and 2,185,760 shares in 2002	109	109
Paid-in surplus	3,590	3,558
Retained earnings	13,720	13,376
Total stockholders' investment	17,419	17,043
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' investment	\$ 30,698	\$ 31,677
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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VSE Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

<TABLE>

Consolidated Statements of Income For the three months ended March 31,

(in thousands except share amounts)

<CAPTION>

	2003	2002
	----	----
Revenues, principally from contracts	\$ 26,462	\$ 29,080
Costs and expenses of contracts	25,765	28,816
	-----	-----
Gross profit	697	264
Selling, general and administrative expenses	42	28
Interest (income) expense	(16)	17
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	671	219
Provision for income taxes	239	100
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 432	\$ 119
	=====	=====

Basic earnings per share:

Net income	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.06
	=====	=====

Basic weighted average shares outstanding	2,187,038	2,150,540
	=====	=====

Diluted earnings per share:

Net income	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.06
	=====	=====

Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	2,224,845	2,150,540
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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VSE Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

<TABLE>
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Investment

(in thousands except share data)

<CAPTION>

	Common Stock		Total		Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Surplus	Retained Earnings	Investment
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Balance at					
December 31, 2001	2,150	\$ 107	\$ 3,294	\$ 13,074	\$ 16,475
Net income					
for the year	--	--	652	652	
Exercised stock options . .	33	2	213	--	215
Tax benefit of					
options exercised	--	--	22	--	22
Issuance of stock	3	--	29	--	29
Dividends declared					
(\$.16)	--	--	(350)	(350)	
Balance at					
December 31, 2002	2,186	109	3,558	13,376	17,043
Net income					
for the period	--	--	432	432	
Exercised stock options . .	3	--	30	--	30
Tax benefit of					
options exercised	--	--	2	--	2
Dividends declared					
(\$.04)	--	--	(88)	(88)	
Balance at					
March 31, 2003	2,189	\$ 109	\$ 3,590	\$ 13,720	\$ 17,419

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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VSE Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the three months ended March 31,

(in thousands)

<CAPTION>

	2003	2002
	----	----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 432	\$ 119
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	278	358
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	4	(2)
Deferred taxes	(68)	(107)
Tax benefit of options exercised	2	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	(881)	(1,793)
Other current assets and noncurrent assets	(418)	(360)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(949)	564
Accrued expenses	(395)	(378)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,995)	(1,599)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(138)	(44)
Net cash used in investing activities	(138)	(44)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from long-term bank loan	-	1,838
Dividends paid	(87)	(86)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	30	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(57)	1,752
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,190)	109
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,210	209
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,020	\$ 318

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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VSE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2003. For further information refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the VSE Corporation

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002. The company operates within one reportable segment.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Debt

VSE has a revolving loan agreement with a bank in which the company can borrow up to \$15 million, subject to a borrowing formula based on billed receivables. Under the agreement, the company pays a fixed amount annual commitment fee and interest on any borrowings at a prime-based rate or an optional LIBOR-based rate. The expiration date of the revolving loan is May 31, 2004. The loan agreement contains collateral requirements by which company assets secure amounts outstanding, restrictive covenants that include minimum tangible net worth and profitability requirements, a limit on annual dividends and other affirmative and negative covenants. This loan agreement replaced the previous loan agreement that had a maximum commitment of \$30 million. The company determined that the new loan agreement was adequate to cover current and future liquidity requirements. There were no amounts borrowed under this loan agreement as of March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

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VSE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Shares issued during the period and shares reacquired during the period are weighted for the portion of the period that they were outstanding. Diluted earnings per share have been computed in a manner consistent with that of basic earnings per share while giving effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during each period.

Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosure--an amendment of SFAS No. 123." This statement amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The company has chosen to continue to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations.

Accordingly, compensation expense for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the company's stock at the date of the grant over the exercise price of the related option. The company has adopted the

annual disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 in its financial reports for the year ended December 31, 2002 and has adopted the interim disclosure provisions for its financial reports for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

<TABLE>

Had compensation costs for the company's stock options been determined based on SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," the company's net income and earnings per share would have been as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

<CAPTION>

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2003	2002
	----	----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Net income, as reported	\$ 432	\$ 119
Deduct: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value based method (SFAS No. 123) for all awards, net of related tax effects	(24)	(28)
	-----	-----
Pro forma net income	\$ 408	\$ 91
	=====	=====
Earnings per share:		
Basic - as reported	\$0.20	\$0.06
Diluted - as reported	\$0.19	\$0.06
Basic - pro forma	\$0.19	\$0.04
Diluted - pro forma	\$0.18	\$0.04

</TABLE>

Litigation

The company and its subsidiaries have, in the normal course of business, certain other claims against them and against other parties. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these claims will not have a material adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial position.

