

# Update: BRAC 2005—Redefining Virginia's Military Structure

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY – From left to right, Virginia Senators George Allen and John Warner, Virginia Governor Mark R. Warner and Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Mike Mullen, raise their hands as they take the oath as they prepare to testify to the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission on their full support of keeping the Naval Air Station Oceana open as the U.S. Navy's East Coast Master Jet Base, Aug. 4, 2005. U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer Johnny Bivera.

By Tim Kestner, *Economist*

## MEETING 21ST CENTURY CHALLENGES

"Overall, BRAC 2005 postures the Army in the best possible manner to meet the strategic and operational requirements of the dangerous and complex 21st Century security environment, and it clearly maintains our surge capabilities in both the operational force and the industrial base."

*Secretary of the Army Francis J. Harvey  
May 18, 2005*

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**  
Since the feature article, "BRAC 2005: Redefining Virginia's Military Structure," appeared in the First Quarter 2005 *Virginia Economic Indicators*, there have been some significant changes as the BRAC process moves forward. We thought our readers would want to have this updated information. Also, please see "Trends in Defense Employment 1994-2004," this issue's feature article. This information on defense employment was released from the Department of Defense too late to be included in the first quarter issue.

A few weeks ago on September 8, U.S. President George W. Bush received the final report regarding recommended closures and realignments of military bases from the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, commonly referred to as the BRAC Commission, and forwarded the report to Congress on September 15, 2005.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>All quoted references in this article are from the *2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Report* unless otherwise noted.



Among the many recommendations were two that may significantly impact Virginia: (1) the exclusion of two northeastern navy facilities that were originally on the May 13, 2005, list of closures from the Pentagon and (2) the addition of the Naval Air Station Oceana in Virginia Beach, Virginia, that was not mentioned in Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's original list of recommendations.<sup>2</sup>

Seemingly, this BRAC, which is larger than the previous four, will be known for its surprises as well as girth. This 2005 BRAC Commission, composed of nine commissioners, presented an unprecedented 190 recommendations in their recent report<sup>3</sup>, and seemingly is the first commission to consider efforts to move or vacate DoD organizations from leased spaces to government-owned property (military installations).<sup>4</sup> These series of recommendations are simply in response to the reality and acknowledgement that the defense of the United States has to be addressed on an ever-widening front. The estimated annual savings, if all these recommendations are implemented, is \$4.2 billion, with actual taxpayer savings of \$15 billion over 20 years.

According to the May 13, 2005, report sent to the President, the "190 separate DoD recommendations...would produce as many as 837 distinct and identifiable recommended BRAC 'close' or 'realign' actions," and these actions would entail "160 installations that would gain missions or resources due to the proposed closures and realignments."<sup>5</sup>

The Commission approved without change 119 of the DoD recommendations, amended 45 others, appreciably changed 13, and rejected 13 completely. The President received 182 recommended base closures or alignments, which included 177 of the original 190 from Secretary Rumsfeld, and 5 closures or alignments the Commissioners had conceived. Originally, the Commission had added 8 to the Secretary's list, but rejected 3 during the August 24-26 deliberation and voting period.<sup>6</sup>

The Commission's report stated that of the 33 major closures the Secretary of Defense had recommended this past May, the Commission had "approved 21, recommended realignment for seven, and rejected five." Virginia's Fort Monroe, was one of these major closures. The report also adds that one major base

that had originally been slated for realignment was added to the closure list, bringing the total major closures to 22. There were 25 major alignments approved by the Commission from the original 29; 3 were rejected; and Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, was added to the list of closures. Three bases or facilities in Virginia are slated for major realignments: Fort Eustis, Newport News; Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia Beach; and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service in Arlington County.<sup>7</sup>

In considering the direct employment impact of the recommendations from the Commission, it is essential to place the impact in perspective. According to the report, Virginia could lose more than 9,200 civilians, 2,300 contract workers, and gain some 3,900 military personnel over the next six years, totaling a net loss of nearly 7,700 beginning in 2006; the Secretary's recommendations to the Commission in May had totaled a net loss of just under 1,600. This rather large net change is due partly to the exclusion of the New London Submarine Base in Groton, Connecticut, and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine; these bases were expected to transfer more than 4,800 military and civilians to the Norfolk area.

Projections show Virginia adding 55,000 jobs on average per year through, at least, 2010, for an annual growth rate of approximately 1.5 percent. The information concerning the detailed time frame of the Commission's recommendations is unknown. However, those actions, if approved, would account for approximately 0.2 percent in any given year's employment between 2006 and 2011.

