

# CONSTITUTIONAL EROSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM



## EO\_14248.PDF

EO 14248 — Multi-Model Comparison Report

**AVG THREAT LEVEL: MODERATE [55/100]**

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

**Models Analyzed**

7

**Score Range**

48 – 68

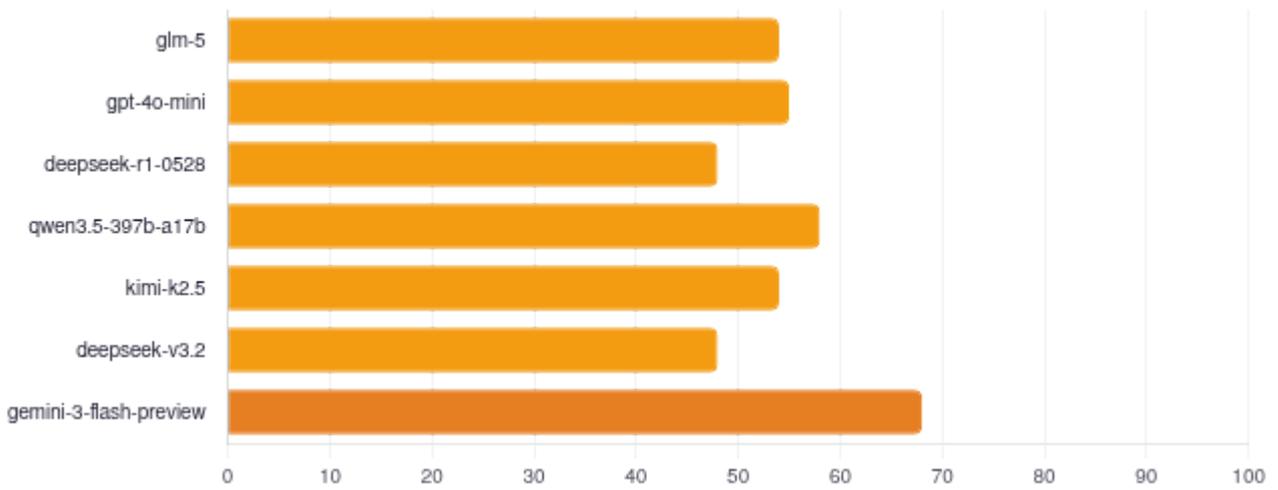
**Model Agreement**

94%

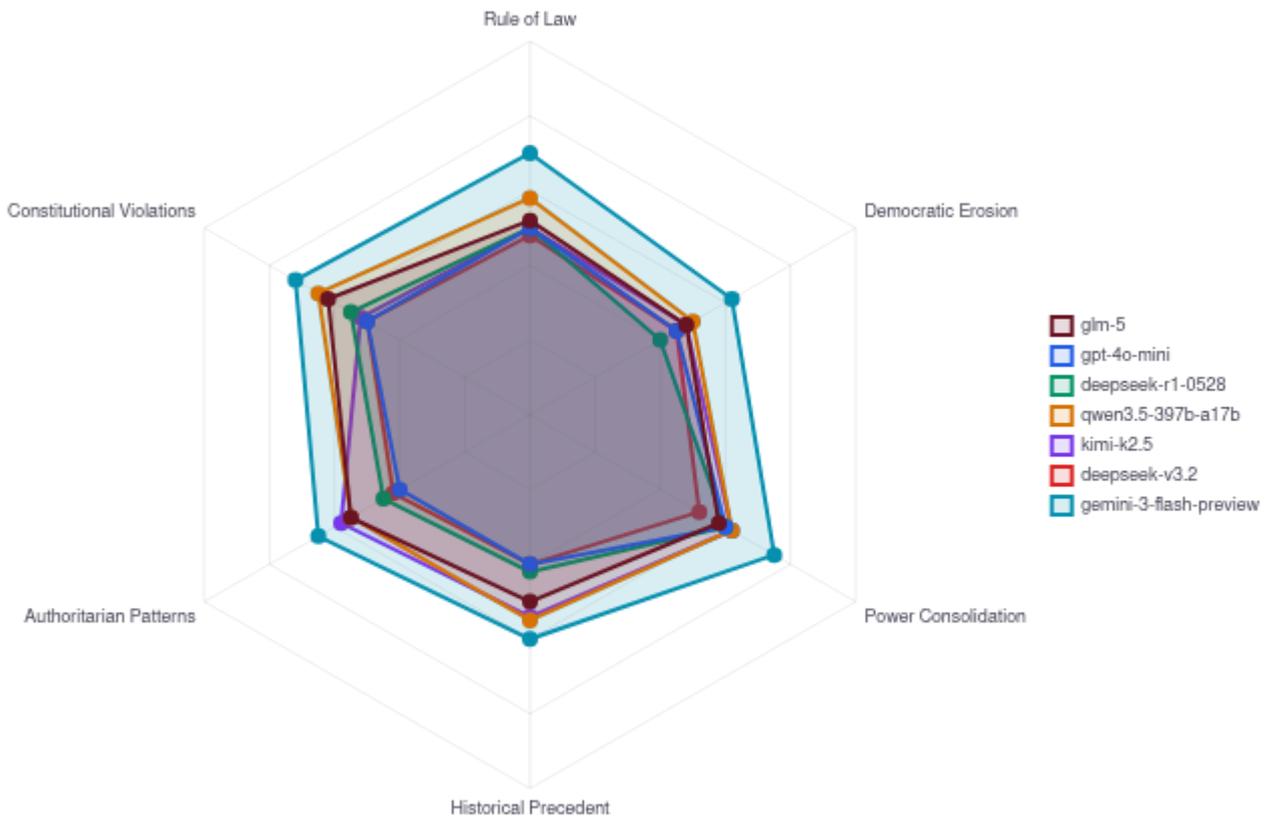
**Generated**

February 23, 2026

## Overall Score Comparison



## Framework Score Comparison (Radar)



Models Compared

**7**

Average Score

**55**

Score Range

**48–68**

Model Agreement

**94%**

Highest Score

**68**  
gemini-3-flash-  
preview

Lowest Score

**48**  
deepseek-r1-  
0528

# Consensus Scorecard

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



## Rule of Law

 Strong Agreement (93%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (70)

**48–70**

spread: 22pts



## Democratic Erosion

 Strong Agreement (94%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (62)

**40–62**

spread: 22pts



## Power Consolidation

 Strong Agreement (94%)

⚠️ [deepseek-v3.2](#) scored lower (52) · ⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (75)

**52–75**

spread: 23pts



## Historical Precedent

 Strong Agreement (92%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (60)

**40–60**

spread: 20pts



## Authoritarian Patterns

 Strong Agreement (91%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (65)

**40–65**

spread: 25pts



## Constitutional Violations

 Strong Agreement (92%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (72)

**50–72**

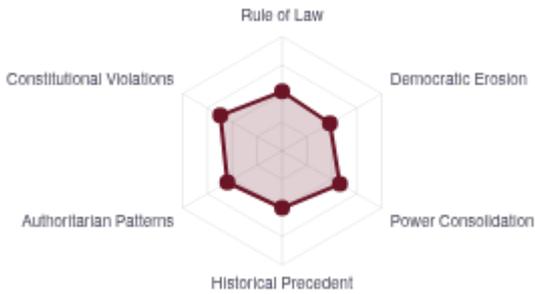
spread: 22pts

# Model Comparison Matrix

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



### Framework Scores



Rule of Law	52
Democratic Erosion	48
Power Consolidation	58
Historical Precedent	50
Authoritarian Patterns	55
Constitutional Violations	62