VSE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Company Organization and Overview

Company Organization

The term "VSE" or "company" refers to VSE and its subsidiaries and divisions unless the context indicates operations of the parent company only. VSE's business operations consist primarily of services performed by the company's

wholly owned subsidiaries and divisions. Wholly owned subsidiaries include Energetics Incorporated ("Energetics"), Human Resource Systems, Inc. ("HRSI"), Ship Remediation and Recycling, Inc. ("SRR") and VSE Services International, Inc. ("VSI"). Unincorporated divisions include BAV Division ("BAV"), Coast Guard Division ("VCG") beginning in February 2002, Communications and Engineering Division ("CED") beginning in February 2003, Fleet Maintenance Division ("Fleet Maintenance"), GSA Services Division ("GSA Services"), Management Sciences Division ("MSD"), Ordnance Division ("Ordnance"), Systems Engineering Division ("Systems Engineering", formerly Land Systems Division), Telecommunications Technologies Division ("TTD"), and Value Systems Services Division ("VSS"). As of March 31, 2003, SRR, VSI, GSA Services, and Ordnance are not conducting any current business operations. Work contracted under GSA schedules is performed directly by each of the operating divisions or subsidiaries. In February 2003, VSE decided to no longer market the services provided by TTD and intends to phase out the operations of this division during 2003 and transfer some of its technical capabilities to other VSE divisions.

Due to competitive pressures, the company uses multiple operating divisions to bid on and perform contract work that had been previously performed by VSE (parent company). The formation of these divisions has enabled the company to use an operating structure that is more flexible and better suited to perform certain types of contract work. The company anticipates that it will continue using its operating divisions to bid and perform new contract work to better serve the needs of customers. Management believes that this strategy will better position the consolidated entity for future revenue growth.

Overview of Services

The company is engaged principally in providing engineering, design, logistics, management and technical services to the U.S. Government (the "government"), other government prime contractors, and commercial entities. The largest customer for the services rendered by the company is the U.S. Department of Defense ("Defense"), including agencies of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force. BAV is a major provider of logistics, training, and technical assistance in support of the Navy's ship transfer program. Fleet Maintenance, Ordnance (in 2001 and prior thereto), and VSS also support the Navy by providing a variety of services including ship installation efforts, combat systems inspections, ship repair and overhaul availability planning, harpoon

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

weapons management, ordnance alteration, air combat logistics, and outsourcing decision assistance. SRR (in 2001 and prior thereto) has provided environmentally sound solutions for the dismantling and disposal of inactive ships. Systems Engineering provides the Army with engineering and technical support for ground weapons, logistics and training services, material procurement support, and prototype development support for combat vehicles. MSD provides the Army and other government agencies and commercial organizations with quality training services for product, process, and management optimization.

VSE also provides services to other government agencies and industry. The company has provided support services to the U.S. Postal Service for over twenty years and is continuing to support this customer through its HRSI subsidiary. Energetics is focused on providing the Department of Energy and other government and industry customers with expert consulting services in environmental management and energy supply, resource management, and conservation. TTD has offered products, services, and support in network, multimedia, and audio-visual technology. This includes design, installation, management and support for voice, data, multimedia and related projects. VSE will transfer many of the technical capabilities of TTD to other divisions when TTD operations cease in 2003.

Substantially all of the company's services are performed for its customers on a contract basis. The three primary types of contracts used are cost-type contracts, time and materials contracts, and fixed-price contracts. Revenues result from work performed on these contracts by the company's employees and

from pass-through of costs for material and work performed by subcontractors. Revenues on cost-type contracts are recorded as contract allowable costs are incurred and fees earned. Profits on cost-type contracts are equal to the fees that are earned. The company has a contract in its BAV Division for which contract terms specify award fee payments to BAV that are determined by performance and level of contract activity. Award fees are made three times during the year and a contract modification authorizing the award fee payment is issued subsequent to the period in which the work is performed. The company does not recognize award fee income until the contract modification authorizing the award fee is issued. Due to such timing, and to fluctuations in the level of revenues, profits as a percentage of revenues on this contract will fluctuate from period to period. Revenues for time and materials contracts are recorded on the basis of contract allowable labor hours worked times the contract defined billing rates, plus the cost of materials used in performance on the contract. Profits on time and material contracts result from the difference between the cost of services performed and the contract defined billing rates for these services. Revenues on certain fixed-price services contracts are recorded each period based on a monthly amount for services provided. Revenues on other fixed-price contracts are recorded as costs are incurred, using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Profits on fixed-price contracts result from the difference between the incurred costs and the revenue earned. The company will occasionally perform work at risk, which is work that is performed prior to formalizing contract

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VSE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

terms for such work. Potential revenue related to work performed at risk is not recognized until it can be reliably estimated and its realization is probable.

