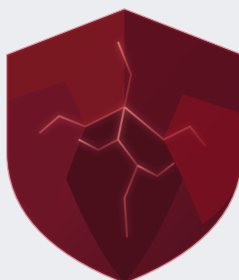


# CONSTITUTIONAL EROSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM



## EO\_14250.PDF

EO 14250 — Multi-Model Comparison Report

**AVG THREAT LEVEL: HIGH [67/100]**

**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**

45 – 88

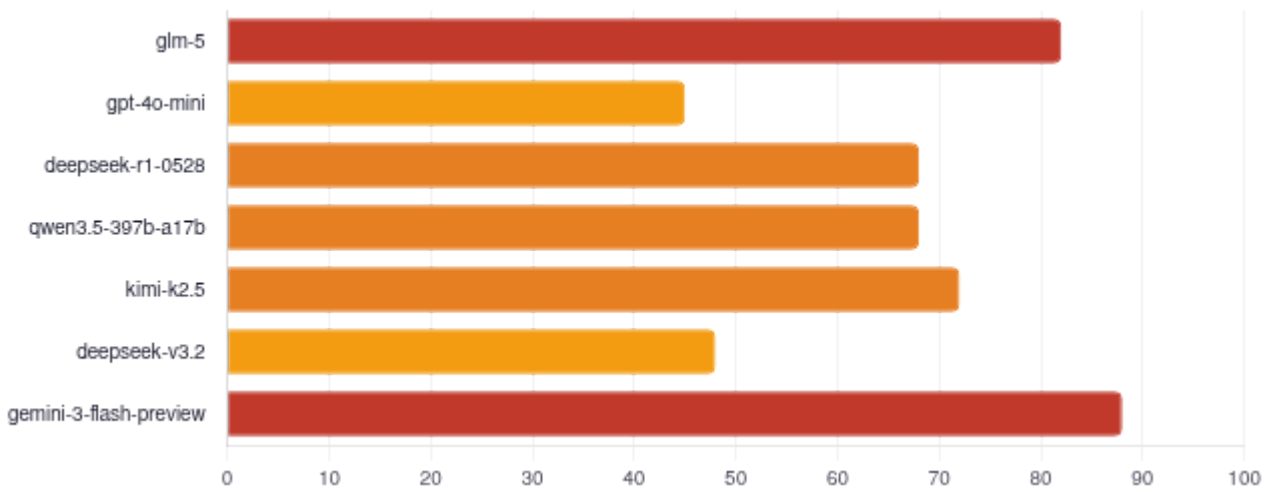
**Model Agreement**

85%

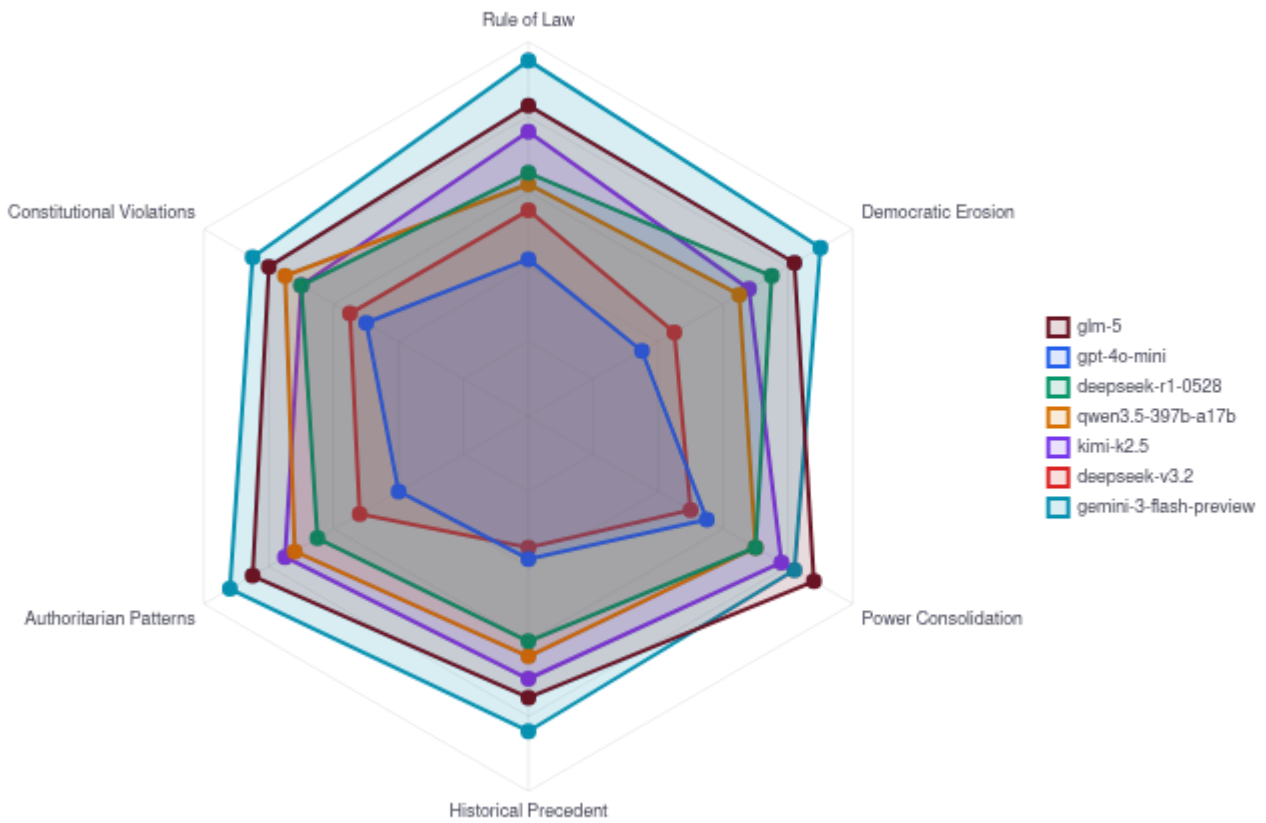
**Generated**

February 23, 2026

### Overall Score Comparison



### Framework Score Comparison (Radar)



Models Compared

**7**

Average Score

**67**

Score Range