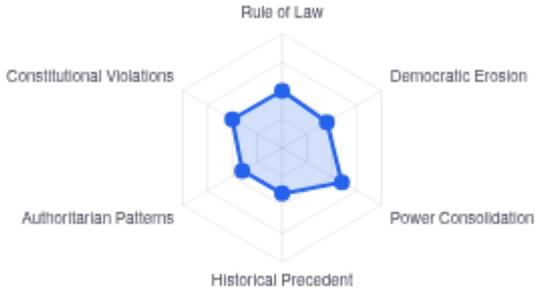
### Executive Summary

This Executive Order represents a significant attempt to reshape American election administration through executive action, raising substantial constitutional and democratic concerns. The order's most troubling aspects are: (1) its attempt to federalize election procedures that the Constitution reserves to states, (2) its use of funding coercion and enforcement threats to compel state compliance, and (3) its creation of new voter registration barriers through executive interpretation rather than legislation. While the order cites existing federal statutes, it interprets these statutes in contested ways and attempts to impose these interpretations through executive enforcement power. The order follows historical patterns of using 'election integrity' rhetoric to justify voting restrictions, and it establishes infrastructure for ongoing executive branch influence over state election administration. The revocation of voter access initiatives and the delegitimizing language about current election systems contribute to democratic erosion by undermining public trust in existing institutions. The involvement of the DOGE Administrator in voter roll review and the alignment of DOJ litigation positions with administration preferences suggest coordinated power consolidation around election administration.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Interprets federal election statutes in contested ways that courts have not uniformly endorsed
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selectively cites one circuit court decision (5th Circuit) while ignoring contrary precedents
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Creates new administrative barriers to voter registration that research shows disproportionately affect minority, elderly, and low-income voters

### Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>	45
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	60
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50

### Executive Summary

The executive order presents a moderate threat to democratic norms and constitutional governance. It consolidates power within the federal government while imposing strict voting regulations that risk disenfranchising eligible voters. The emphasis on enforcing federal laws reflects historical patterns of centralization, echoing past practices that have undermined state autonomy. Overall, the document suggests a significant shift in how elections may be governed, warranting close scrutiny.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The order emphasizes strict compliance with federal laws, but may lead to selective enforcement.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** It raises concerns about the balance of power between federal and state authorities.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** The order reflects a narrative that election integrity is compromised, fostering distrust in democratic processes.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	60
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>	42
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>	45
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55

Executive Summary

The order represents a moderate threat through systematic federal overreach into state election administration, using funding coercion, data weaponization, and reinterpreted statutory enforcement to advance partisan election integrity narratives. While framed as legal enforcement, its mechanisms for centralizing control, conditioning funds, and overriding state discretion collectively undermine cooperative federalism and risk institutionalizing discriminatory voting barriers under the guise of security.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selective enforcement prioritization creates dual legal standards
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermines state autonomy in election administration
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Undermines institutional forbearance by weaponizing enforcement

### Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>	58
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>	62
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>	65

### Executive Summary

Executive Order 14248 represents a significant shift in the balance of power between the federal government and the states regarding election administration. While framed as an enforcement of existing federal laws against non-citizen voting and fraud, the mechanisms employed—specifically the conditioning of federal funds, the unilateral redefinition of ballot receipt deadlines, and the threat of federal prosecution against uncooperative states—suggest a high degree of power consolidation. The document exhibits moderate to high threats to constitutional federalism and the rule of law by attempting to bypass legislative processes to impose uniform national standards on elections. The rhetorical foundation relies on a narrative of systemic failure, which serves as a precursor to democratic erosion by justifying restrictive measures that could disenfranchise legitimate voters. The combination of financial coercion and expanded executive enforcement powers places this document in the 'Moderate' to 'High' threat range, primarily due to its potential to disrupt the decentralized nature of American elections and its aggressive reinterpretation of statutory limits.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Reinterpretation of existing statutes (2 U.S.C. 7, 3 U.S.C. 1) to mean ballots must be received by Election Day, ignoring longstanding administrative practices and court rulings allowing post-marked ballots.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Conditional funding schemes that may violate the Spending Clause if conditions are not clearly related to the purpose of the funds.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Adoption of the 'Big Lie' narrative premise that widespread fraud necessitates a federal takeover.

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 50%;"><div style="width: 50%;"></div></div>	50
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 48%;"><div style="width: 48%;"></div></div>	48
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 62%;"><div style="width: 62%;"></div></div>	62
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 54%;"><div style="width: 54%;"></div></div>	54
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 58%;"><div style="width: 58%;"></div></div>	58
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 52%;"><div style="width: 52%;"></div></div>	52

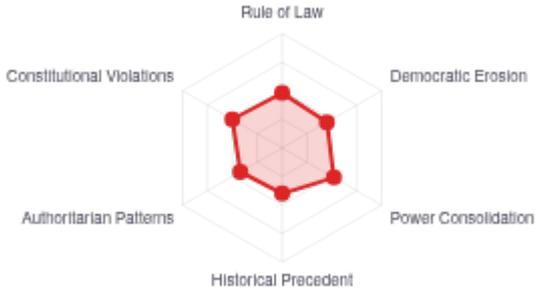
## Executive Summary

This document shows moderate constitutional concerns with an overall threat score of 54/100. Key concerns include: The coordination between DHS and the DOGE Administrator to review state voter rolls using federal immigration databases and subpoena power represents an unprecedented insertion of an efficiency-focused administrative body into core democratic processes, creating potential for partisan weaponization of voter purges..