Secretary Rumsfeld's recommendation to close Fort Monroe, was not altered. The recommendation includes relocating the 3,600 military, civilian, and contract workers between Fort Eustis, Virginia, and Fort Knox, Kentucky. The U.S. Army Headquarters for Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC), the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters, the U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters, and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office will move to Fort Eustis. The U.S. Army Accessions Command and U.S. Army Cadet Command would relocate to Fort Knox. If the recommendations are passed by Congress, Fort Eustis, previously slated to lose

<sup>2</sup>The Submarine Base in New London, Connecticut, and the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Maine were recommended for closure by the Pentagon in the BRAC May 13, 2005, report. The Commission voted not to close these bases. See: *Commission Report*, Volume 1, 86 and 98. Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia Beach, Virginia, was added by the Commission on July 19, 2005. See: *Commission Report*, Appendix L, L-2; also see: Volume 1, 108.

<sup>3</sup>According to the Congressional Research Service, the four previous BRACs made a total of 534 individual recommendations (1988 BRAC: 145 recommendations; 1991 BRAC: 82 recommendations; 1993 BRAC: 175 recommendations; and the 1995 BRAC: 132 recommendations). See also: *Commission Report*, Chapter 3, 311-314.

<sup>4</sup>*Military Bases*, GAO-05-905 Report, July 2005, 23 and 24.

<sup>5</sup>*Commission Report*, Executive Summary, iii.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*



Fort Monroe

Approximately 5,000 of the 7,300 net personnel would be military students.

Through a series of relocations and consolidations, the Department of Defense would create a Combat Service Support Center at Fort Lee. Moreover, the Fort would become the Joint Center for Consolidation Transportation Management Training, the Joint Center of Excellence for Culinary Training, and the location for the consolidation of all components of the Defense Commissary Agency. Finally, Fort Lee would also house the Headquarters for the Defense Contract Management Agency. The justification by Defense Secretary Rumsfeld is that this recommendation “promotes training effectiveness and functional efficiencies” and also “enhances military value, supports the Army’s Force Structure Plan, and maintains sufficient surge capability to address unforeseen requirements.” Moreover, it would improve the “training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations.”<sup>11</sup> In further justifications, the Secretary holds that these moves will provide “the same or better level of service at a reduced cost,” and will also support the “Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, MTOE units, RDT&E organizations, and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization and engage training.”<sup>12</sup> These actions increase the overall military value of Fort Lee and seemingly place it in a very favorable position to be called upon to fulfill future training needs for the Department of Defense.

more than 2,000 personnel, will see a net gain of roughly 300, or less, personnel. According to the recent report, the Commission embraced the Secretary’s justification for this action, by stating that the Fort Monroe closure “enhances the Army’s military value, is consistent with the Army’s Force Structure Plan, and maintains adequate surge capabilities to address unforeseen future requirements. The closure allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions. Both Fort Eustis and Fort Knox have operational and training capabilities that Fort Monroe lacks, and both have excess capacity that can be used to accept the organizations relocating from Fort Monroe.”<sup>8</sup>

The issue of Fort Monroe was seemingly not significant in the minds of the Commissioners. Although the local government offered earnest proposals before the Commission’s decision, that energy has been directed towards the future development possibilities that the real property can contribute to the area. One report totals the waterfront property at 500 acres. The closure is not without issues that go beyond the loss of personnel and wages from the area. While the property must be turned-over to the State of Virginia, according to a reversion provision, it must be transferred in the same environmental state in which it was originally transferred to the Federal Government. The community also reminded the Commission that the “property boundaries are now encumbered with historic facilities that will complicate the reversion and will likely lead to litigation.”<sup>9</sup> The argument to keep Fort Monroe a military facility was largely based on these issues. In DoD’s 2004 Defense Environmental Programs annual report to Congress, it was noted that an estimated \$201 million would be required to address the environmental issues at Fort Monroe.<sup>10</sup>

The Commissioners were also in concurrence with Secretary Rumsfeld’s recommendation concerning Fort Lee. Over the next six years, the Fort may gain approximately 6,100 military personnel and 1,200 civilians; this would nearly double the 7,800 individuals currently assigned to the installation.

