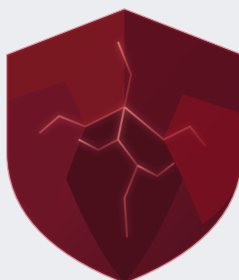


CONSTITUTIONAL EROSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM



EO_14157.PDF

EO 14157 — Multi-Model Comparison Report

AVG THREAT LEVEL: MODERATE [53/100]

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

Models Analyzed

7

Score Range

45 – 68

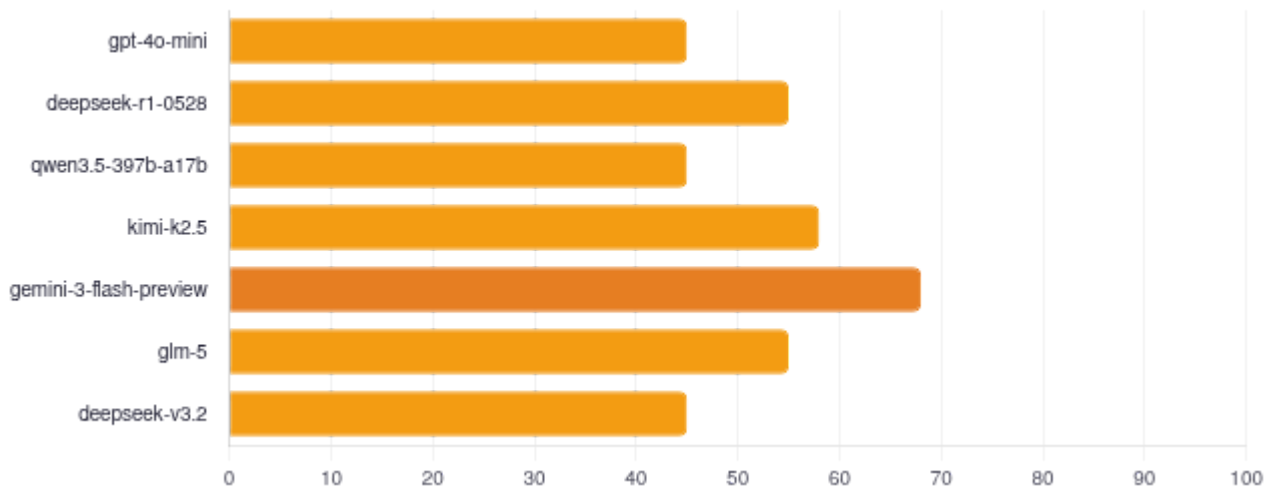
Model Agreement

92%

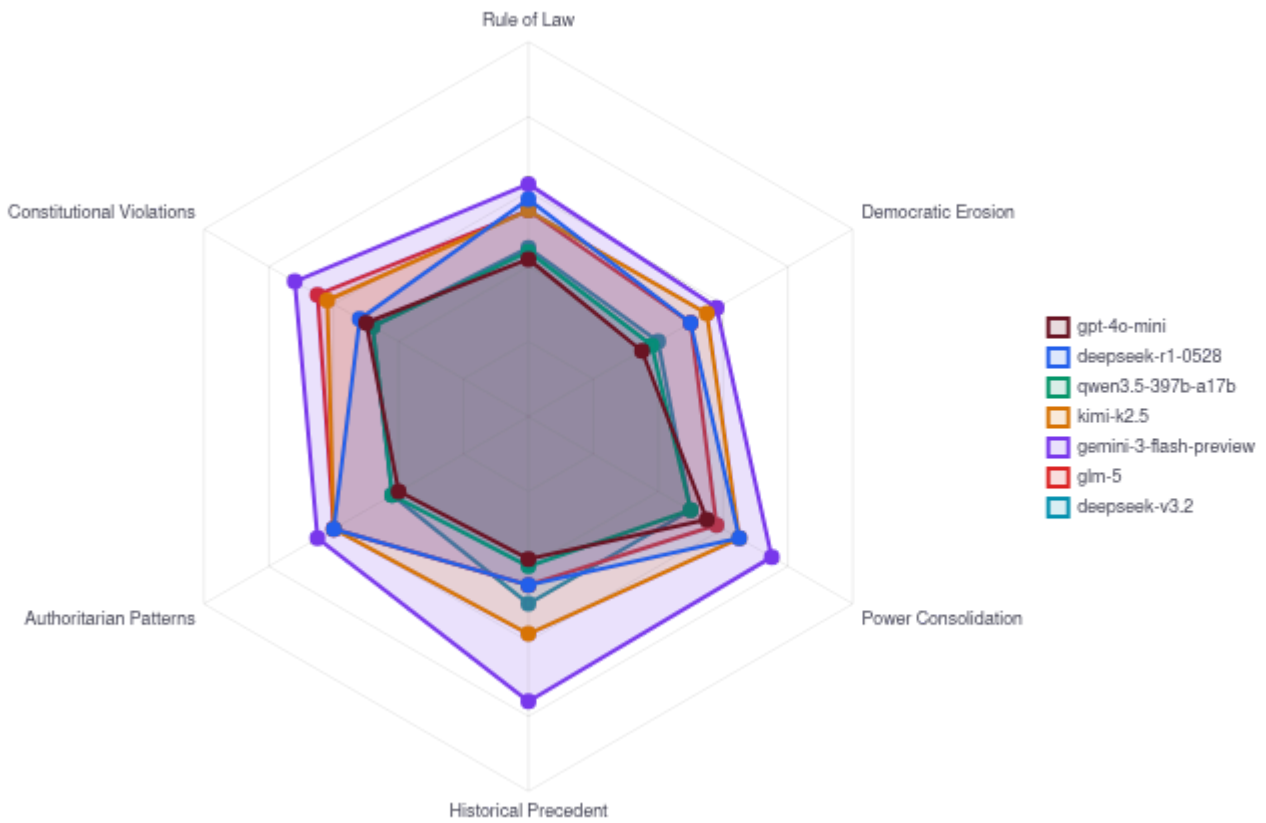
Generated

February 23, 2026

Overall Score Comparison



Framework Score Comparison (Radar)