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Authoritarian Patterns]** Deployment of unsubstantiated electoral fraud narrative ('illegal dilution') to justify restrictive measures
- ✓ **[Authoritarian Patterns]** Centralization of election oversight through federal funding coercion and database integration

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>	48
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>	45
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>	52
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>	42
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50

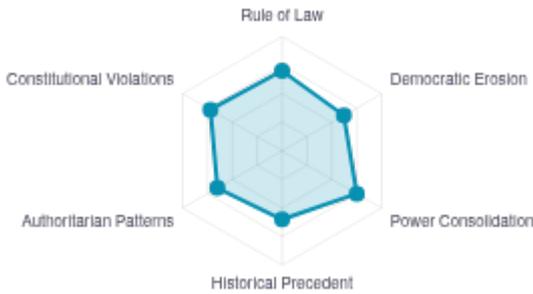
## Executive Summary

Executive Order 14248 represents a moderate threat to democratic norms through its systematic reconfiguration of election administration. While framed as protecting election integrity, the order establishes mechanisms for federal executive control over traditionally state-administered elections. The most concerning elements include: (1) coercive use of federal funding to enforce contested statutory interpretations, (2) creation of extensive federal-state information sharing regimes with potential for partisan application, and (3) direction of DOJ enforcement priorities to align with executive policy rather than independent legal judgment. The order operates within legal frameworks but pushes boundaries of executive authority in election administration, creating risks of partisan manipulation under the guise of standardization and security.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selective enforcement priorities that may target political opponents
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Questionable statutory interpretations imposed by executive fiat
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Institutional manipulation through funding coercion

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	70
Democratic Erosion	62
Power Consolidation	75
Historical Precedent	60
Authoritarian Patterns	65
Constitutional Violations	72

## Executive Summary

This Executive Order represents a significant shift in federal election policy, moving from a supportive/oversight role to a prescriptive/punitive model. By leveraging the DOJ and DHS to monitor state-level voter lists and threatening the withdrawal of federal funds, the order seeks to centralize control over election administration. The most critical risk lies in the potential for 'selective enforcement' against states that maintain more expansive voting laws, such as post-Election Day ballot receipt windows. The order's reliance on 'documentary proof of citizenship' and 'biometric' rhetoric aligns with patterns of democratic backsliding where administrative hurdles are used to reshape the electorate under the guise of 'integrity.'

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Executive interpretation of judicial precedent (Wetzel case) applied broadly to override disparate state statutes
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Introduction of 'biometric' and 'documentary' requirements not explicitly mandated by the NVRA
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Targeting of 'gatekeepers' by forcing the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to rescind certifications of existing voting equipment

# 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)

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

⚠ **Power Consolidation** Range: 52–75 — Spread: **23pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Rule of Law** Range: 48–70 — Spread: **22pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Democratic Erosion** Range: 40–62 — Spread: **22pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Constitutional Violations** Range: 50–72 — Spread: **22pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Historical Precedent** Range: 40–60 — Spread: **20pts**  
High variance between models

## 📋 Consolidated Recommendations

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

**Congress should assert its constitutional authority over federal election legislation and clarify whether documentary proof of citizenship requirements require statutory authorization**

Suggested by 1 model: glm-5

**Congressional oversight hearings on the implementation and constitutional authority for the order's provisions**

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-v3.2

**Congressional oversight hearings to examine the statutory authority claimed by the Executive Branch to mandate these specific election procedures.**

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

**Congressional oversight regarding the 'DOGE Administrator's' role in voter list maintenance**

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

**Congressional review of federal agency overreach in election administration**

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-r1-0528

**Election officials and civil society organizations should document the impact of any implemented changes on voter registration and turnout**

Suggested by 1 model: glm-5