

CONSTITUTIONAL EROSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM



EO_14188.PDF

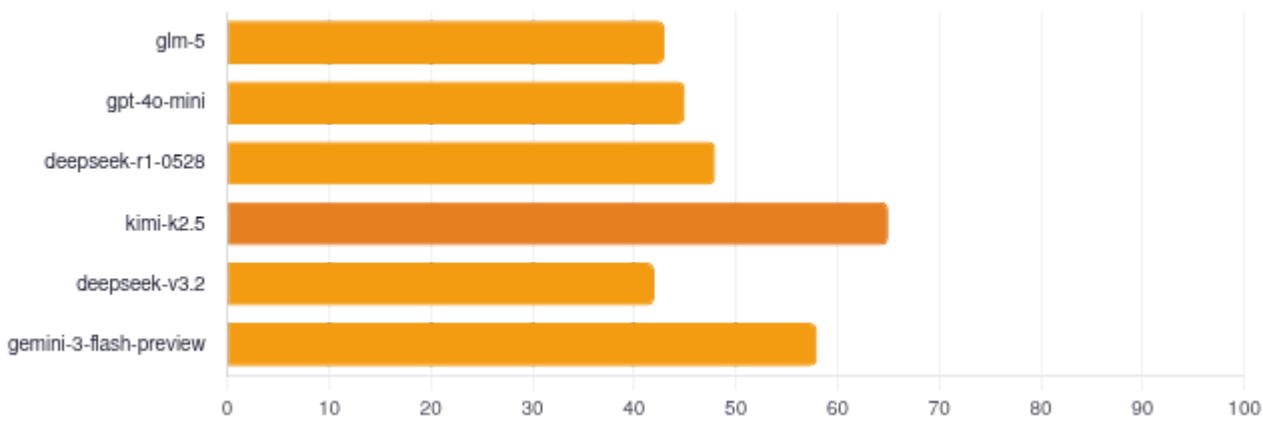
EO 14188 — Multi-Model Comparison Report

AVG THREAT LEVEL: MODERATE [50/100]

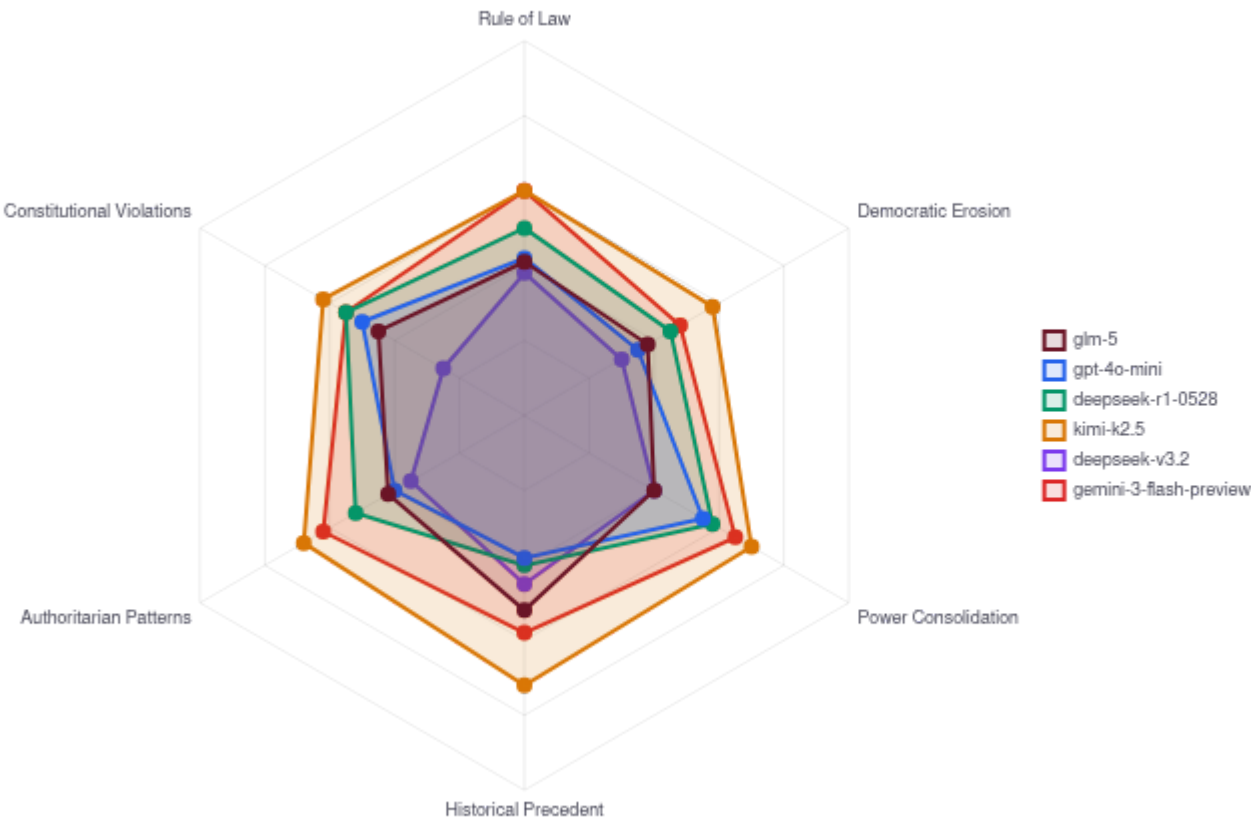
Models Compared: glm-5 • gpt-4o-mini • deepseek-r1-0528 • kimi-k2.5 • deepseek-v3.2 • gemini-3-flash-preview

