

# CONSTITUTIONAL EROSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM



## EO\_14288.PDF

EO 14288 — Multi-Model Comparison Report

**AVG THREAT LEVEL: MODERATE [58/100]**

**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**

43 – 82

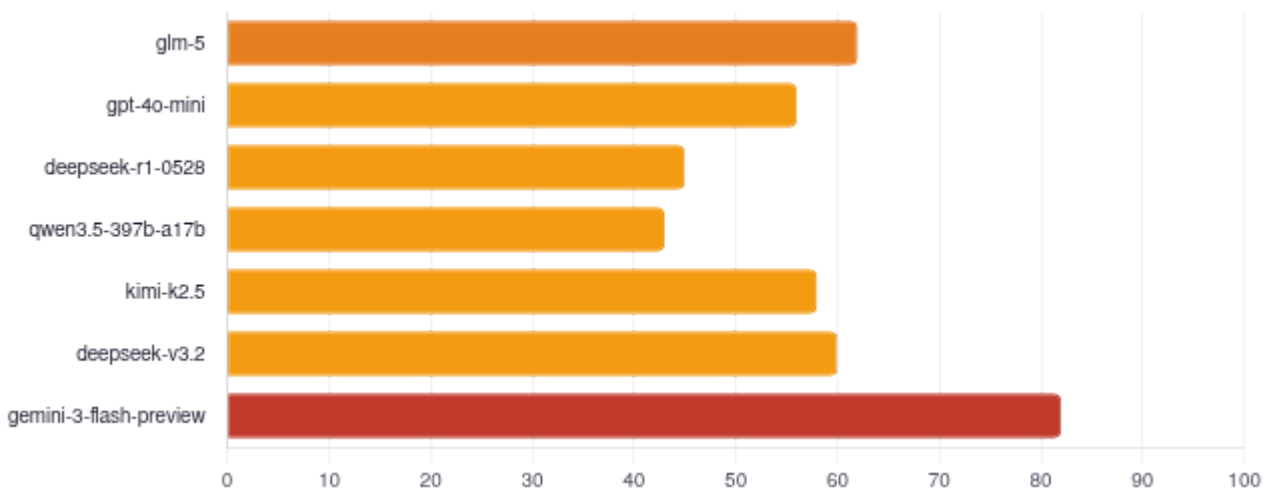
**Model Agreement**

88%

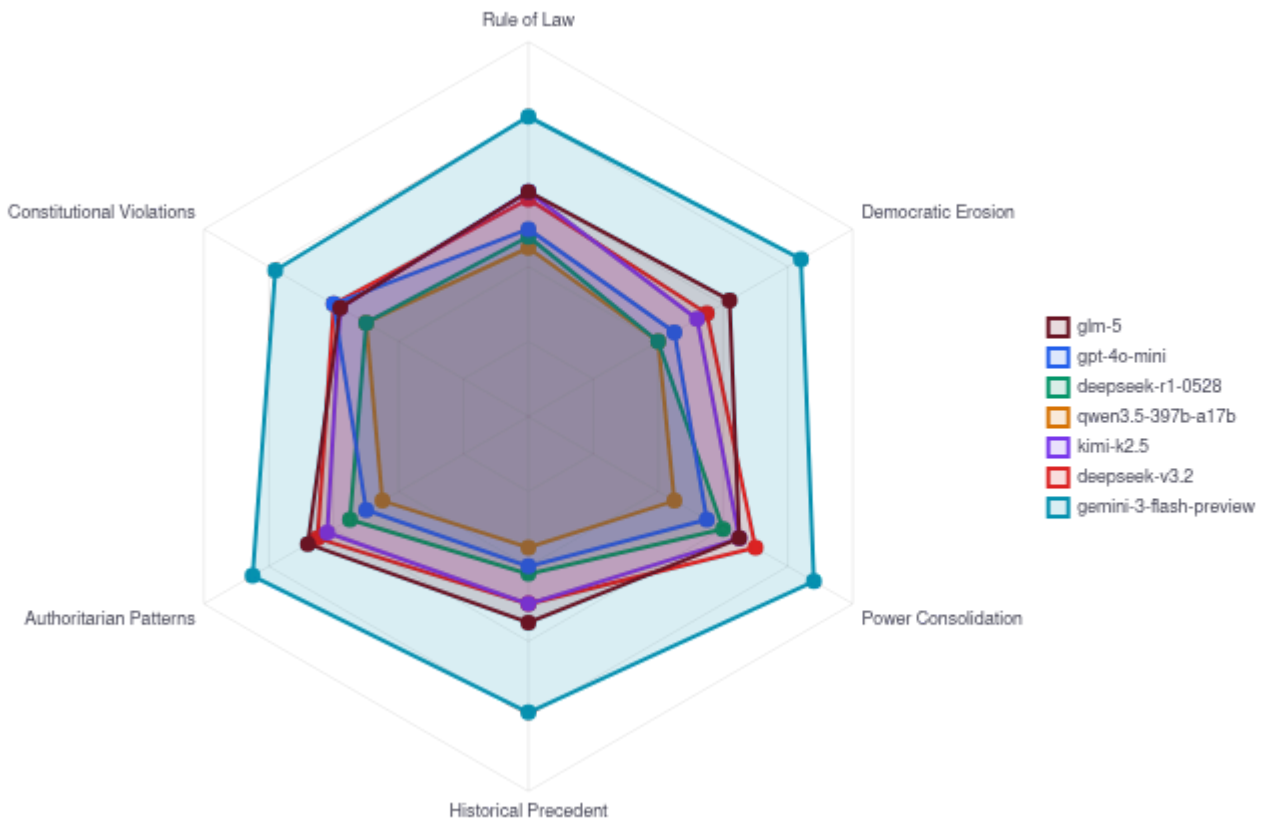
**Generated**

February 23, 2026

## Overall Score Comparison



## Framework Score Comparison (Radar)



Models Compared

**7**

Average Score

**58**

Score Range

**43–82**

Model Agreement

**88%**

Highest Score

**82**  
gemini-3-flash-  
preview

Lowest Score

**43**  
qwen3.5-397b-  
a17b

# Consensus Scorecard

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



## Rule of Law

Strong Agreement (89%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (80)

45–80

spread: 35pts



## Democratic Erosion

Strong Agreement (86%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (84)

40–84

spread: 44pts



## Power Consolidation

Strong Agreement (88%)

⚠️ [qwen3.5-397b-a17b](#) scored lower (45) · ⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (88)

45–88

spread: 43pts



## Historical Precedent

Strong Agreement (87%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (79)

35–79

spread: 44pts



## Authoritarian Patterns

Strong Agreement (88%)

⚠️ [qwen3.5-397b-a17b](#) scored lower (45) · ⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (85)

45–85

spread: 40pts



## Constitutional Violations

Strong Agreement (91%)

⚠️ [gemini-3-flash-preview](#) scored higher (78)

50–78

spread: 28pts

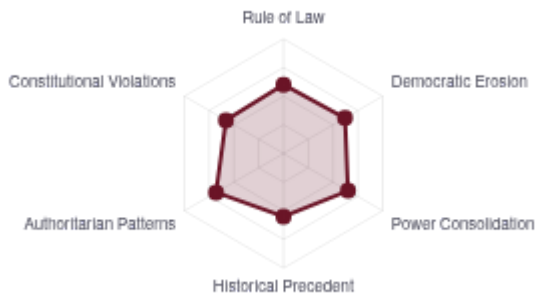
# Model Comparison Matrix

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