VSE recognizes this "risk funding" as revenue when the associated costs are incurred or the work is performed. As of March 31, 2003, VSE has recognized approximately \$235 thousand in risk funding. The company provides for anticipated losses on contracts by a charge to income during the period in which losses are first identified.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require us to make estimates and assumptions. In addition to our revenue recognition policy, discussed under "Overview of Services" above, we believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Long-Lived Assets

In assessing the recoverability of long-lived assets, including goodwill and other intangibles, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets. If these estimates or their related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets not previously recorded.

Contingencies

From time to time we are subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims related to environmental, labor and other matters. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these contingencies as well as potential ranges of probable losses and establish reserves accordingly. The amount of reserves required may change in future periods due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach to a matter such as a change in settlement strategy.

Income Taxes

The carrying value of our net deferred tax assets is based on assumptions regarding our ability to generate sufficient future taxable income to utilize these deferred tax assets. If the estimates and related assumptions regarding our future taxable income change in the future, we may be required to record

valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets, resulting in additional income tax expense.

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 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Results of Operations

<TABLE>

The following table sets forth certain items, including consolidated revenues, pretax income and net income, and the changes in these items for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands):

<CAPTION>

	2003 Compared to		
	2003	2002	2002
	----	----	----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Revenues	\$26,462	\$29,080	\$(2,618)
	=====	=====	=====
Income before income taxes	\$ 671	\$ 219	\$ 452
Provision for income taxes	239	100	139
	-----	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 432	\$ 119	\$ 313
	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

Revenues declined by approximately 9% for the three months ended March 31, 2003, as compared to the same period of 2002. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to a decrease in the amount of subcontract work on Fleet Maintenance efforts during this period compared to the prior year. Reduced revenue associated with the decision to phase out the operations of TTD also contributed to the decline in revenue for this period. Revenues also declined for Energetics, HRSI, and VSS. The revenues of BAV, MSD, Systems Engineering, and VCG increased for the period. While the increased revenue in these four divisions was modest in proportion to total company revenues, the increases in MSD and VCG were significant in proportion to the prior year revenues for these two divisions.

Pretax income increased by approximately 206% for the three months ended March 31, 2003, as compared to the same period of 2002. The increase in pre-tax income was primarily due to a reduction in the losses associated with Fleet Maintenance work. Profitability also improved in BAV, MSD, Systems Engineering, and VCG. The decision to phase out the operations of TTD resulted in a modest positive effect on profits during this period. Profitability in Energetics declined during this period and start-up costs associated with CED further offset company-wide profit increases.

BAV Contract. VSE's BAV Division has a contract with the U.S. Navy to provide engineering, technical and logistical support services associated with the sale, lease, or other transfer of Navy ships to foreign governments. This contract is a ten-year contract awarded in 1995, and it has the potential to generate total revenues of over one billion dollars from 1995 through 2005. BAV has recognized revenues on this contract of approximately \$477 million through March 31, 2003, resulting in a backlog of potential future revenues of approximately \$583 million. The amount of this backlog that was funded at March 31, 2003 was approximately \$33 million. The contract accounted for approximately 51% and 46% of consolidated revenues from operations during the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The level of revenues and associated profits resulting from fee income generated by this

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contract varies depending on a number of factors, including the timing of ship transfers and associated support services ordered by foreign governments and economic conditions of potential customers worldwide. The company has experienced significant quarterly and annual revenue fluctuations and anticipates that future quarterly and annual revenues will be subject to significant variations primarily due to changes in the level of activity on this contract. See "Global Economic Conditions and Political Factors" below for further discussion of potential impacts on future revenues associated with this contract. Contract terms specify award fee payments to BAV that are determined by performance and level of contract activity. Award fees are made three times during the year and a contract modification authorizing the award fee payment is issued subsequent to the period in which the work is performed. The company does not recognize award fee income until the contract modification authorizing the award fee is issued. Due to such timing, and to fluctuations in the level of revenues, profits as a percentage of revenues will fluctuate from period to period.