Models Compared

7

Average Score

53

Score Range

45–68

Model Agreement

92%

Highest Score

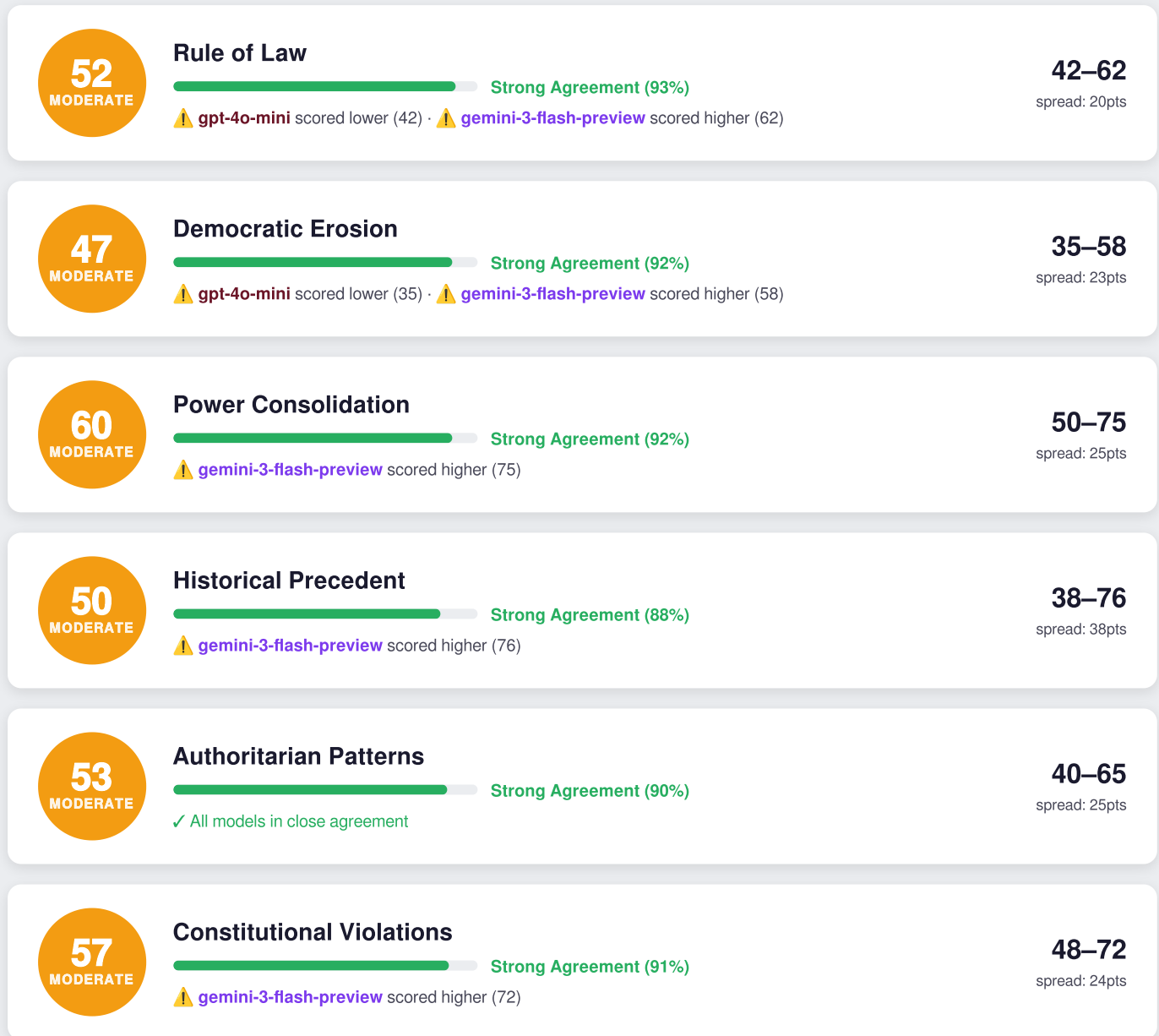
68
gemini-3-flash-preview

Lowest Score

45
gpt-4o-mini

Consensus Scorecard

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

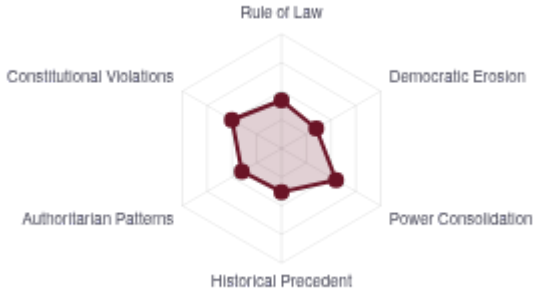


Model Comparison Matrix

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



Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div><div style="width: 42%;"></div></div>	42
Democratic Erosion	<div><div style="width: 35%;"></div></div>	35
Power Consolidation	<div><div style="width: 55%;"></div></div>	55
Historical Precedent	<div><div style="width: 38%;"></div></div>	38
Authoritarian Patterns	<div><div style="width: 40%;"></div></div>	40
Constitutional Violations	<div><div style="width: 50%;"></div></div>	50

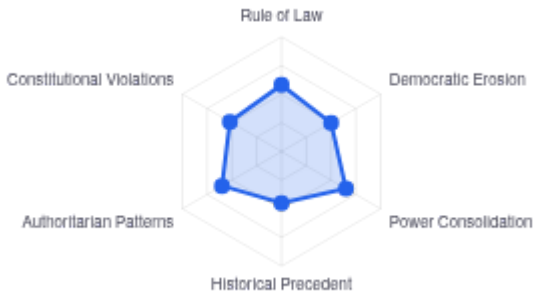
Executive Summary

The executive order reflects a concerning trend towards authoritarian governance through the consolidation of power within the executive branch, potential violations of constitutional rights, and a lack of judicial oversight. It raises significant alarms regarding the erosion of democratic norms and the rule of law, as it utilizes national security threats to justify expansive executive action.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The order could undermine the rule of law by prioritizing expediency over legal processes.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** It raises concerns about the arbitrary application of laws.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** The executive order reflects a shift towards a more militarized response to domestic issues.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	58
Democratic Erosion	50
Power Consolidation	65
Historical Precedent	45
Authoritarian Patterns	60
Constitutional Violations	52