**45–88**

Model Agreement

**85%**

Highest Score

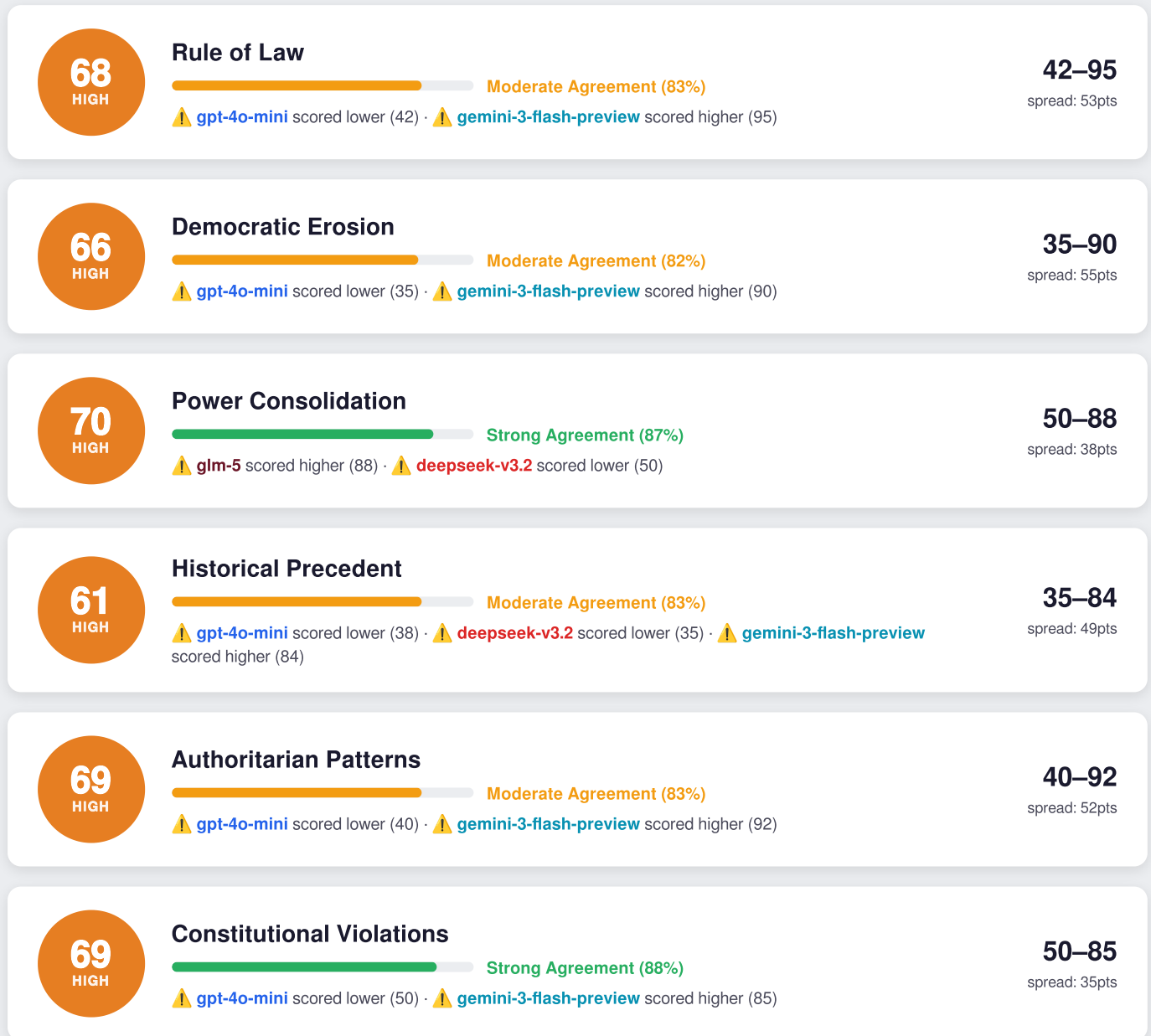
**88**  
gemini-3-flash-preview

Lowest Score

**45**  
gpt-4o-mini

# Consensus Scorecard

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



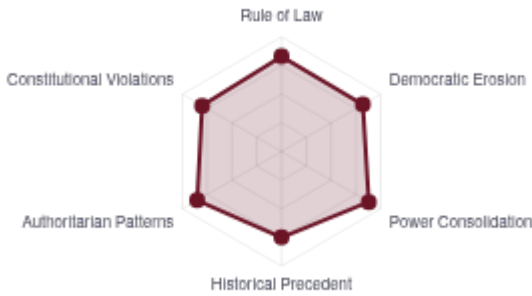
# Model Comparison Matrix

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

Framework	g1m-5	gpt-4o-mini	0528 deepseek-r1-	a17b qwen3.5-397b-	kimi-k2.5	deepseek-v3.2	flash-preview gemini-3-	AVG
Rule of Law	83 CRITICAL	42 MODERATE	65 HIGH	62 HIGH	76 HIGH	55 MODERATE	95 CRITICAL	68 AVG
Democratic Erosion	82 CRITICAL	35 LOW	75 HIGH	65 HIGH	68 HIGH	45 MODERATE	90 CRITICAL	66 AVG
Power Consolidation	88 CRITICAL	55 MODERATE	70 HIGH	70 HIGH	78 HIGH	50 MODERATE	82 CRITICAL	70 AVG
Historical Precedent	75 HIGH	38 LOW	60 MODERATE	64 HIGH	70 HIGH	35 LOW	84 CRITICAL	61 AVG
Authoritarian Patterns	85 CRITICAL	40 LOW	65 HIGH	72 HIGH	75 HIGH	52 MODERATE	92 CRITICAL	69 AVG
Constitutional Violations	80 HIGH	50 MODERATE	70 HIGH	75 HIGH	70 HIGH	55 MODERATE	85 CRITICAL	69 AVG
<b>OVERALL THREAT</b>	82 CRITICAL	45 MODERATE	68 HIGH	68 HIGH	72 HIGH	48 MODERATE	88 CRITICAL	67 AVG