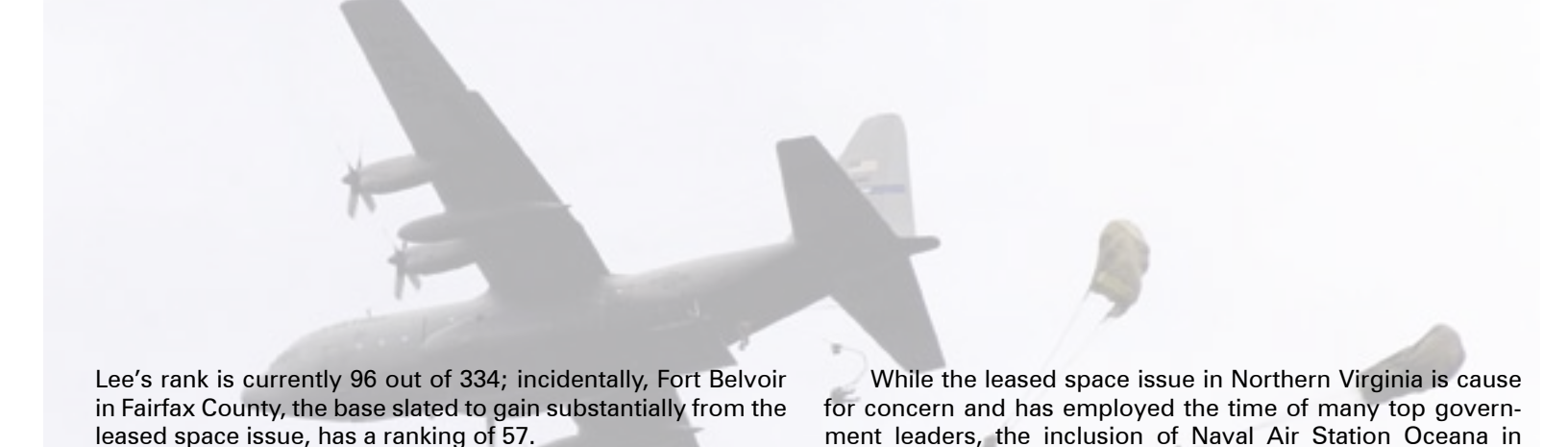
The challenges facing Fort Lee and the neighboring communities are housing, education, transportation, and other social services that go in tandem with growth.

One of the two over-riding themes within this BRAC concerning Virginia is the movement of DoD operations, military, civilian, and contractors alike, from leased space onto military bases. Fort Lee, for instance, gained personnel in the consolidation of the Defense Commissary Agency from the movement of personnel from leased space in San Antonio, Texas; Hopewell, Virginia; and Virginia Beach, Virginia. The BRAC 2005 recommendations are the first to encompass such a paradigm shift from leased space to more secure military facilities, and are an attempt to be in compliance with the Anti-terrorism Force Protection standards. Although security is of great concern in making these decisions, DoD objectives regarding leased space is also concerned with reducing cost and simultaneously increasing the military value of existing military installations. DoD ranks installations based on the Military Administration and Headquarters (MAH) military value model. As an example, Fort



Soldier at Fort Lee

<sup>8</sup>Commission Report, Volume 1, Chapter 1, 16.  
<sup>9</sup>Ibid., 27.  
<sup>10</sup>Commission Report, Volume 1, Chapter 1, 17.  
<sup>11</sup>Ibid., 189.  
<sup>12</sup>Commission Report, Volume 1, Chapter 1, 180.



Lee's rank is currently 96 out of 334; incidentally, Fort Belvoir in Fairfax County, the base slated to gain substantially from the leased space issue, has a ranking of 57.

The DoD-leased office space in Arlington County will witness a dramatic decline within the next six years if Congress does not vote down the recommendations in its entirety. The City of Alexandria will also see DoD functions moving to other facilities. The recommendations sent to Congress in this regard are many and convoluted, and differ to a degree from those recommended by the Secretary of Defense. In sum, approximately 25,000 DoD-related jobs are set for realignment in the Washington-Alexandria-Arlington metropolitan area. More than 12,500 of these positions will be moved to Fort Belvoir, whose total DoD employment currently exceeds 10,000. Fort Belvoir's civilian employment (7,600 civilians and contractors), which accounts for 74 percent of the entire base population, will increase by 8,400. Quantico Marine Base is designated to receive a portion of the realignment, along with positions from outside the state that will help buffer the impact. Nonetheless, the metro area is still set to see a net loss of more than 12,000 DoD positions that will move to Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, and Texas. The majority of these lost positions, totaling more than 8,200, are civilians. Contractor losses will total 2,500, and the military presence will decline by just over 1,400.

