

CONSTITUTIONAL EROSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM



EO_14153.PDF

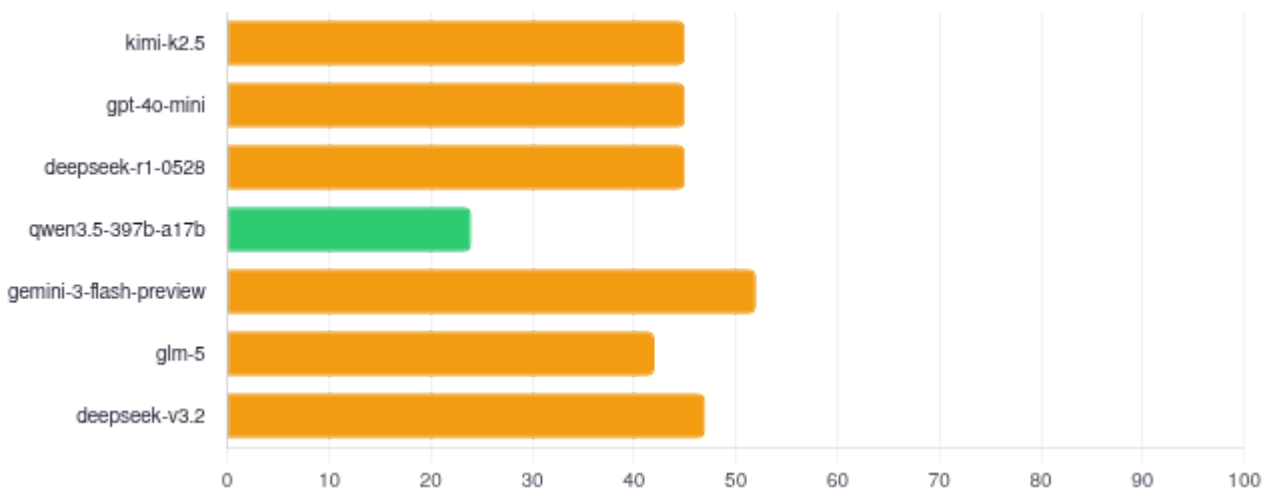
EO 14153 — Multi-Model Comparison Report

AVG THREAT LEVEL: MODERATE [43/100]

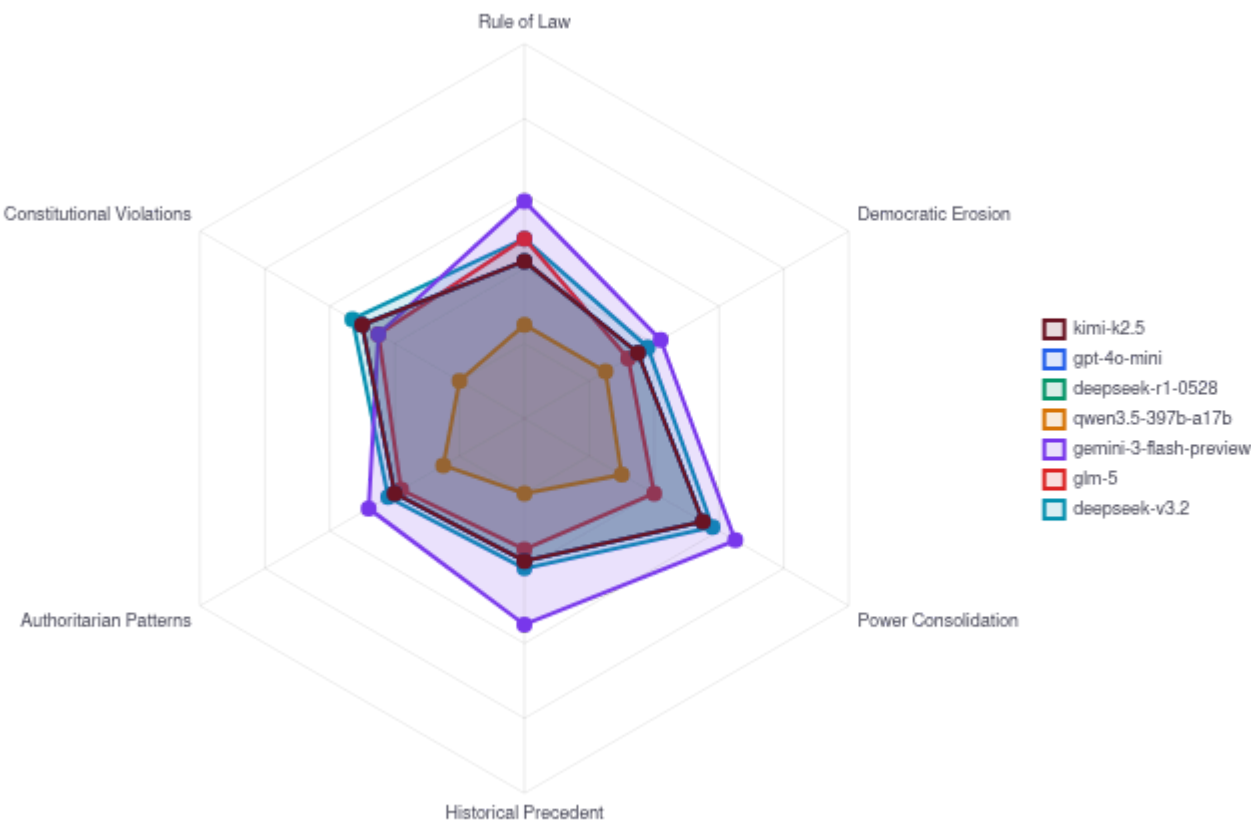
Models Compared: kimi-k2.5 • gpt-4o-mini • deepseek-r1-0528 • qwen3.5-397b-a17b •
gemini-3-flash-preview • glm-5 • deepseek-v3.2