Models Analyzed	Score Range	Model Agreement	Generated
6	42 – 65	92%	February 23, 2026

Overall Score Comparison



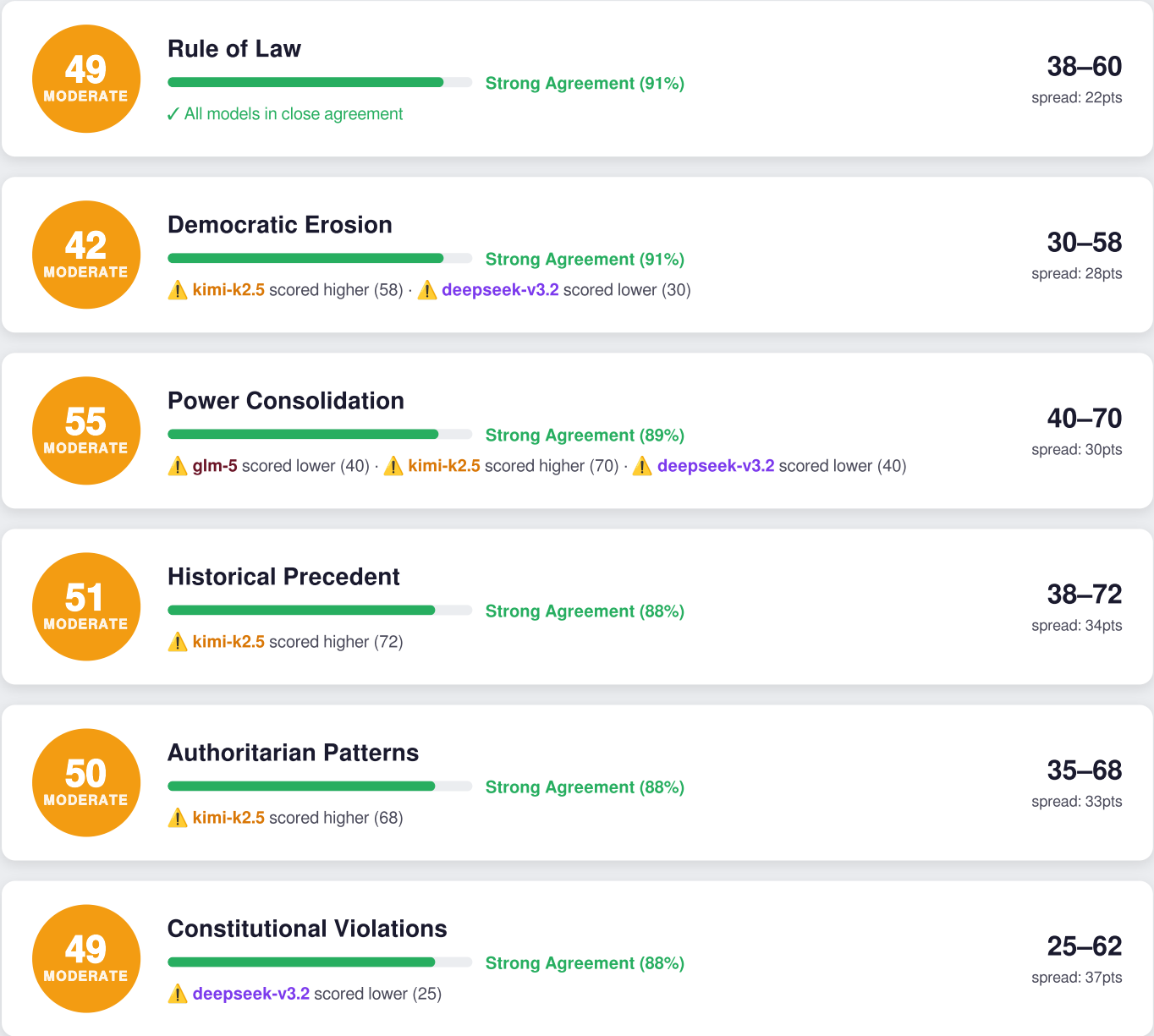
Framework Score Comparison (Radar)