Framework	glim-5	gpt-4o-mini	0528 deepseek-r1	a17b qwen3.5-397b	kimik2.5	deepseek-v3.2	flash-preview gemini-3	AVG
Rule of Law	60 MODERATE	50 MODERATE	48 MODERATE	45 MODERATE	60 MODERATE	58 MODERATE	80 HIGH	57 AVG
Democratic Erosion	62 HIGH	45 MODERATE	40 LOW	40 LOW	52 MODERATE	55 MODERATE	84 CRITICAL	54 AVG
Power Consolidation	65 HIGH	55 MODERATE	60 MODERATE	45 MODERATE	65 HIGH	70 HIGH	88 CRITICAL	64 AVG
Historical Precedent	55 MODERATE	40 LOW	42 MODERATE	35 LOW	50 MODERATE	50 MODERATE	79 HIGH	50 AVG
Authoritarian Patterns	68 HIGH	50 MODERATE	55 MODERATE	45 MODERATE	62 HIGH	65 HIGH	85 CRITICAL	61 AVG
Constitutional Violations	58 MODERATE	60 MODERATE	50 MODERATE	50 MODERATE	58 MODERATE	60 MODERATE	78 HIGH	59 AVG
<b>OVERALL THREAT</b>	62 HIGH	56 MODERATE	45 MODERATE	43 MODERATE	58 MODERATE	60 MODERATE	82 CRITICAL	58 AVG

Threat Level: Minimal Low Moderate High Critical

### Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	60
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>	62
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>	65
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>	68
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>	58

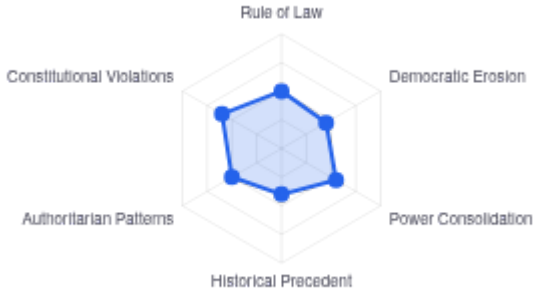
### Executive Summary

This document shows moderate constitutional concerns with an overall threat score of 62/100. Key concerns include: The combination of militarizing local police while simultaneously eliminating oversight mechanisms (consent decrees) and creating federal legal protection for officers creates conditions for unchecked state violence.; The directive to modify or rescind court-ordered consent decrees represents executive interference with judicial authority and binding legal agreements designed to remedy constitutional violations..