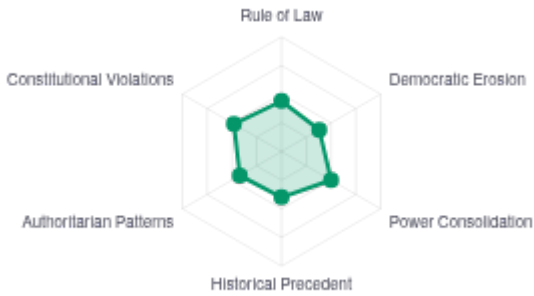
Executive Summary

The order represents a significant escalation in executive authority by declaring cartels as existential threats equivalent to foreign states, invoking emergency powers that bypass normal legal constraints. While addressing transnational crime is legitimate, the framing as 'asymmetric warfare' (Sec. 1a), accelerated designation process, and preparations to invoke the Alien Enemies Act against non-state actors collectively demonstrate authoritarian patterns. The most critical concern is the potential for mass detention without due process under historical statutes never designed for contemporary criminal organizations. Though legally grounded in existing statutes, the implementation risks constitutional violations and democratic erosion through normalization of emergency powers.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Potential for arbitrary designations without due process safeguards
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Erosion of proportionality in counter-cartel operations
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Erosion of institutional forbearance through emergency powers normalization

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	44
Democratic Erosion	38
Power Consolidation	50
Historical Precedent	40
Authoritarian Patterns	42
Constitutional Violations	48

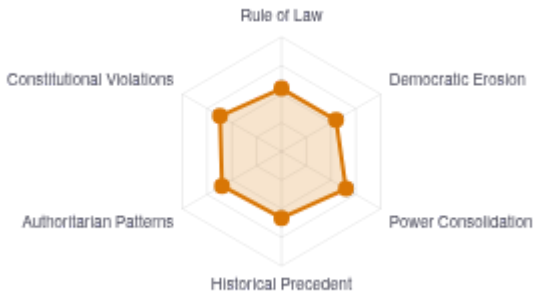
Executive Summary

This Executive Order operates within existing legal frameworks but applies them in novel ways that warrant scrutiny. The FTO/SDGT designation process uses established statutes (INA, IEEPA, EO 13224), which provides legal grounding. However, the preparation for Alien Enemies Act invocation represents the most significant concern, as this 1798 statute was designed for wartime conditions against nation-states, not peacetime criminal organizations. The 14-day implementation timeline compresses deliberative processes. While the order includes standard provisions about applicable law compliance, the broad executive discretion and emergency declaration for ongoing security challenges could normalize expanded executive power. This falls in the moderate threat range because it uses legal channels but expands their scope in ways that could set precedents for future executive action.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Order cites existing statutory authorities (INA, IEEPA, EO 13224)
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** States implementation will be consistent with applicable law
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Emergency powers used for ongoing policy issues rather than acute crises

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	55
Democratic Erosion	55
Power Consolidation	65
Historical Precedent	58
Authoritarian Patterns	60
Constitutional Violations	62

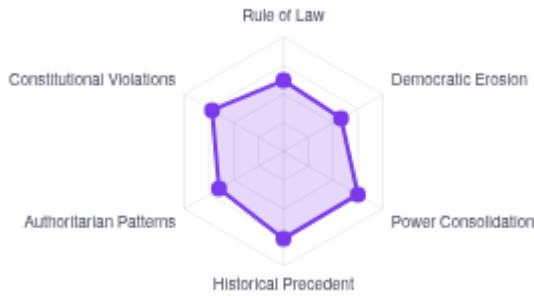
Executive Summary

This document shows moderate constitutional concerns with an overall threat score of 58/100. Key concerns include: The deliberate application of war powers (Alien Enemies Act) to domestic criminal organizations, functionally treating U.S. territory as a battlefield and migrants/enemies as combatants; The attempted invocation of the Alien Enemies Act against non-state actors, which would suspend constitutional protections for affected individuals and bypass normal immigration judicial review.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Degradation of legal certainty through vague definitions ('other organizations,' 'cartels,' 'qualifying invasion') allowing arbitrary enforcement
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Retroactive application risks for individuals already in the U.S. who may be designated without notice
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Violation of institutional forbearance by stretching statutory definitions ('invasion,' 'terrorist organization') to breaking points for political advantage

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	62
Democratic Erosion	58
Power Consolidation	75
Historical Precedent	76
Authoritarian Patterns	65
Constitutional Violations	72