The Department of Defense estimates the loss of personnel from the metro area to be 0.7 percent of the area's current total employment (again, noting this may take six years to complete); and figures from similar analyses see a minor impact on the economy. However, if the realignment of personnel were to occur on the downside of a business cycle, the consequences would be more severe. It has been suggested that the commercial real estate market in the District of Columbia could experience rent declines in the 2010 and 2011 period as Northern Virginia reels from the DoD exodus in Arlington and Alexandria. Vacancy rates in Northern Virginia could rise as high as 12 percent by 2011. By 2014, as competition declines and market conditions improve, rents should improve as vacancy declines.<sup>13</sup>

The transportation infrastructure will need to be reconsidered in Fairfax County as commuter traffic is juxtaposed to the current transportation system. Daily use of the public transportation center is expected to decrease by some 18,500 trips. Re-aligned DoD employees will have to use personal transportation to commute to Fort Belvoir, increasing daily automobile trips by nearly 27,000. This increase will only exacerbate an over-taxed road system into Fort Belvoir.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup>2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Recommendations and Their Impact on the Washington Metro Area Economy, Transportation, and Office Market. Delta Associates and Center for Regional Analysis, George Mason University, August 29, 2005.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

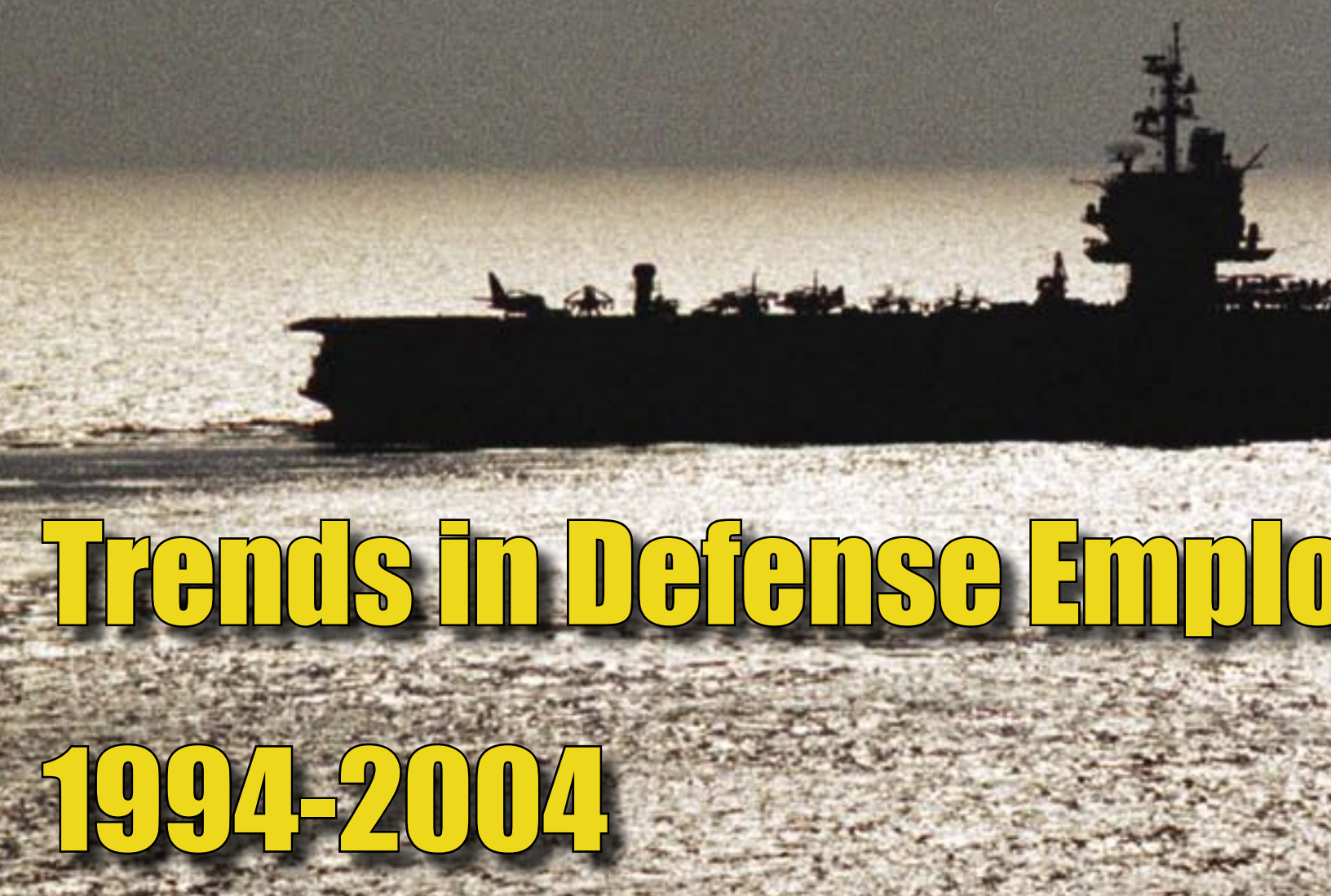
<sup>15</sup>From a study prepared by the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission, 2001.