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermining judicial authority: Executive directive to modify or rescind court-ordered consent decrees and post-judgment orders
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Selective prosecution: Directing DOJ to prioritize prosecution based on policy positions rather than neutral legal criteria
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Capturing the referees: Eliminating consent decrees removes independent oversight of law enforcement agencies with documented civil rights violations

### Framework Scores



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

### Executive Summary

The Executive Order reflects a concerning trend toward consolidating power within law enforcement while undermining community oversight and civil liberties. The framing of law enforcement as victims needing empowerment can create an environment where abuses may occur without accountability, posing a moderate to high threat to democratic norms.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The potential for legal justifications for overreach exists without robust checks.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** The legal framework for accountability appears weakened.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** The order prioritizes law enforcement at the expense of civil liberties.

Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>	48
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: 55%;"></div>	55
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50

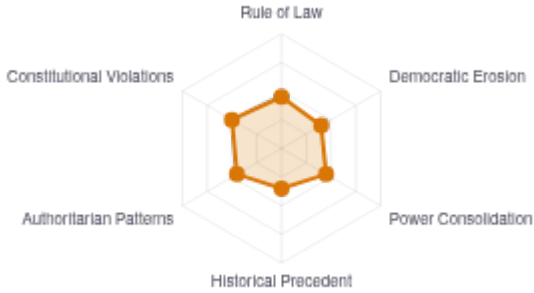
Executive Summary

The order establishes a coercive federal oversight regime over local policing, using resource allocation, prosecutorial threats, and militarization to punish reform-oriented jurisdictions. While operating within technical legal boundaries, it systematically undermines federalism principles, targets protected speech (DEI initiatives), and creates accountability-free zones for law enforcement. The integration of military assets and punitive measures against local officials reflects incremental authoritarian consolidation rather than overt constitutional rupture.

Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Erosion of police accountability via indemnification without standards (Sec. 2)
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Politicization of prosecution through Sec. 5 enforcement
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Undermining mutual toleration through 'law-and-order' vs. 'criminal-enabler' framing

### Framework Scores



Rule of Law	45
Democratic Erosion	40
Power Consolidation	45
Historical Precedent	35
Authoritarian Patterns	45
Constitutional Violations	50

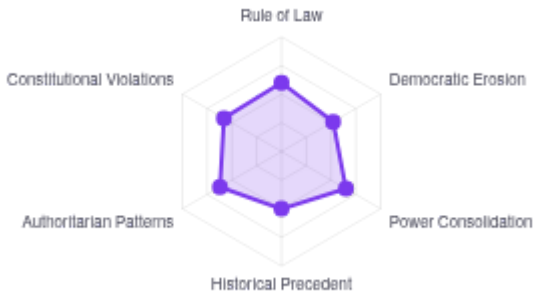
### Executive Summary

The document represents a moderate threat to democratic norms and constitutional governance. While framed as public safety legislation, it contains provisions that significantly expand federal executive power over local jurisdictions. The most critical concerns involve the potential use of military assets for domestic law enforcement (Posse Comitatus implications) and the willingness to prosecute local officials for policy decisions deemed obstructive. The effort to rescind consent decrees reduces judicial oversight of police departments. However, standard boilerplate clauses regarding appropriations and applicable law provide some procedural guardrails. The overall approach aligns with historical 'law and order' platforms but escalates federal involvement in ways that test federalism boundaries.

### Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Potential reduction of officer accountability through indemnification
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermining judicial oversight mechanisms (consent decrees)
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Weaponization of federal law enforcement against local political opponents

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	60
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>	52
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>	65
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 62%;"></div>	62
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>	58