Threat Level: Minimal Low Moderate High Critical

### Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>	83
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 82%;"></div>	82
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 88%;"></div>	88
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>	75
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>	85
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	80

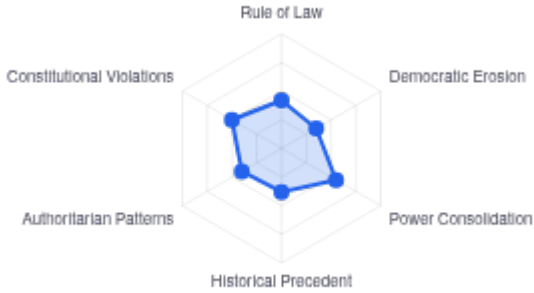
### Executive Summary

This Executive Order represents a critical threat to democratic governance. It weaponizes executive authority to punish a specific law firm for representing clients and employing lawyers who investigated the President. The order bypasses all due process, imposes collective punishment on all firm employees, and creates a surveillance mechanism requiring contractors to disclose business relationships. Most alarming is the chilling effect: if law firms face government retaliation for representing certain clients or employing certain lawyers, the legal profession cannot function as a check on executive power. The reference to a similar order against Perkins Coie indicates this is not an isolated action but a systematic campaign to neutralize legal opposition. Historical patterns show that targeting lawyers is a predictable early step in democratic breakdown, as seen in authoritarian regimes worldwide. The order transforms protected legal activity into grounds for government punishment, fundamentally inverting the rule of law.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Bypassing established legal processes: No hearings, no evidence standards, no judicial review before punishment
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Politicization of security clearances: Clearances used as political weapon rather than security tool
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Rejection of democratic norms: Using state power to punish political opponents and their legal counsel

### Framework Scores



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

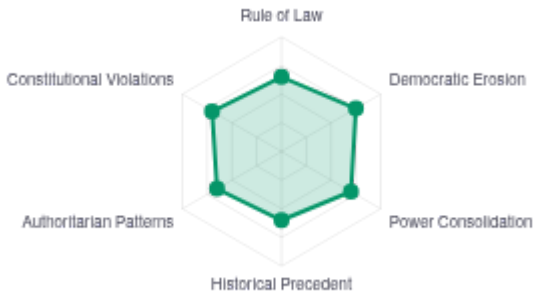
### Executive Summary

The executive order demonstrates several authoritarian tendencies, including the targeting of legal institutions based on political beliefs, which raises significant concerns about constitutional rights and democratic integrity. The overt implications of political bias and the punitive measures prescribed reflect a troubling trajectory of power consolidation and erosion of independent legal norms.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The order raises concerns about arbitrary decision-making regarding security clearances.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** It suggests potential violations of established legal processes.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** The order reflects a trend of undermining independent institutions.