Models Analyzed	Score Range	Model Agreement	Generated
7	24 – 52	92%	February 23, 2026

Overall Score Comparison



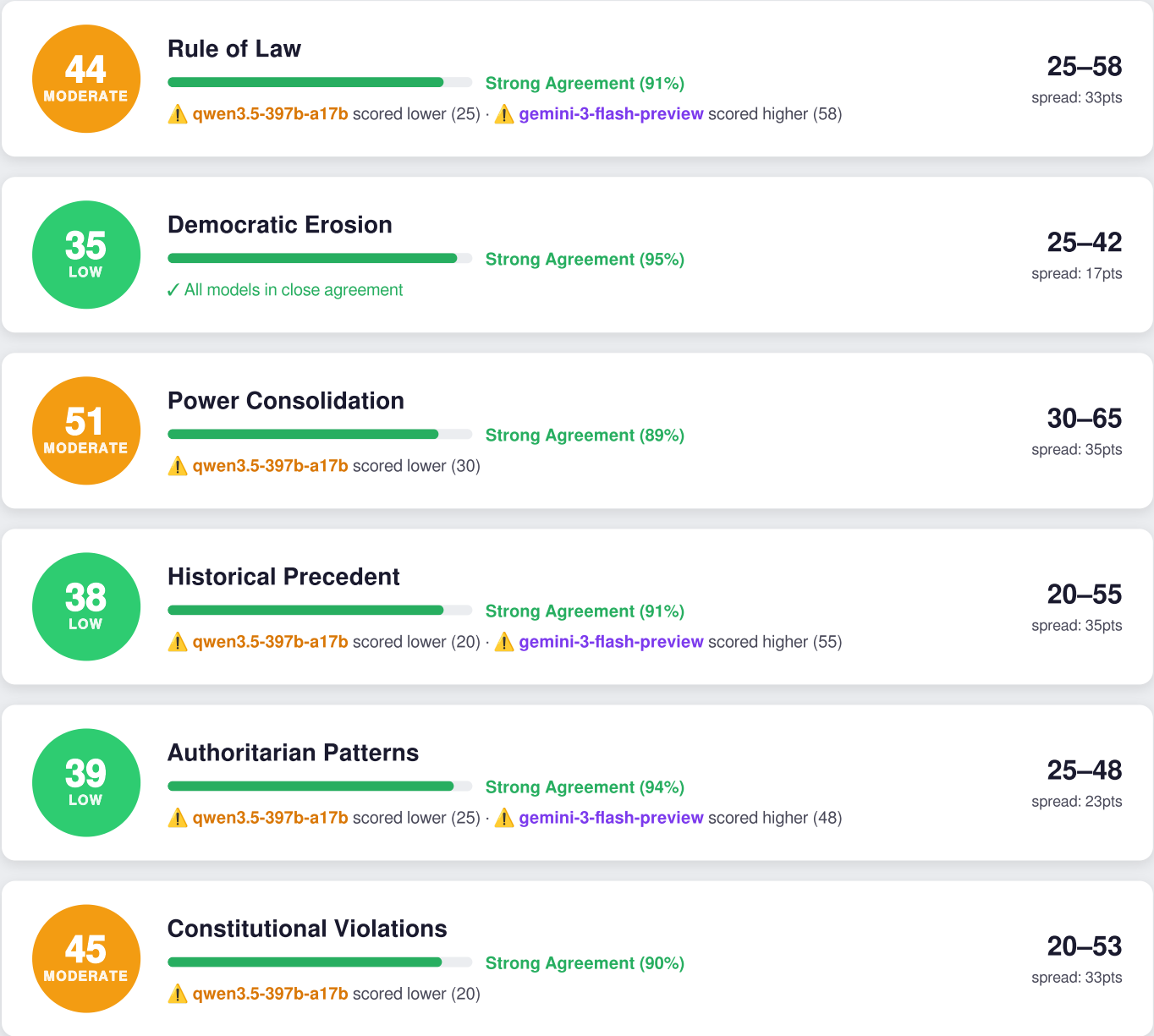
Framework Score Comparison (Radar)