Models Compared	Average Score	Score Range	Model Agreement	Highest Score	Lowest Score
6	50	42–65	92%	65 kimi-k2.5	42 deepseek-v3.2

Consensus Scorecard

Average scores across 6 models per framework, with agreement levels and outlier detection.

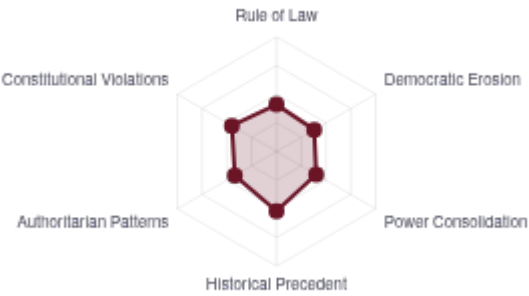


Model Comparison Matrix

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



Framework Scores



Rule of Law		41
Democratic Erosion		38
Power Consolidation		40
Historical Precedent		52
Authoritarian Patterns		42
Constitutional Violations		45

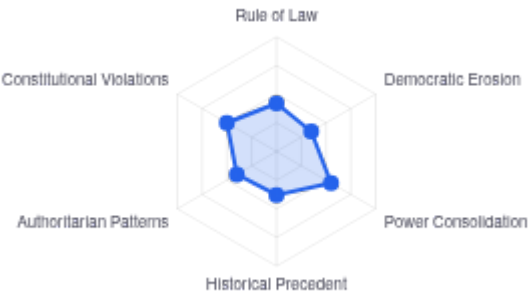
Executive Summary

Executive Order 14188 presents a complex case where a legitimate policy goal—combating anti-Semitism—is coupled with enforcement mechanisms that raise significant civil liberties concerns. The order’s most troubling aspect is Section 3(e), which effectively deputizes universities as immigration enforcement agents, requiring them to monitor non-citizen students and staff for activities that could trigger deportation proceedings. This creates a severe chilling effect on political speech, particularly regarding Israel-Palestine issues, and disproportionately impacts vulnerable populations with fewer legal protections. The order’s rhetoric delegitimizing the prior administration’s exercise of prosecutorial discretion as ‘nullification’ undermines democratic norms around legitimate administrative discretion. While the order operates within existing legal frameworks and includes standard legal caveats, its practical effect could be to suppress campus activism through the threat of immigration enforcement. Historical parallels to McCarthy-era campus surveillance, COINTELPRO, and post-9/11 monitoring of Muslim students are relevant and concerning. The order represents a moderate threat to democratic governance—not an extreme authoritarian overreach, but a significant expansion of surveillance and enforcement infrastructure that could chill constitutionally protected speech.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Claims prior administration ‘nullified’ law through non-enforcement, undermining legitimate administrative discretion
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Broad authority-seeking mandate could encourage agencies to stretch legal interpretations
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Delegitimizes political opposition by claiming prior administration ‘failed’ and ‘nullified’ previous policy