Business Terminations and New Business Start-ups. In February 2003, VSE decided to terminate operations of TTD due to declining revenues and significant losses sustained by this division. In 2002, TTD experienced a revenue decline of approximately 26% and a pretax loss of approximately \$2.1 million, including a loss associated with the impairment of intangible assets of \$576 thousand. TTD will continue work on uncompleted contracts until all contractual obligations are satisfied, which is expected to occur in the second or third quarter of 2003, and then cease operations. Some of TTD's technical capabilities will be transferred to other VSE divisions. Revenues from TTD represented approximately 4% and 6% of total company revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The loss of future revenue associated with the termination of TTD operations is not expected to be significant compared to total future VSE revenue, while the elimination of TTD losses is expected to improve future VSE profits.

In January 2003, VSE formed its Communications and Engineering Division (CED) upon the award of a multi-year Rapid Response support contract by the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM). If all options are exercised, this contract has a potential total ceiling of \$2.9 billion over an eight-year period. The contract is a multiple award, indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contract, and while actual revenue estimates for the contract cannot be predicted, it is expected that this contract will contribute to future VSE revenue growth.

In February 2002, VCG began work for the U.S. Coast Guard under a contract that has potential to generate total revenues of approximately \$25.4 million over five years. During the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, revenues from VCG accounted for approximately 3% and less than 1%, respectively, of total company revenues. While this contract is not expected to significantly increase total company revenues, the potential for higher profit margins on this fixed price work is expected to contribute to an increase in the company's overall profit margins.

Government Procurement Policies and Practices

VSE's business is subject to the risks arising from domestic economic conditions and political factors that may impact the budgets and program funding of customers served through VSE's contracts. VSE's revenues have historically been subject to annual fluctuations resulting from changes in the level of Defense spending. Future budgetary and funding decisions by government lawmakers or Defense restructuring efforts could affect the types and level of services provided by VSE to its government customers and could potentially have a material adverse impact on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

The company's revenues depend on the ability of the company to win new contracts

and on the amount of work ordered by the government under the company's existing contracts. The company's ability to win new contracts is affected by government acquisition policies and procedures, including government procurement practices that in some years have tended toward bundling work efforts under large comprehensive ("omnibus/multiple award") management contracts. This emphasis on large contracts presents challenges to winning new contract work, including making it more difficult for the company to qualify as a bidder, increases in the level of competition due to the award of fewer contracts, and forcing the company into competition with larger organizations that have greater financial resources and larger technical staffs. Competing for these contracts requires the company to use teams of subcontractors to be able to offer the range of technical competencies needed to do the work. Generally, fees earned and profit margins on revenues that are derived from non-labor items such as materials, travel costs, and subcontracted services used to satisfy contract requirements are significantly lower than fees and profits on labor generated revenues. While the use of subcontractor teams on a large scale basis allows the company to compete for larger contracts, profit margins on this work tends to be lower than on work performed by company personnel, thereby reducing the company's overall profit margins. Additionally, reliance on subcontractors can introduce risk of performance issues different from performance risk on the company's labor generated revenues.

Other government procurement practices that can affect the company's revenues are the use of past performance criteria that may preclude entrance into new government markets and government social programs that limit contract work to small, woman, or minority owned businesses. Additional risk factors that could potentially affect the company's results of operations are the government's right to terminate contracts for convenience, the government's right to not exercise all of the option periods on a contract, and funding delays caused by government political or administrative actions.

Risk funding revenue recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2003 is \$235 thousand. Risk funding revenue represents certain costs for work performed at risk which are not reimbursable under current contracts. VSE believes that it will receive formal contractual coverage through execution of

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contract documentation or amendments increasing funding for all of this risk funding revenue. If formal contractual coverage is not received, VSE is at risk of loss for any risk funding coverage not received.

Global Economic Conditions and Political Factors

VSE's business is subject to the risks arising from global economic conditions and political factors associated with current and potential customers served through VSE's contracts with the U.S. Government. An economic slowdown in countries served under the BAV contract could affect sales. The current international situation posed by potential terrorist activity and the continuing conflict in the Middle-East could increase the political risks associated with BAV contract revenues. Failure by the government of a potential foreign customer to approve and fund acquisition of U.S. Navy ships serviced under the BAV contract could affect sales. In any one year, a significant amount of the company's revenues may result from sales on the BAV contract to a single foreign government. During the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002, revenues associated with BAV contract sales to Egypt accounted for approximately 36% and 31% of the company's revenues, respectively. In addition to the effect on BAV contract work, international tensions can also affect work by Fleet Maintenance on U.S. Navy ships when deployed outside of U.S. Navy facilities and are unavailable for maintenance work during this time period. Severe adverse results arising from these global economic and political risks could potentially have a material adverse impact on the company's results of operations.