Models Compared	Average Score	Score Range	Model Agreement	Highest Score	Lowest Score
7	43	24–52	92%	52	24
				gemini-3-flash-preview	qwen3.5-397b-a17b

Consensus Scorecard

Average scores across 7 models per framework, with agreement levels and outlier detection.

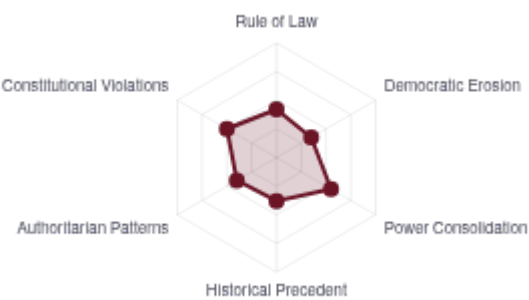


Model Comparison Matrix

Score heatmap across all 7 models and 6 analysis frameworks. Color intensity indicates threat level.



Framework Scores



Rule of Law		42
Democratic Erosion		35
Power Consolidation		55
Historical Precedent		38
Authoritarian Patterns		40
Constitutional Violations		50

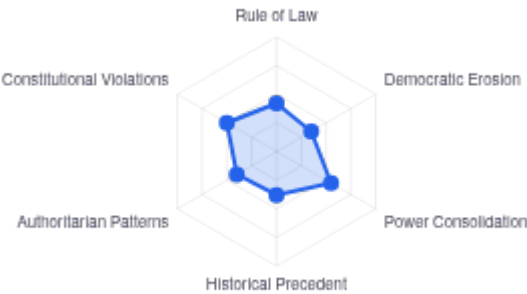
Executive Summary

Executive Order 14153 represents a moderate threat to democratic governance and constitutional order, primarily through its systematic dismantling of administrative procedure, potential violation of federal trust obligations to Alaska Native peoples, and centralization of resource control in the Executive Office. While operating within the broad constitutional authority of the President over federal lands, the order employs 'democratic erosion' tactics by delegitimizing predecessor policies and 'rule of law' degradation through pretextual reversals of final agency actions. The coordination with the Defense Department for domestic energy infrastructure and the specific targeting of Alaska Native land rights raise particular concerns under historical precedents of militarized resource extraction and indigenous dispossession. The order does not represent an immediate constitutional crisis but establishes concerning patterns of executive overreach, disregard for indigenous sovereignty, and erosion of procedural regularity that, if continued, could significantly degrade constitutional governance and the rule of law.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Systematic disregard for procedural regularity and finality of administrative decisions
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Use of 'moratoriums' and 'reviews' based on 'alleged legal deficiencies' as pretext to halt legally authorized activities without immediate statutory basis
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Denial of legitimacy to predecessor administration's policies ('assault on Alaska's sovereignty', 'punitive restrictions')

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		42
Democratic Erosion		35
Power Consolidation		55
Historical Precedent		38
Authoritarian Patterns		40
Constitutional Violations		50