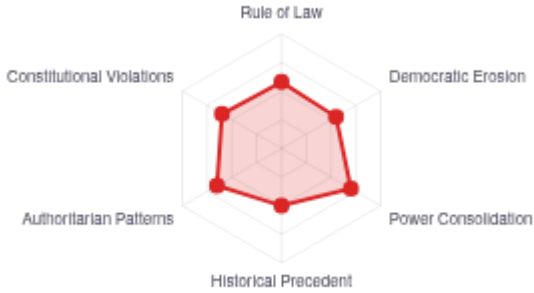
## Executive Summary

Executive Order 14288 represents a significant shift toward centralized, militarized policing with reduced accountability. The document combines three particularly dangerous elements: (1) the removal of judicial oversight through consent decree rescission, (2) the introduction of military assets into domestic law enforcement in potential violation of the Posse Comitatus Act, and (3) the criminalization of local policy choices and political opposition. While framed as 'supporting' law enforcement, the order effectively creates a federally-coordinated, militarized police force shielded from liability and judicial oversight, while threatening elected local officials with prosecution for policy disagreements. The integration with immigration enforcement task forces (HSTFs) suggests an expansion of surveillance and enforcement apparatus beyond traditional criminal law into population control. This represents democratic erosion through the subversion of federalism, the politicization of legal accountability, and the normalization of military involvement in civilian governance.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Degradation of legal accountability by rescinding consent decrees that enforce constitutional policing standards
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Creation of legal impunity for law enforcement through indemnification and enhanced legal protections
- ✓ **[Power Consolidation]** Centralization of coercive power under executive branch control through coordination of local, state, and federal enforcement

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div style="width: 58%;"></div>	58
Democratic Erosion	<div style="width: 55%;"></div>	55
Power Consolidation	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	70
Historical Precedent	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	50
Authoritarian Patterns	<div style="width: 65%;"></div>	65
Constitutional Violations	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	60

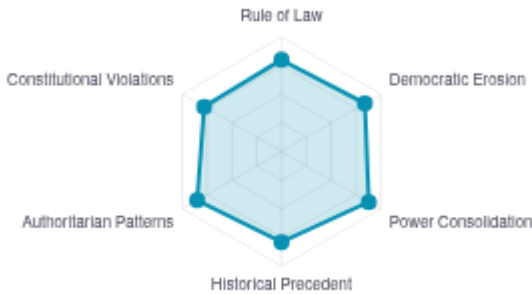
## Executive Summary

The executive order represents a significant federal overreach into local law enforcement with concerning authoritarian patterns. While framed as crime reduction, it systematically consolidates federal control, undermines police accountability mechanisms, weaponizes prosecutorial power against political opponents, and militarizes domestic policing. The most dangerous elements are the targeting of local officials for prosecution based on policy disagreements and the rollback of consent decrees—both of which degrade institutional checks and democratic norms. The order operates within legal technicalities but pushes against constitutional boundaries of federalism and separation of powers.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Undermines police accountability by rolling back consent decrees
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Creates unequal legal protection favoring law enforcement over civilians
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Undermines mutual toleration by treating political opponents as criminals

## Framework Scores



Rule of Law	<div><div style="width: 80%;"></div></div>	80
Democratic Erosion	<div><div style="width: 84%;"></div></div>	84
Power Consolidation	<div><div style="width: 88%;"></div></div>	88
Historical Precedent	<div><div style="width: 79%;"></div></div>	79
Authoritarian Patterns	<div><div style="width: 85%;"></div></div>	85
Constitutional Violations	<div><div style="width: 78%;"></div></div>	78

## Executive Summary

This Executive Order represents a significant shift toward an authoritarian governance model by centralizing police power, shielding state agents from legal accountability, and threatening political opponents (local officials) with federal prosecution. By directing the DOJ to dismantle judicial consent decrees and involving the Department of Defense in domestic crime prevention, the order undermines the Separation of Powers and the Posse Comitatus principle. The document frames civil rights initiatives as criminal obstructions, suggesting a weaponization of the legal system to enforce ideological conformity.

## Top Key Findings

- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Degradation of equal protection by creating legal immunity for a specific government group.
- ✓ **[Rule of Law]** Subversion of judicial independence by ordering the executive to dismantle court-approved settlements.
- ✓ **[Democratic Erosion]** Weaponization of the Department of Justice against sub-national political rivals (Levitsky & Ziblatt's 'Referees').

# 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)

⚠ **Democratic Erosion** Range: 40–84 — Spread: **44pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Historical Precedent** Range: 35–79 — Spread: **44pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Power Consolidation** Range: 45–88 — Spread: **43pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Authoritarian Patterns** Range: 45–85 — Spread: **40pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Rule of Law** Range: 45–80 — Spread: **35pts**  
High variance between models

⚠ **Constitutional Violations** Range: 50–78 — Spread: **28pts**  
High variance between models

## 📋 Consolidated Recommendations

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

**Challenge to the 10th Amendment implications of federal interference in local administrative governance and personnel policies.**

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

**Civil rights monitoring of indemnification mechanisms to prevent impunity**

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

**Civil rights organizations should monitor for disparate impact on communities historically subject to police misconduct given the removal of oversight mechanisms**

Suggested by 1 model: **kimi-k2.5**

**Civil society documentation of selective enforcement patterns**

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

**Congressional oversight hearings on the implementation of Sections 3(b) and 5**

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

**Congressional oversight hearings to examine Posse Comitatus Act compliance and potential violations of the anti-commandeering doctrine**

Suggested by 1 model: **kimi-k2.5**