



General Services Administration (GSA)

Timeline of Attacks

- **January 28, 2025:** GSA employees received the deferred resignation offers from the Office of Personnel Management.
- **January 29, 2025:** GSA leadership sent an email to regional managers telling them to begin the termination of 7,500 federal leases. The effort was reportedly led by Nicole Hollander, a former Twitter/X employee.
- **January 31, 2025:** DOGE agents took over GSA headquarters, accessing GSA IT infrastructure and monitoring software to surveil GSA employees.
- **February 6, 2025:** DOGE was in the process of developing a chatbot named GSAi to analyze the agency's contract and procurement data.
- **February 8, 2025:** *Washington Post* reported that the cancellations of leases was "intended to depress workforce morale and increase attrition" according to people with knowledge of internal conversations at GSA.
- **February 12, 2025:** DOGE terminated dozens of workers at the GSA's Technology Transformation Services office. 50-70 members of the US Digital Corps, a two year fellowship program, were also terminated.
- **February 12, 2025:** According to *NPR*, GSA staffers were told to expect the agency to cut its budget and staff in half and closely surveil the employees that remained at the agency.
- **February 20, 2025:** DOGE put a spending limit of \$1 on all credit cards for GSA employees and contractors.
- **March 2, 2025:** DOGE dismantled the GSA's 18F office, which was responsible for building and updating government websites, including the IRS' Direct File service. In all, around 200 employees resigned or were fired from the US Digital Service.
- **March 5, 2025:** The GSA published a list of 320 federal properties to be sold, claiming they were "not core to government operations." The agency initially published a list of over 440 buildings, including the headquarters of the FBI, Department of Labor, and Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- **March 7, 2025:** DOGE launched its GSAi chatbot. The rollout memo warned employees not to type "federal nonpublic information" or personally identifiable information into the bot.
- **September 24, 2025:** GSA was compelled by reality to issue reinstatement offers to hundreds of GSA employees who had lost their jobs due to DOGE. According to the *Associated Press*, "the administration [had] slashed GSA's headquarters staff by 79%, its portfolio managers by 65% and facilities managers by 35%."
- **November 25, 2025:** A DOGE spokesperson said it is working with the GSA to implement "responsible AI governmentwide."



Impacts on Capacity

Internal communications show that DOGE's lease cancellations were intended to make the lives of federal employees more difficult, and therefore increase the number of voluntary resignations. Due to office closures, staff [could](#) be reassigned to posts in different states, but would not be informed of the change until after the deadline for acceptance of deferred resignation offers. Furthermore, DOGE's use of artificial intelligence in government offices was intended to replace the jobs of federal employees.

The widespread firings and resignations were seemingly deemed excessive by the administration, as they moved to rehire hundreds of employees in September. A former official talking to the *Associated Press* [described](#) the agency as a "broken and understaffed" husk, which could not "carry out basic functions" after DOGE's rampage.

Material Harms

DOGE's efforts at GSA to terminate vast amounts of federal leases seemingly [contradicted](#) the administration's other stated goal of forcing federal employees to end work from home arrangements. In practice, the combination of these policies meant that employees across the government still needed to show up to work in person, but now had longer commutes to lower quality offices.

The campaign at GSA was part of a larger agenda to replace large swaths of the federal workforce with artificial intelligence. Furthermore, the use of surveillance technology, including a "keylogger" software that [monitors](#) everything an employee types, created immense security risks for GSA staffers working on sensitive projects.

Far from increasing efficiency, DOGE's actions at GSA dismantled successful offices and may have led to unnecessary expenses. The limitation of credit card spending, for example, meant that federal employees could not avoid paying [state sales tax](#) on hotels and car rentals, which government credit cards are exempted from. The dismantling of 18F meant the government lost its ability to use in-house experts to develop and roll out technology like Direct File, which was [enormously popular](#) and would have saved taxpayers millions of dollars each year.

Notable Names

Ousted Leadership

- **Steven Reilly:** Former engineering lead for notify.gov, part of the Technology Transformation Services, [resigned](#) after DOGE Agent Thomas Shedd requested access to notify.gov's systems, which included the phone numbers and other



personally identifiable data of the public. Reilly said granting access would allow DOGE to “download and store...without anybody else receiving a notification.”

DOGE Agents

- Jeremy Lewin
- Akash Bobba
- Ashley Boizelle
- Emily Bryant
- Brian Michael Burroughs
- Nate Cavanaugh
- Allison Childs
- Edward Coristine
- Steve Davis
- Stephen Ehikian
- Bee Elvy
- Justin Fox
- Nicholas Gallagher
- Derek Geissler
- Nicole Hollander
- Rajasekar Jegannathan
- Gautier Killian
- Boris E. Kizenko
- David Malcher
- Allan Mangaser
- Jonathan Mendelson
- Donald Park
- Matthew Parkhurst-Session
- Kyle Schutt
- Riley Sennott
- Ryan Shea
- Thomas Shedd
- Ethan Shaotran
- Alexander Simonpour
- Jack Stein
- Christopher Sweet
- Alexander Tullman
- Marshall Wood