Executive Summary

The executive order exhibits numerous concerning patterns indicative of authoritarian governance, including the centralization of power and the erosion of democratic norms. It raises significant questions regarding constitutional adherence and the rule of law, especially in relation to environmental protections and public engagement. While it does not represent an immediate existential threat, the potential for long-term damage to democratic structures is evident.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The order's aggressive reversal of regulations could lead to legal ambiguities and challenges.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** There is a potential violation of environmental laws that could undermine the rule of law.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** The executive order exhibits characteristics of democratic erosion by undermining regulatory agencies.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		42
Democratic Erosion		35
Power Consolidation		55
Historical Precedent		38
Authoritarian Patterns		40
Constitutional Violations		50

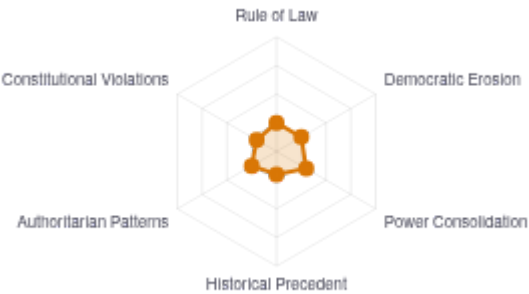
Executive Summary

The order demonstrates moderate authoritarian tendencies through centralized policy imposition and systematic reversal of environmental protections, operating within executive authority but straining statutory compliance. While not directly dismantling democratic institutions, it degrades rule-of-law norms through predetermined regulatory outcomes, prioritizes political objectives over scientific review, and risks constitutional violations regarding tribal sovereignty. The scale of reversals exceeds normal administrative turnover but remains reversible by future administrations.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Procedural shortcuts in environmental review processes
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Predetermined outcomes under guise of 'reviewing alleged deficiencies'
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Bypassing institutional forbearance by reversing policies via executive fiat

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		25
Democratic Erosion		25
Power Consolidation		30
Historical Precedent		20
Authoritarian Patterns		25
Constitutional Violations		20

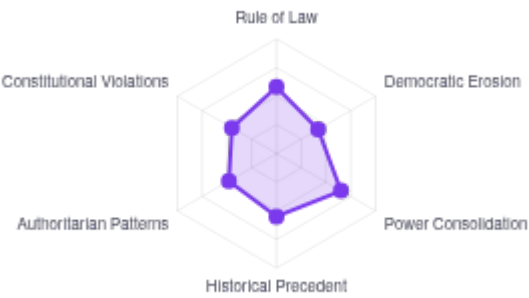
Executive Summary

Executive Order 14153 represents an aggressive but historically recognizable use of executive power to shift energy and land management policy. While it employs rhetoric and tactics that consolidate executive control over administrative agencies (notably requiring White House approval for state assistance requests), it remains within the bounds of standard presidential transition activities. The primary risks lie not in constitutional overthrow but in the potential degradation of administrative law norms, specifically regarding the Administrative Procedure Act and environmental review processes. The order does not threaten electoral democracy or civil liberties directly, but it does exemplify low-forbearance governance where regulatory stability is sacrificed for immediate policy implementation.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Uses 'alleged legal deficiencies' as pretext for moratoriums on existing rules
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Risks bypassing Administrative Procedure Act notice-and-comment requirements
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Rapid reversal of prior administration policies without legislative debate

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		58
Democratic Erosion		42
Power Consolidation		65
Historical Precedent		55
Authoritarian Patterns		48
Constitutional Violations		45

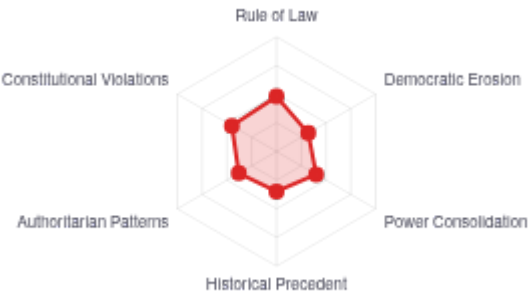
Executive Summary

The Executive Order represents a significant expansion of executive power over federal lands and the administrative state. While the President has the authority to set policy, this document is notable for its 'outcome-determinative' language—ordering agencies not just to review, but to 'rescind' and 'deny' specific items before the mandated reviews are complete. It frames standard regulatory oversight as an 'assault' and seeks to consolidate control over Alaska's resources by bypassing established environmental and indigenous consultation norms. The specific targeting of all actions from a specific four-year window suggests a move toward a 'spoils system' of administrative law where the entire regulatory code is subject to total erasure upon a change in administration, undermining the Rule of Law.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermining the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) by pre-determining the results of 'reviews' and 'moratoriums'.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Reinstating previously rescinded rules without new notice-and-comment periods.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Rejection of the 'neutral arbiter' role of the bureaucracy by mandating pro-development outcomes.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		48
Democratic Erosion		32
Power Consolidation		40
Historical Precedent		35
Authoritarian Patterns		38
Constitutional Violations		45