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>	65
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>	75
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	70
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	60
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>	65
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	70

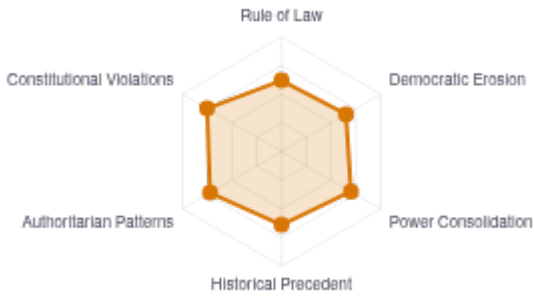
## Executive Summary

The order demonstrates significant authoritarian tendencies by weaponizing state resources against a perceived political opponent under the guise of national security. It violates constitutional protections through viewpoint-based retaliation, erodes democratic norms by punishing lawful professional activities, and degrades rule of law principles by substituting political criteria for objective standards. Historical parallels to blacklisting intensify concerns about institutional damage.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Politicization of security clearance process
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selective enforcement of contracting rules
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Violation of mutual toleration by treating opposition as illegitimate

### Framework Scores



Rule of Law	62
Democratic Erosion	65
Power Consolidation	70
Historical Precedent	64
Authoritarian Patterns	72
Constitutional Violations	75

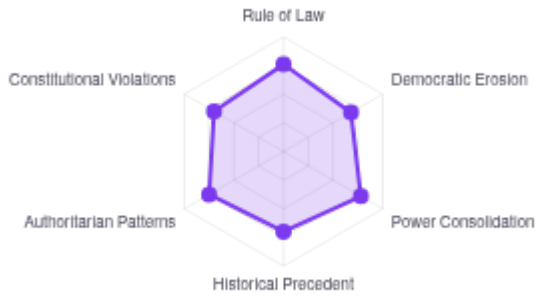
### Executive Summary

Executive Order 14250 represents a significant escalation in the use of presidential power to target specific private entities for political reasons. By naming WilmerHale explicitly, the order bypasses general rule-making to enact what resembles a Bill of Attainder, punishing the firm for its pro bono work, client representation, and hiring of former government officials. The order leverages national security justifications to strip the firm of security clearances, federal contracts, and physical access to government buildings. This poses a high threat to constitutional governance by violating First Amendment rights to association and petition, Fifth Amendment due process, and the fundamental democratic norm of an independent legal profession capable of checking executive power. The conflation of legal advocacy with 'national security risks' sets a dangerous precedent for the weaponization of federal procurement and clearance systems against political adversaries.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Replaces objective legal standards with subjective political determinations of 'harmful activity'.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Circumvents established procurement laws and clearance adjudication procedures via Executive Order.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Undermines the independence of the legal profession, a key pillar of democratic checks and balances.

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>	76
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>	68
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 78%;"></div>	78
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	70
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>	75
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	70

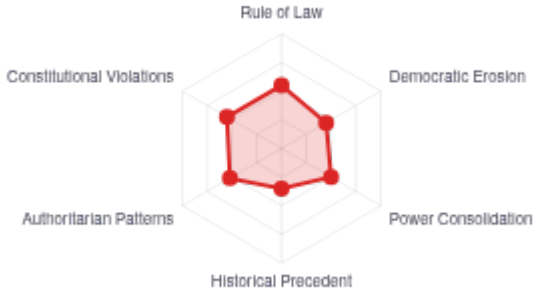
## Executive Summary

Executive Order 14250 represents a high-severity threat to constitutional governance through its systematic use of executive power to retaliate against a specific law firm for political association and legal advocacy. The order employs six distinct mechanisms of democratic erosion: security clearance suspension, contracting prohibitions, hiring bans, facility access restrictions, surveillance requirements for contractors, and public delegitimization. When analyzed through Levitsky and Ziblatt's framework, the order violates both mutual toleration (treating opposition lawyers as enemies) and institutional forbearance (using maximal power to punish rather than govern). The constitutional architecture faces severe strain from Bill of Attainder concerns, First Amendment retaliation, and Due Process violations. Most critically, the order establishes a repeatable template for executive retaliation against legal representation, as evidenced by its reference to the earlier Perkins Coie order, suggesting the beginning of a systematic campaign against the legal profession's independence. This creates a chilling effect that threatens the availability of legal counsel for administration critics and undermines the rule of law by transforming neutral administrative processes into political weapons.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Retroactive punishment for past legal work (Mueller investigation representation)
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Arbitrary and capricious targeting lacking neutral legal standards
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Violation of institutional forbearance: using maximal executive power to punish rather than govern