While the leased space issue in Northern Virginia is cause for concern and has employed the time of many top government leaders, the inclusion of Naval Air Station Oceana in Virginia Beach by the Commission has generated a great deal of consternation for both state and local leaders and home and business owners that border the air base.

While the Secretary had made no recommendations concerning Oceana in his May report, the Commission added the base to the list of recommendations in July. Citing grave concerns over residential and commercial encroachment that places the public in Accident Potential Zones (APZs), the Commission gave the state government and local governments of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake until March 31, 2006, to develop and institute legislation that would ease these issues or the Atlantic Fleet Master Jet Base would move to Cecil Field in Jacksonville, Florida. The affected number of military and civilian personnel varies, depending on the source, yet one study estimates the total employment impact of losing Oceana would be in excess of 20,000 lost jobs for the entire region by 2010, with an associated loss of \$1.3 billion in gross regional product.<sup>15</sup> At the present, government officials are developing cost-benefit analyses and other studies regarding the fulfillment of the requirements stated by the Commission.

As important as it is to place all the Commission's actions and recommendations into perspective relative to overall regional and state employment levels, and other economic measures, it is equally important to keep in mind that the numbers are still subject to change. The itemized recommendations within the report, in all likelihood, are expected to remain as they are; however, as the process continues and personnel numbers are reviewed and corrected, the final numbers may differ significantly over time.

In seeking perspective as we examine BRAC 2005, perhaps we would be wise to bear in mind that the Department of Defense's primary mission is to defend the United States and its foreign interests; it is not a philanthropic entity whose roles are economic and workforce development—these qualities are bi-products of the mission. With uncertainty omnipresent within the regions that face the imminent challenges associated with base closures and realignment issues, Virginia's military structure will certainly continue to be reshaped and redefined; it is indeed an amalgamation that is driven by domestic needs, global events, and a certain amount of regional politics, that at times transcends understanding and evades description.



# Trends in Defense Emplo

## 1994-2004

by James P. Wilson, Senior Economist

Virginia continues as one of the leading states in total Department of Defense (DoD) employment<sup>1</sup>. In federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2004, Virginia employed 10.0 percent of all military and civilian DoD employees in the nation, remaining number two behind California's 11.0 percent. Virginia employed the largest percentage of civilian personnel, 12.4 percent, surpassing California's 9.2 percent. Virginia

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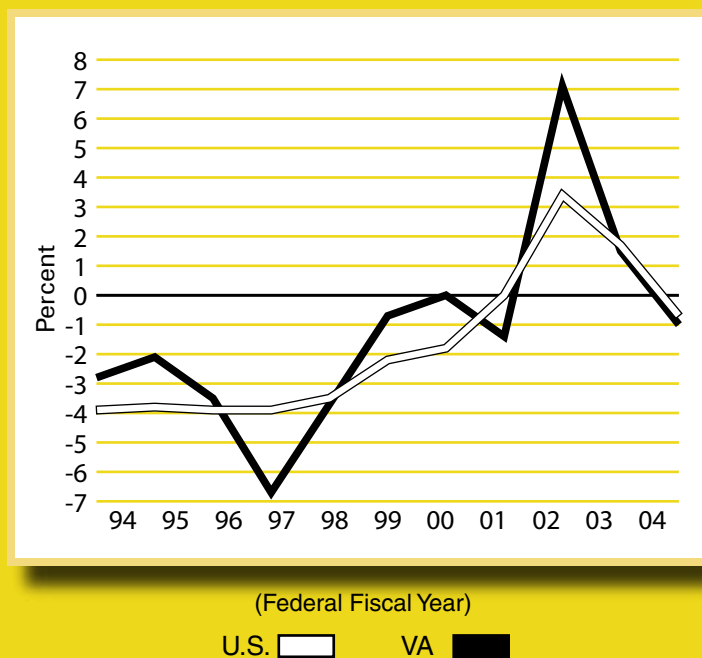
<sup>1</sup>As reported by the DoD Washington Headquarters Services Directorate for Information, Operations, and Reports (DIOR). Includes only full-time, permanently assigned military and civilian personnel and *excludes* part-time, temporary, and transitional personnel; National Guard and military reserves; and personnel on military vessels home-ported in the state (in Virginia, about 45,000).

