

## Military Expands Operations to Southern Texas Border in New Enforcement Strategy

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In a significant escalation of U.S. immigration enforcement, the Department of Defense has established a 250-mile “National Defense Area” (NDA) along the southern tip of Texas, stretching from Hidalgo to Cameron counties near Brownsville and McAllen. The move grants military personnel the authority to detain individuals entering the zone

illegally, marking a notable shift from the military's traditional logistical support role to a more active enforcement presence.

The expansion, announced on June 25, follows similar military initiatives in New Mexico and western Texas. It brings the newly designated NDA under Air Force command through Joint Base San Antonio, operating within the larger framework of U.S. Northern Command's Joint Task Force–Southern Border. This task force was activated in March 2025 to integrate land, air, and maritime forces along the U.S.–Mexico border.

Troops stationed within the NDA are now authorized to perform enhanced detection, monitoring, and temporary detentions until individuals can be transferred to civilian authorities. Over 1,400 people have already been charged under this framework, primarily with criminal trespassing offenses that carry potential prison terms. While only a handful of arrests have occurred so far, mainly in New Mexico, these cases are now making their way through the court system with varied legal outcomes.

Officials say illegal border crossings have dropped by over 80 percent in the areas affected by the military expansion. The total number of personnel deployed now stands at approximately 7,600, including members of the Army, Marines, and Border Patrol support staff. These forces are equipped with advanced surveillance tools, armored vehicles, helicopters, and fortified observation points to assist in border control efforts.

Civil liberties groups and constitutional scholars have raised concerns that the use of National Defense Areas may erode protections provided by the Posse Comitatus Act, which limits military involvement in domestic law enforcement. Though the legal framework for NDAs exists under

federal law, critics argue that allowing the military to detain civilians represents a significant departure from the principle of civilian oversight.

Supporters of the strategy contend that it bolsters enforcement efforts without replacing civilian immigration agencies. Because the NDAs are set up on federally controlled land, the administration maintains legal authority while utilizing military capabilities to support strained border operations.

As military-controlled zones continue to expand, their long-term implications for land access, civil liberties, and the legal boundaries of military authority in domestic affairs remain under close scrutiny. This shift in enforcement strategy may set a precedent for future border security policy across the southern United States.