Financial Condition

VSE's financial condition did not change materially during the three months ended March 31, 2003. The company's largest asset is its accounts receivable and

its largest liabilities are its accounts payable and accrued expenses. Accounts receivable increased slightly at March 31, 2003 as compared to December 31, 2002 while accounts payable and cash decreased due to normal fluctuations in the timing of receivables collections and vendor payments activity. Other assets and liabilities remained substantially unchanged. The increase in total stockholders' investment during this period resulted primarily from earnings and from the exercise of stock options, offset by dividends declared.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by approximately \$2.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2003. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents during this period resulted from cash used in operating activities of approximately \$2 million, cash used in investing activities of approximately \$138 thousand, and cash used in financing activities of approximately \$57

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thousand. Investing activities consisted of purchases of property and equipment, net of dispositions. Financing activities consisted of dividend payments and proceeds received from the issuance of common stock.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by approximately \$109 thousand during the three months ended March 31, 2002. The increase in cash and cash equivalents during this period resulted from cash provided by financing activities of approximately \$1.8 million, cash used in operating activities of approximately \$1.6 million, and cash used in investing activities of approximately \$44 thousand. Significant financing activities included an increase of approximately \$1.8 million in bank loan borrowings. Investing activities consisted of purchases of property and equipment, net of dispositions.

The difference between cash used in operating activities of approximately \$2 million in 2003 as compared to approximately \$1.6 million in 2002 is primarily due to changes in the levels of accounts receivable and accounts payable resulting from fluctuations in contract activity and receivables collections.

Quarterly cash dividends at the rate of \$.04 per share were declared during the three months ended March 31, 2003. Under its bank loan agreement, VSE's payment of cash dividends is subject to a maximum annual rate. VSE has paid cash dividends each year since 1973.

Sources of Liquidity

The company's internal sources of liquidity result primarily from operating activities, specifically from changes in the level of revenues and associated accounts receivable and accounts payable from period to period and from profitability. Significant increases or decreases in revenue and accounts receivable and accounts payable can cause significant increases or decreases in internal liquidity. Accounts receivable arise primarily from billings made by the company to the government or other government prime contractors for services rendered and generally do not present collection problems. Accounts receivable levels can also be affected by contract retainages, differences between the provisional billing rates authorized by the government compared to the costs actually incurred by the company, government delays in processing administrative paperwork for contract funding, and the timing of large materials purchases and subcontractor efforts used in performance on company's contracts. Accounts payable arise primarily from purchases of subcontractor services and materials used by the company in the performance of its contract work. Accounts payable levels can be affected by changes in the level of contract work performed by the company and by the timing of large materials purchases and subcontractor efforts used in performance on the company's contracts. An increase in accounts receivable associated with the timing of receivables collections by BAV contributed to a decrease in internally generated cash flows during this period. Internal liquidity is also affected by the acquisition of capital assets for office and computer support, facilities improvements, and by the payment of cash

dividends. Purchases of capital assets for office and computer support and facilities improvements

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

during the three months ended March 31, 2003 did not substantially affect internal liquidity.

VSE's external sources of liquidity consist of a revolving bank loan agreement that provides loan financing based on the company's accounts receivable. (See "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.") The bank financing complements the internal sources of liquidity by providing increasing levels of borrowing capacity as accounts receivable levels increase. The bank loan agreement provided loan financing up to a maximum commitment of \$15 million as of March 31, 2003. While performance of work under the BAV contract has the potential to cause substantial requirements for working capital, the company has determined that cash flows from future operations and the \$15 million bank commitment are adequate to cover current and future liquidity requirements.

Inflation and Pricing

Most of the contracts performed by VSE provide for estimates of future labor costs to be escalated for any option periods provided by the contracts, while the non-labor costs included in such contracts are normally considered reimbursable at cost. VSE property and equipment consists principally of computer systems equipment and furniture and fixtures. The overall impact of inflation on replacement costs of such property and equipment is expected to be insignificant.