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employed 8.5 percent of all military DoD employees, ranking it fourth behind California, Texas, and North Carolina. (See Tables 1-3 on page 23.)

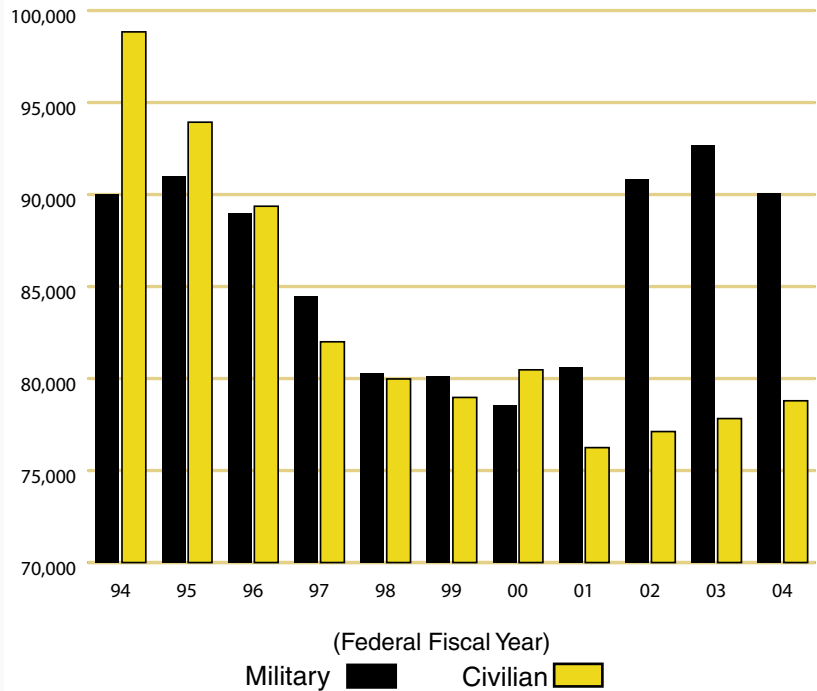
Like the nation, total DoD employment in Virginia had risen as a result of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, but both Virginia and national DoD employment fell in FY 2004 (See Figure 1, this page). After two years of growth, total DoD employment dropped in FY 2004. At -1.0 percent, Virginia's decline was slightly worse than the national rate of -0.7 percent. Army and Air Force gains were less than half of Navy losses.

Figure 1  
Change in DoD Employment  
Virginia vs. U.S.