Framework Scores



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

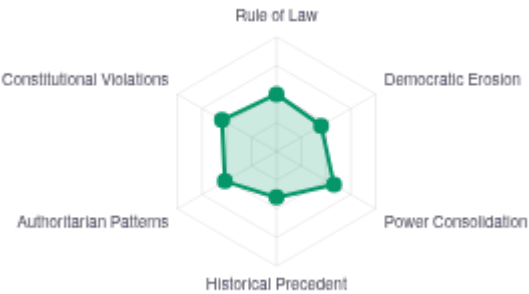
Executive Summary

The executive order reflects a notable move towards centralizing authority and expanding executive power under the pretext of combating anti-Semitism. While the intent to protect marginalized groups is commendable, the mechanisms outlined raise significant concerns regarding civil liberties, potential overreach, and the erosion of democratic norms. The lack of checks on the executive's authority and the broad definitions of anti-Semitism could lead to discriminatory practices.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The order suggests a potential for selective enforcement of laws based on interpretations of anti-Semitism.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** There is a risk of bypassing established legal processes in the pursuit of policy goals.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** The order reflects an increasing trend of executive action bypassing traditional legislative processes.

Framework Scores



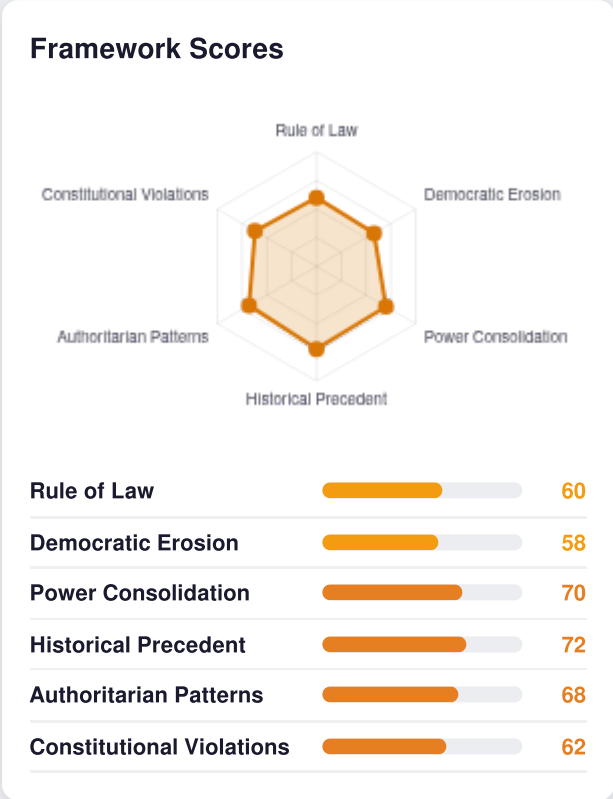
Rule of Law		50
Democratic Erosion		45
Power Consolidation		58
Historical Precedent		40
Authoritarian Patterns		52
Constitutional Violations		55

Executive Summary

The order establishes concerning mechanisms for monitoring political expression on campuses under legitimate anti-discrimination aims. While combating anti-Semitism is constitutionally valid, the implementation framework—particularly the immigration enforcement provisions (Sec 3e) and case inventory requirements—creates infrastructure for viewpoint discrimination. The most severe risks emerge from: 1) Potential conflation of criticism of Israel with anti-Semitism, 2) Creation of executive-controlled databases of political activity, and 3) Chilling effect on academic freedom through alien monitoring. Though containing limiting provisions (Sec 4), the order's structure enables future escalation.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selective application of civil rights protections based on political context
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Executive pressure on pending judicial matters
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Bypassing legislative process to redefine civil rights enforcement priorities

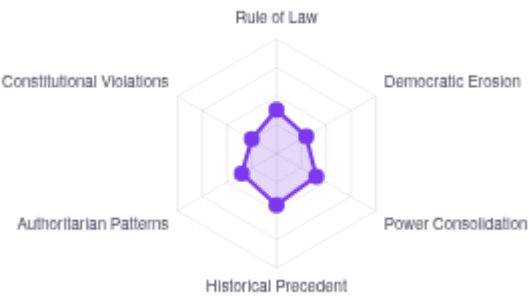


Executive Summary

This document shows moderate constitutional concerns with an overall threat score of 65/100. Key concerns include: Section 3(e) directs the creation of a monitoring and reporting system requiring universities to surveil 'alien students and staff' for activities related to terrorism grounds and facilitate their removal, effectively transforming educational institutions into immigration enforcement agents; The order encourages the application of 18 U.S.C. 241—a felony statute carrying potential life imprisonment designed for conspiracies to deny constitutional rights—to campus anti-Semitism cases, representing an extraordinary expansion of federal criminal jurisdiction into educational disciplinary matters.

