

Status Update:

# Legislative Threat to Education for All

[HB 1711/SB 2108](#) Rep. Davis/Sen. White

March 9, 2026

Introduced in 2026, [HB 1711/SB 2108](#) threatens undocumented students' freedom to learn.

While it does not amend Title 49 (the education part of TN code), it does broadly infringe on rights to public benefits which includes public schools and higher education institutions.

Although the table below focuses on the key education provisions, it is paramount to acknowledge that other entities such as law enforcement agencies, healthcare agencies, entities of the executive branch of state government, etc. will also be greatly impacted in similar ways.

The Senate version of the bill and the various amendments under consideration in the House differ considerably, and the two chambers will have to agree on one version of the bill for it to pass. The bill must also be signed into law by Governor Lee.

For more information about protecting undocumented student access to public school, check out the [Education for All — Tennessee](#) campaign.

**Question about this resource? Contact Nikkolette Hunter at [nhunter@edtrust.org](mailto:nhunter@edtrust.org)**

Key Education Provisions	Originally Filed Version in the House and Senate	Proposed House Amendment 013297	Proposed House Amendment 013836
<p><b>Collection of immigration status information on public K–12 school students for the purpose of reporting</b></p>	<p>The Department of Finance and Administration must annually report the incurred cost by the state to provide benefits, including public K–12 education, to unlawfully present individuals.</p>	<p>Reporting of costs for public K–12 education is contingent on overturning of <i>Plyler v Doe</i> (1982) and passage of HB 793/SB 836.</p> <p>Collection of names of undocumented students in public K–12 education is explicitly not allowed.</p>	<p>Reporting of costs for public K–12 education is contingent on passage of HB 793/SB 836.</p> <p>If HB 793/SB 836 passed, districts and charter schools would have to report the number of students enrolled who produced or failed to produce documentation starting with the 2026–2027 school year.</p>
<p><b>Collection of immigration status information on higher education students for the purpose of reporting</b></p>	<p>Public higher education institutions must report costs incurred for serving unlawfully present individuals.</p>	<p>Public higher education institutions must report costs incurred for serving undocumented students.</p> <p>They must also report to immigration enforcement the names of individuals who are not lawfully present and violate a civil or criminal ordinance or resolution or attempt to receive a federal or state benefit (i.e., postsecondary education).</p>	<p>All higher education institutions — both public and private — must report counts of enrolled undocumented students who receive federal or state financial assistance starting with the 2026–2027 school year.</p>
<p><b>How data is collected and shared with agencies and immigration enforcement</b></p>	<p>Requires local government entities to report the receipt of public benefits by undocumented individuals to immigration enforcement.</p> <p>Local government entities must also report violations of civil ordinances and resolutions.</p> <p>Failure to submit a report to immigration enforcement is a Class A misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Requires local government entities to report the receipt of public benefits (other than K–12 public education) by undocumented individuals to immigration enforcement.</p> <p>Failure to submit a report to immigration enforcement is a Class A misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Creates a central reporting system for local governments, state agencies, and other entities serving undocumented individuals that is shared with immigration enforcement.</p> <p>Local governments must report on counts of undocumented people who access public benefits but cannot report personally identifiable information.</p>
<p><b>Analysis from EdTrust-Tennessee</b></p>	<p>This bill goes against the federal <i>Plyler v. Doe</i> precedent, and passage would endanger education access for students across the country.</p>	<p>The amendment specifically uses overturning <i>Plyler</i> as a trigger. Overturning <i>Plyler</i> would endanger education access for students across the country.</p>	<p>This amendment goes against the federal <i>Plyler v. Doe</i> precedent, and passage would endanger education access for students across the country.</p>