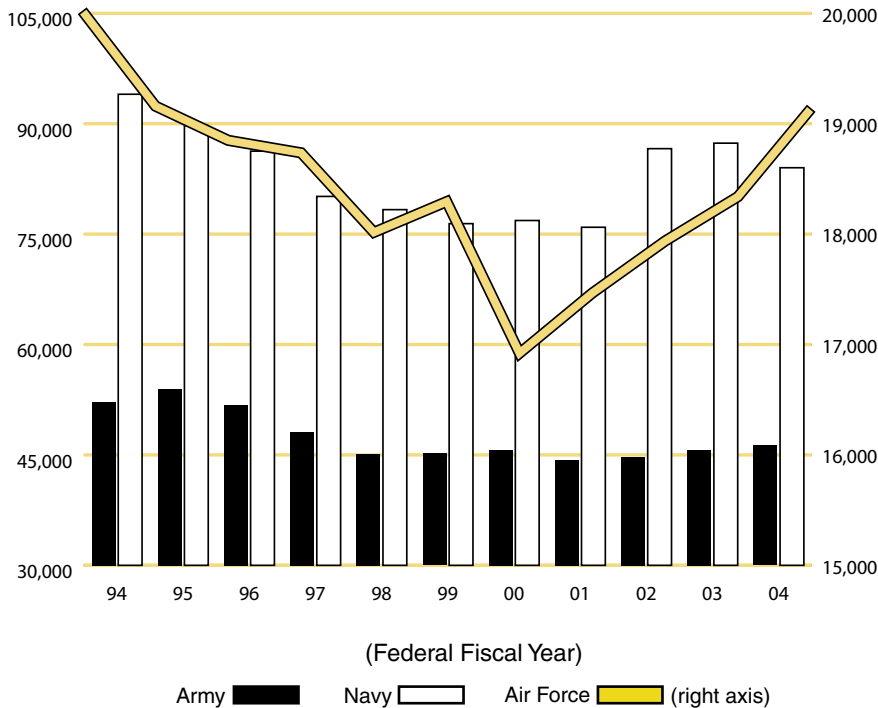


**Figure 2**  
**Employment in Virginia**  
**Military vs. Civilian**



In FY 2004, DoD civilian employment increased while military employment in Virginia decreased (See Figure 2). The 1.2 percent increase in FY 2004 DoD civilian employment was slightly above the previous two years, but much smaller than FY 2001's decline. Thus, DoD civilian employment is still below the FY 2000 level. DoD military employment decreased faster than the prior year's increase (2.8 percent vs. 2.0 percent), returning to about the FY 2002 level. DoD military employment is at its highest level since FY 1994.

**Figure 3**  
**DoD Employment in Virginia**  
**by Service Branch**



The Navy is the largest service branch in Virginia, accounting for just under half of total DoD employment (See Figure 3). Navy employment decreased 3.8 percent in FY 2004, with losses in Virginia Beach, Norfolk, and Quantico being offset by small increases at Yorktown and Arlington. Navy employment is lower than its FY 2002 level. Army employment accounts for over 27 percent of total DoD employment. While Army employment declined over the FY 1994-2004 period, the path was uneven. In FY 2004, Army employment rose 1.4 percent, but it remains below FY 1997's level. Air Force employment accounts for more than 11 percent of total DoD employment. All but a few hundred of the Air Force employment is in Hampton Roads and Northern Virginia,

with over 55 percent in Langley AFB. Air Force employment rose 4.3 percent in FY 2004 and is at its highest level since FY 1995.

The combined areas of Hampton Roads and Northern Virginia account for over 87 percent of Virginia's total DoD employment. With net losses of about 4,500, Hampton Roads' share of employment decreased to 50.5 percent. Northern Virginia had net losses of more than 3,700 and its share of employment decreased to 37 percent, but this was the result of King George County (home of Dahlgren) being removed from the Northern Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Absent this definitional change, Northern Virginia

would have had a net gain of over 900. (Table 4 on pages 24 and 25 shows Department of Defense Military and Civilian Employment by Service Branch, Region, and Locality/Installation.)

In the Hampton Roads area, the Navy is the predominant employer, with the largest concentration of naval employment in Norfolk and Virginia Beach. DoD employment in Hampton Roads fell 5.1 percent in FY 2004, double last year's increase. In Northern Virginia, Army employment increased to almost 40 percent of the area's DoD employment, while decreases in the Navy (almost all due to moving Dahlgren out of the MSA) shrunk its share to under 27 percent. Over 96 percent of Northern



Virginia's Navy employment is located in Quantico and Arlington, while a similar concentration of Army employment is spread among Alexandria, Arlington, Fort Belvoir, and Fort Meyer. DoD employment in Northern Virginia fell 5.6 percent in FY 2004, but this would have been a 1.4 percent gain without the shift of King George County (Dahlgren) out of the MSA.



**Top Ten States for Defense Employment**  
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

**Table 1**  
Total Defense Employment

California	11.0%
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
Texas	8.8%
North Carolina	7.0%
Georgia	5.8%
Florida	4.7%
Washington	3.6%
Maryland	3.6%
Hawaii	3.1%
South Carolina	2.8%
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>60.4%</b>

**Table 2**  
Civilian Defense Employment

<b>Virginia</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
California	9.2%
Texas	6.2%
Maryland	5.0%
Georgia	4.8%
Florida	4.3%
Pennsylvania	4.0%
Washington	3.7%
Oklahoma	3.4%
Ohio	3.4%
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>56.4%</b>

**Table 3**  
Military Employment

California	12.2%
Texas	10.4%
North Carolina	9.6%
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
Georgia	6.4%
Florida	5.0%
South Carolina	3.6%
Washington	3.6%
Kentucky	3.3%
Hawaii	3.2%
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>65.8%</b>





**Table 4**  
**2004 Department of Defense Employment**  
*Military and Civilian by Service Branch,  
 Region, and Locality/Installation*