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>	45
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>	35
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>	52
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55

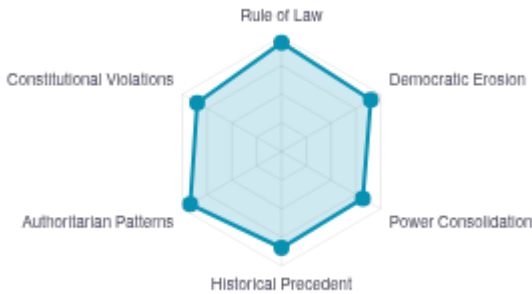
## Executive Summary

This executive order represents a significant departure from democratic norms by specifically targeting a private law firm for punitive government action based on its political representations and client work. While framed as addressing national security risks, the order's language reveals political motivations, attacking the firm's representation of certain clients and its employment of former government officials involved in investigations of the administration. The mechanisms employed—revoking security clearances, terminating contracts, and limiting access—create a chilling effect on legal representation and establish dangerous precedents for executive retaliation against perceived political enemies. However, the order includes some limiting language ('to the extent permitted by law') and doesn't reach the level of outright suspension of constitutional rights seen in more severe authoritarian actions.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Punishes entity without judicial process
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermines attorney-client relationships
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Attacks independent legal profession as institution

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	95
Democratic Erosion	90
Power Consolidation	82
Historical Precedent	84
Authoritarian Patterns	92
Constitutional Violations	85

## Executive Summary

Executive Order 14250 represents a critical shift from general policy-making to the specific, punitive targeting of private legal entities based on their political speech and past participation in government investigations. By naming WilmerHale and its specific employees (Mueller, Zebley, Quarles), the order bypasses standard administrative procedures in favor of a personalized 'spoils system' of justice. The order leverages the federal government's massive procurement and security apparatus to effectively blacklist a private firm, creating a powerful chilling effect on the entire legal profession and undermining the Sixth Amendment principle of the right to counsel. This is not a routine administrative action but a structural assault on the independence of the bar and the finality of legal investigations.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Violation of Legal Neutrality: The law is used as a weapon rather than a neutral set of rules
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Interference with the Right to Counsel: Discouraging firms from taking cases against the government
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Assault on 'Guardrail' Institutions: Targeting the legal profession which serves as a check on executive power

# 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)

⚠ <b>Democratic Erosion</b>	Range: 35–90 — Spread: <b>55pts</b> High variance between models
⚠ <b>Rule of Law</b>	Range: 42–95 — Spread: <b>53pts</b> High variance between models
⚠ <b>Authoritarian Patterns</b>	Range: 40–92 — Spread: <b>52pts</b> High variance between models
⚠ <b>Historical Precedent</b>	Range: 35–84 — Spread: <b>49pts</b> High variance between models
⚠ <b>Power Consolidation</b>	Range: 50–88 — Spread: <b>38pts</b> High variance between models
⚠ <b>Constitutional Violations</b>	Range: 50–85 — Spread: <b>35pts</b> High variance between models

## 📋 Consolidated Recommendations

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

### Immediate judicial review for constitutional violations

Suggested by 2 models: deepseek-r1-0528, deepseek-v3.2

### Immediate judicial review to determine if the order constitutes an unconstitutional Bill of Attainder.

Suggested by 2 models: qwen3.5-397b-a17b, gemini-3-flash-preview

### Bar association intervention to defend independence of legal profession

Suggested by 1 model: glm-5

### Bar Association intervention to protect the principle of independent legal representation.

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

### Bar association mobilization to defend professional independence and pro bono advocacy

Suggested by 1 model: kimi-k2.5

### Bar association response to protect legal profession independence

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-v3.2

### Clarification of limits on executive power to punish political opponents

Suggested by 1 model: deepseek-v3.2