Forward-Looking Disclosures

Goodwill

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142"). SFAS No. 142 modifies the accounting rules governing goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill is no longer subject to amortization over its estimated useful life and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer amortized over an arbitrary number of years. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are instead subject to a review for impairment at least annually. The effective date for VSE's implementation of SFAS No. 142 was January 1, 2002.

As of March 31, 2003, the company had approximately \$1.1 million of unamortized goodwill associated with its acquisition of Energetics in 1995. The goodwill was being amortized prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 142. In 2002, the company stopped amortizing the goodwill. As of March 31, 2003, the company has not recognized any reduction to the goodwill due to the impairment rules associated with SFAS No. 142. If at some time in the future it is determined that impairment has occurred, such impairment could potentially have a material adverse impact on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

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VSE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rates

VSE's bank loan financing provides available borrowing to the company at variable interest rates. The company has not borrowed significant amounts on

the loan in recent years. Accordingly, the company does not believe that changes in interest rates would have a material impact on future earnings or cash flows. If VSE were to significantly increase borrowings on the current loan arrangement, future interest rate changes could potentially have such a material impact.

Foreign Currency

While a significant amount of the company's business results from the services provided by BAV related to the transfer of ships to foreign governments, the BAV contract payments are made to BAV by the U.S. Government in U.S. dollars. Additionally, most funding requirements to support work performed or services purchased in foreign countries are made in U.S. dollars, and the infrequent disbursements that are made in foreign currencies are reimbursable to BAV in post conversion dollars. Foreign currency transactions of other VSE divisions or subsidiaries are virtually non-existent. Accordingly, the company does not believe that it is exposed to any material foreign currency risk.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosure--an amendment of SFAS No. 123." This statement amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The company has chosen to continue to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations.

Accordingly, compensation expense for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the company's stock at the date of the grant over the exercise price of the related option. The company has adopted the annual disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 in its financial reports for the year ended December 31, 2002 and has adopted the interim disclosure provisions for its financial reports for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

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VSE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks

Inapplicable

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Based on their most recent evaluation, which was completed within 90 days of the filing of this Form 10-Q, the company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe the company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There were no significant changes in the company's internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation and there were no corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

PART II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

A settlement and mutual release agreement was executed as of April 1, 2003 settling the previously reported personal injury lawsuit pending against VSE, Astoria Metals Corporation, Ship Dismantlement and Recycling Joint Venture

(SDR, a partnership in which a wholly owned subsidiary of VSE was a general partner), and Earth Tech, Inc. in the Superior Court for San Francisco, California. (See Item 3 of VSE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.) VSE's insurance carrier defended VSE, SDR and Earth Tech, Inc. in this matter. Settlement of the lawsuit involved neither the payment of monies nor the incurrence of any material obligation by VSE, any VSE subsidiary or SDR.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

None.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

On March 7, 2003, the Registrant filed a Current Report on Form 8-K to announce, in respect of Item 5 of such Form, that VSE has discontinued pursuing strategic business alternatives, including the potential sale of the business.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has omitted all other items contained in "Part II. Other Information" because such other items are not applicable or are not required if the answer is negative or because the information required to be reported therein has been previously reported.

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VSE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

VSE CORPORATION

/s/ D. M. Ervine

Date: April 30, 2003

D. M. Ervine
Chairman, President,
Chief Executive Officer and
Chief Operating Officer

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CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13A-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, D. M. Ervine, Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer of the company, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of VSE Corporation (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - (b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - (c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

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6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in the quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls

subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Dated: April 30, 2003

/s/ D. M. Ervine

D. M. Ervine
Chairman, President,
Chief Executive Officer and
Chief Operating Officer

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<PAAGE>

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13A-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, T. R. Loftus, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the company, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of VSE Corporation (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - (b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - (c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to

record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

- (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

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6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in the quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Dated: April 30, 2003

/s/ T. R. Loftus

T. R. Loftus
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 1350, CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned, as Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer of VSE Corporation (the "company"), does hereby certify that to the best of the undersigned's knowledge:

1) the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending March 31, 2003 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2) the information contained in the company's Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the company.

Dated: April 30, 2003

/s/ D. M. Ervine

D. M. Ervine
Chairman, President,
Chief Executive Officer and
Chief Operating Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 1350, CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned, as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of VSE Corporation (the "company"), does hereby certify that to the best of the undersigned's knowledge:

1) the company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending March 31, 2003 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2) the information contained in the company's Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the company.

Dated: April 30, 2003

/s/ T. R. Loftus

T. R. Loftus
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)