Executive Summary

Executive Order 14153 represents an aggressive assertion of executive authority over federal land management in Alaska, reversing extensive environmental protections adopted by the previous administration. While the order operates within the general framework of executive authority and follows historical patterns of policy reversals between administrations, several concerning elements emerge: (1) delegitimizing rhetoric framing environmental regulations as 'assault' and 'punitive restrictions' against a state; (2) explicit denial of indigenous sacred site request raising religious freedom concerns; (3) substitution of executive judgment for legal process through moratoriums based on 'alleged legal deficiencies' without judicial determination; and (4) expedited timelines that may circumvent legally required environmental review processes. The order does not attack democratic institutions directly, but represents a concerning pattern of executive micromanagement of agency expertise and procedural shortcuts that undermine the rule of law. The threat is moderate rather than critical because the order operates within established executive authority structures, acknowledges legal constraints, and follows precedented patterns of partisan policy oscillation.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Places moratoriums on legally adopted records of decision citing 'alleged legal deficiencies' without judicial finding, substituting executive judgment for legal process
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Order mandates reinstatement of specific previous environmental impact statements and records of decision, potentially circumventing NEPA requirements for fresh analysis
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Employs Levitsky & Ziblatt's identified pattern of delegitimizing political opponents by framing previous administration's policies as punitive attacks rather than legitimate governance

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		48
Democratic Erosion		38
Power Consolidation		58
Historical Precedent		40
Authoritarian Patterns		42
Constitutional Violations		53

Executive Summary

The executive order represents a significant policy shift toward accelerated resource development in Alaska but operates within established constitutional and statutory frameworks. While concerning for its scale and speed of regulatory reversal, it maintains references to 'lawful authority,' 'applicable law,' and standard executive order disclaimers. The most significant threats involve potential erosion of administrative due process and institutional stability through politicized regulatory reversals, rather than direct authoritarian power grabs. The order reflects democratic erosion through weakened institutional guardrails but does not cross into clear authoritarian territory.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Potential circumvention of established administrative procedures
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Retroactive application to reverse recently completed regulatory actions
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Weakening of institutional guardrails through accelerated permitting processes

Consensus Analysis

Where models agree and disagree across the 7 analyses.

✓ Areas of Agreement (<10pt spread)

No frameworks had close agreement (<10pt spread).

⚠ Areas of Disagreement (≥10pt spread)

⚠ Power Consolidation	Range: 30–65 — Spread: 35pts High variance between models
⚠ Historical Precedent	Range: 20–55 — Spread: 35pts High variance between models
⚠ Rule of Law	Range: 25–58 — Spread: 33pts High variance between models
⚠ Constitutional Violations	Range: 20–53 — Spread: 33pts High variance between models
⚠ Authoritarian Patterns	Range: 25–48 — Spread: 23pts High variance between models
⚠ Democratic Erosion	Range: 25–42 — Spread: 17pts High variance between models

📋 Consolidated Recommendations

Merged and deduplicated across all 7 models — prioritized by how many models suggested each.

Alaska Native corporations and villages should pursue injunctive relief regarding the review of trust land status to prevent breach of statutory obligations under ANILCA and ANCSA
Suggested by 1 model: kimi-k2.5

Conduct a thorough legal review of the executive order's implications for state laws and environmental protections.
Suggested by 1 model: gpt-4o-mini

Congress should exercise oversight on the breadth of executive orders overriding detailed administrative processes and consider legislation clarifying statutory requirements for environmental review
Suggested by 1 model: glm-5

Congressional oversight hearings on implementation consistency with statutory requirements
Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-v3.2

Congressional oversight hearings regarding the transfer of federal waterways to state control via 'Recordable Disclaimers of Interest'.
Suggested by 1 model: gemini-3-flash-preview

Congressional oversight hearings to ensure agency compliance with statutory environmental review requirements