	Total Defense					Military Personnel					Civilian Personnel				
	Total	Army	Navy (1)	Air Force	Other (2)	Total	Army	Navy (1)	Air Force	Other (2)	Total	Army	Navy (1)	Air Force	Other (2)
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>168,880</b>	<b>46,296</b>	<b>84,020</b>	<b>19,094</b>	<b>19,470</b>	<b>90,088</b>	<b>25,908</b>	<b>49,538</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>78,792</b>	<b>20,388</b>	<b>34,482</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>19,470</b>
<b>Hampton Roads</b>	<b>85,203</b>	<b>10,507</b>	<b>61,866</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>53,002</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>36,170</b>	<b>9,313</b>	<b>9,313</b>	<b>32,201</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>25,696</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,830</b>
Chesapeake	655	3	650	2	-	454	-	452	2	-	201	3	198	-	-
Ft. Eustis	7,828	7,652	51	3	122	5,290	5,243	47	-	-	2,538	2,409	4	3	122
Ft. Story	1,098	1,053	45	-	-	1,032	987	45	-	-	66	66	-	-	-
Hampton	1,127	1,045	4	-	78	969	966	3	-	-	158	79	1	-	78
Langley AFB	10,851	36	4	10,669	142	9,019	13	2	9,004	-	1,832	23	2	1,665	142
Newport News	494	6	443	5	40	103	-	98	5	-	391	6	345	-	40
Norfolk	24,197	635	22,344	248	970	15,382	265	14,887	230	-	8,815	370	7,457	18	970
Portsmouth	13,539	22	13,432	17	68	3,262	1	3,244	17	-	10,277	21	10,188	-	68
Suffolk	315	15	253	47	-	82	12	24	46	-	233	3	229	1	-
Virginia Beach	19,724	5	19,308	3	408	12,745	-	12,742	3	-	6,979	5	6,566	-	408
Williamsburg	398	9	386	3	-	314	6	305	3	-	84	3	81	-	-
Yorktown	4,977	26	4,946	3	2	4,350	26	4,321	3	-	627	-	625	-	2
<b>Northern Virginia</b>	<b>62,449</b>	<b>24,805</b>	<b>16,586</b>	<b>7,641</b>	<b>13,417</b>	<b>29,675</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>12,058</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>32,774</b>	<b>12,348</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>13,417</b>
Alexandria	8,682	7,855	180	94	553	5,055	4,870	123	62	-	3,627	2,985	57	32	553
Arlington	26,865	7,162	6,108	6,734	6,861	11,742	3,365	3,919	4,458	-	15,123	3,797	2,189	2,276	6,861
Chantilly	231	1	195	2	33	159	-	159	-	-	72	1	36	2	33
Fairfax	264	9	3	207	45	215	6	3	206	-	49	3	-	1	45
Falls Church	2,365	414	44	138	1,769	253	121	14	118	-	2,112	293	30	20	1,769
Ft. Belvoir	10,231	6,957	101	335	2,838	2,619	2,259	84	276	-	7,612	4,698	17	59	2,838
Ft. Myer	2,410	2,291	-	-	119	1,821	1,821	-	-	-	589	470	-	-	119
Manassas	204	2	7	1	194	4	2	1	1	-	200	-	6	-	194

**Total Defense**

**Military Personnel**

**Civilian Personnel**

	Total	Army	Navy (1)	Air Force	Other (2)	Total	Army	Navy (1)	Air Force	Total	Army	Navy (1)	Air Force	Other (2)
Quantico	10,216	10	9,832	32	342	7,795	8	7,755	32	2,421	2	2,077	-	342
Rosslyn	382	72	3	94	213	3	-	-	3	379	72	3	91	213
Springfield	458	19	-	1	438	1	-	-	1	457	19	-	-	438
Woodbridge	141	13	113	3	12	8	5	-	3	133	8	113	-	12
<b>Richmond</b>	<b>11,614</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>3,684</b>
Ft. Lee	7,768	6,742	209	13	804	5,488	5,270	205	13	2,280	1,472	4	-	804
Richmond	3,550	318	306	46	2,880	510	182	292	36	3,040	136	14	10	2,880
Sandston	296	86	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	296	86	-	210	-
<b>Remainder of State</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>539</b>
Charlottesville	898	830	34	30	4	279	216	33	30	619	614	1	-	4
Dahlgren	4,673	-	4,595	23	55	607	-	584	23	4,066	-	4,011	-	55
Radford	104	101	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	101	98	-	-	3
Wallops Flight Center	170	-	170	-	-	119	-	119	-	51	-	51	-	-
Winchester	279	277	-	2	-	5	3	-	2	274	274	-	-	-
Other	3,490	2,630	254	129	477	400	258	77	65	3,090	2,372	177	64	477

Source: DoD Distribution of Personnel by State and by Selected Locations, Washington Headquarters Services Directorate for Information, Operations and Reports (DIOR)  
 (1) Includes Marine Corps personnel.  
 (2) The other category with the civilian sector consists of all DoD personnel not classified as Army, Navy/Marine Corps, or Air Force.