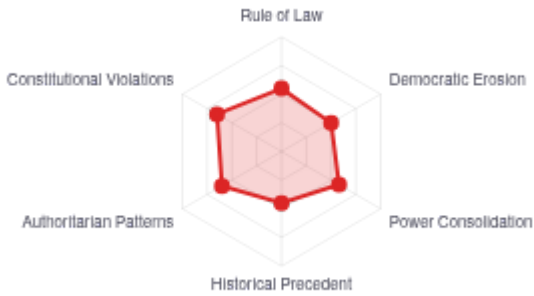
Executive Summary

Executive Order 14157 represents a significant shift in executive power by reclassifying transnational crime as a military/terrorist 'invasion' to trigger dormant wartime statutes. By invoking the Alien Enemies Act of 1798 and IEEPA, the administration seeks to bypass standard judicial and immigration procedures. The 14-day implementation window and the explicit denial of enforceable rights suggest a move toward unilateral executive action with limited checks and balances. While the stated goal is addressing violent crime, the legal mechanisms utilized create a framework for broad, discretionary state power that threatens traditional due process and constitutional norms.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The order explicitly attempts to strip individuals of the ability to challenge the order in court
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Vague definitions of 'other organizations' allow for arbitrary expansion of the target list
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Rejection of traditional legal norms in favor of 'emergency' powers (Levitsky & Ziblatt)

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	55
Democratic Erosion	50
Power Consolidation	58
Historical Precedent	45
Authoritarian Patterns	60
Constitutional Violations	65

Executive Summary

Executive Order 14157 represents a significant shift in U.S. national security policy by reclassifying transnational criminal organizations as terrorist entities. While the stated goal of protecting national security is a valid executive function, the methods employed—specifically the declaration of a national emergency and the preparation to invoke the Alien Enemies Act of 1798—raise profound constitutional and democratic concerns. The order attempts to merge the legal frameworks of war and crime, granting the President expanded powers typically reserved for armed conflict between nation-states. This conflation threatens due process rights, risks bypassing judicial oversight, and sets a precedent for using wartime statutes against non-state actors on U.S. soil.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Criminal Law vs. War Powers: The order attempts to apply the legal framework of war to criminal organizations, creating legal ambiguity and undermining established criminal justice procedures.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Erosion of Judicial Review: By utilizing the Alien Enemies Act, the order threatens to bypass immigration courts, stripping individuals of the right to challenge their detention.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Politicization of National Security: Re-framing long-standing transnational crime issues as an 'unusual and extraordinary threat' justifies emergency powers that bypass legislative deliberation.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>	45
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>	42
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>	48

Executive Summary

The order represents a moderate threat characterized by genuine security concerns but concerning procedural and precedential implications. While targeting legitimate threats (cartels, MS-13), it employs national emergency powers typically reserved for state actors or imminent existential threats. This blurs legal categories and could establish dangerous precedents for using emergency powers against transnational criminal organizations. The 14-day implementation timeline suggests rushed process, and the potential invocation of the Alien Enemies Act raises serious constitutional questions. However, the order maintains some constraints—it references existing statutes, requires interagency consultation, and includes standard disclaimers about rights and appropriations.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Potential procedural shortcuts in terrorist designations
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Vague criteria for "qualifying invasion or predatory incursion"
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Normalization of emergency powers for domestic-adjacent security issues

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)

⚠ **Historical Precedent** Range: 38–76 — Spread: **38pts**
High variance between models

⚠ **Power Consolidation** Range: 50–75 — Spread: **25pts**
High variance between models

⚠ **Authoritarian Patterns** Range: 40–65 — Spread: **25pts**
High variance between models

⚠ **Constitutional Violations** Range: 48–72 — Spread: **24pts**
High variance between models

⚠ **Democratic Erosion** Range: 35–58 — Spread: **23pts**
High variance between models

⚠ **Rule of Law** Range: 42–62 — Spread: **20pts**
High variance between models

📋 Consolidated Recommendations

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

Clear public criteria for what constitutes 'qualifying invasion' under Alien Enemies Act

Suggested by 1 model: **deepseek-v3.2**

Clear statutory definitions for 'qualifying invasion or predatory incursion' to prevent overreach

Suggested by 1 model: **qwen3.5-397b-a17b**

Congress should immediately clarify the legal status of cartels and explicitly limit the application of the Alien Enemies Act to state actors in declared wars.

Suggested by 1 model: **glm-5**

Congressional oversight hearings on Alien Enemies Act preparation and statutory intent

Suggested by 1 model: **qwen3.5-397b-a17b**

Congressional oversight hearings on the emergency declaration's scope and duration

Suggested by 1 model: **deepseek-v3.2**

Congressional oversight hearings to define the limits of 'predatory incursion' under 50 U.S.C. 21.

Suggested by 1 model: **gemini-3-flash-preview**

Congressional review of national emergency declaration under IEEPA

Suggested by 1 model: **deepseek-r1-0528**