- Top Key Findings
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Politicization of prosecutorial discretion by directing specific statutes be used for specific ideological targets
 - ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Stretching statutory interpretation to apply terrorism inadmissibility grounds (8 U.S.C. 1182) to campus speech activities
 - ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Violation of institutional forbearance by federalizing control over campus speech and conduct codes traditionally governed by local institutions

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		38
Democratic Erosion		30
Power Consolidation		40
Historical Precedent		45
Authoritarian Patterns		35
Constitutional Violations		25

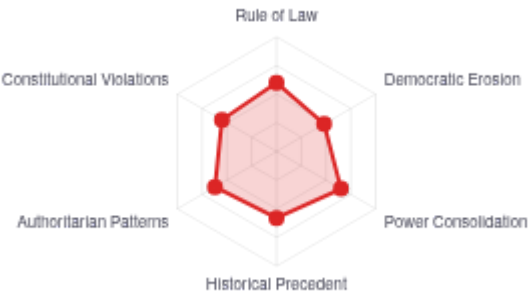
Executive Summary

The executive order represents a moderate threat that primarily manifests through potential abuse of existing authorities rather than overt authoritarian action. While combating anti-Semitism is a legitimate governmental interest, the document exhibits concerning patterns: (1) it centralizes enforcement reporting to the White House, creating potential for political pressure on agencies; (2) it encourages aggressive use of criminal statutes for what may be protected speech; (3) it links campus activism to immigration consequences for foreign students; and (4) it focuses enforcement on a specific political timeframe. However, the order includes standard limiting provisions (Section 4) and operates within existing statutory frameworks. The primary danger lies not in the text itself but in how it could be implemented—selective enforcement could chill protected speech while creating a precedent for executive-directed civil rights enforcement based on political considerations.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Potential for selective enforcement based on political considerations
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Blurring lines between criminal and civil rights enforcement
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Executive unilateralism in defining and combating social issues

Framework Scores



Rule of Law		60
Democratic Erosion		48
Power Consolidation		65
Historical Precedent		58
Authoritarian Patterns		62
Constitutional Violations		55

Executive Summary

Executive Order 14188 presents a significant expansion of executive oversight into the higher education sector. While framed as a civil rights protection measure, the order's primary mechanism is the consolidation of data on pending legal cases and the enlistment of universities into federal immigration enforcement. By directing agencies to 'inventory' active complaints and 'monitor' non-citizen staff and students for deportation, the order creates a structure for centralized political control over campus speech. The threat level is high because it bridges the gap between administrative policy and punitive state action (deportation/prosecution) targeting specific ideological environments.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Blurring the line between administrative compliance and criminal enforcement.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Using broad statutory interpretations (8 U.S.C. 1182) to target specific demographics based on campus activity.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Targeting of 'out-groups' (foreign students/staff) as a means of political mobilization.

Consensus Analysis

Where models agree and disagree across the 6 analyses.

✓ Areas of Agreement (<10pt spread)

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

⚠ Areas of Disagreement (≥10pt spread)

⚠ Constitutional Violations	Range: 25–62 — Spread: 37pts High variance between models
⚠ Historical Precedent	Range: 38–72 — Spread: 34pts High variance between models
⚠ Authoritarian Patterns	Range: 35–68 — Spread: 33pts High variance between models
⚠ Power Consolidation	Range: 40–70 — Spread: 30pts High variance between models
⚠ Democratic Erosion	Range: 30–58 — Spread: 28pts High variance between models
⚠ Rule of Law	Range: 38–60 — Spread: 22pts High variance between models

📋 Consolidated Recommendations

Merged and deduplicated across all 6 models — prioritized by how many models suggested each.

Agency reports mandated by this order should be subject to public scrutiny and congressional oversight

Suggested by 1 model: glm-5

Civil rights organizations should monitor implementation for First Amendment violations and selective enforcement

Suggested by 1 model: glm-5

Clear definitions of what constitutes actionable 'anti-Semitism' versus protected political speech must be established

Suggested by 1 model: glm-5

Clear guidelines distinguishing protected speech from unlawful discrimination

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-v3.2

Congress should clarify that political speech and peaceful protest do not constitute grounds for deportation under 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)

Suggested by 1 model: glm-5

Congressional oversight of agency implementation timelines and standards

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-r1-0528