

STATUS	STATE	REGION	COMPONENTS	YEAR ENACTED
 Not Enacted	Alabama			
	Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southeast		
 Not Enacted	Alaska			
	Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	West		
 Not Enacted	Arizona			
	Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southwest		

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Arkansas



Not
Enacted

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Southeast

California



Enacted

Gas utilities can pilot up to 30 cost-effective neighborhood-scale decarbonization projects in lieu of replacing gas pipelines. These zero-emission pilots may take the form of “neighborhood electrification” or thermal energy networks.

West

2024

Establishing Policies

- [SB 1221 \(2024\)](#)

STATUS	STATE	REGION	COMPONENTS	YEAR ENACTED
 Enacted	Colorado Thermal energy qualifies as an eligible clean heat resource under the state's clean heat standard, and gas utilities serving more than 500,000 customers were required to propose at least one thermal energy pilot by September 2024. Local governments in Xcel Energy gas service territory can partner with the utility to explore neighborhood-scale clean heat projects, including thermal energy networks. A Geothermal Energy Grant Program provides funding support for eligible public and private entities developing geothermal energy projects, including thermal energy networks. Establishing Policies • HB 22-1381 (2022) • SB 22-118 (2022) • HB 23-1252 (2023) • HB 24-1370 (2024)	West		2024
 In-Progress	Connecticut The DEEP Commissioner is required to establish a thermal energy network grant and loan program to support the development of thermal energy network projects on the customer's side of an electric meter. Establishing Policies • Public Act 25-173 (SB 4) (2025)	Northeast		2025

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 Not Enacted	Delaware Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southeast		
	Florida Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.			
	Georgia Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.			

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 Not Enacted	Hawai'i			
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 Not Enacted	Idaho			
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 Not Enacted	Illinois			
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 Not Enacted	Indiana	Midwest		
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 Not Enacted	Iowa	Midwest		
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 Not Enacted	Kansas	Midwest		
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 Not Enacted	Kentucky Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southeast		
 Not Enacted	Louisiana Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southeast		
 In-Progress	Maine The Governor's Energy Office must issue an RFI regarding the creation of a thermal energy networks program in the state, focusing on sources such as geothermal or waste heat. The Energy Office must prepare a report on TENs by January 15, 2026, which can include recommendations for the development of a TENs program.	Northeast		2025
	Establishing Policies • LD 1619 (2025)			

STATUS	STATE	REGION	COMPONENTS	YEAR ENACTED
 Enacted	Maryland Gas, water, and electric utilities are allowed to own thermal energy networks, and can recover costs associated with TENS, if approved by the PUC. Gas utilities serving >75,000 customers must develop 1-2 proposals for network geothermal pilot projects by July 1, 2025. The proposals must ensure that at least 80 percent of the pilot projects' customers are from low- or moderate-income households. Gas utilities serving <75,000 customers are able propose one pilot. Establishing Policies • HB 397 (2024)	Southeast		2024
	Massachusetts Gas utilities are allowed to pilot networked geothermal projects, and can sell and distribute non-emitting thermal energy. TENS pilots can be paid for with funds from the state's pipe replacement program, known as the Gas System Enhancement Plan Gas utilities are able to provide non-combusting thermal energy to customers instead of natural gas. Establishing Policies • S.9 (2021) • H.5060 (2022) • S.2967 (2024)			

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Michigan



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Midwest

Minnesota



Enacted

The Department of Commerce must develop a study exploring sites suitable for thermal energy networks statewide by January 15, 2026.

Gas utilities with more than 800,000 customers must include a district energy pilot in their 5-year "innovation plans," and must invest at least 15% of their innovation plan's budget in TENS. Other utilities are encouraged to consider alternatives to gas in their innovation plans, including district thermal.

Midwest

2024

Establishing Policies

- [HF 6 \(2021\)](#)
- [SF 4942 \(2024\)](#)
- [216b.2427 Natural Gas Utility Innovation Plans](#)

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 Not Enacted	Mississippi			
	Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southeast		
 Not Enacted	Missouri			
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 Not Enacted	Montana			
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 Not Enacted	Nebraska			
	Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Midwest		
 Not Enacted	Nevada			
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 Not Enacted	New Hampshire			
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 Not Enacted	New Jersey Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Northeast		
 Not Enacted	New Mexico Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southwest		
 Enacted	New York Gas and electric utilities are enabled to build, own, operate, and sell thermal energy. The Public Service Commission adopted initial Utility Thermal Energy Networks (UTENs) rules in 2024. The 2025-2026 budget allocated \$200 million for TENs projects across the state.	Northeast		2025
	Establishing Policies • S 9422 (2022) • CASE 22-M-0429 (2024) • S 3004D (2025)			

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 Not Enacted	North Carolina Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southeast		
	North Dakota Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.			
	Ohio Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.			

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 Not Enacted	Oklahoma			
	Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Southwest		
 Not Enacted	Oregon			
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 Not Enacted	Pennsylvania			
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 Not Enacted	Rhode Island	Northeast		
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 Not Enacted	South Carolina	Southeast		
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 Not Enacted	South Dakota	Midwest		
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 Not Enacted	Tennessee			
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 Not Enacted	Texas			
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 Not Enacted	Utah			
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 Enacted	Vermont	Northeast		2024
	Municipalities in Vermont are authorized to build and operate thermal energy networks without the need for approval or regulation from the Public Utility Commission (PUC). Existing utilities, businesses, developers, co-ops, and non-profits are able operate their own TENS, subject to PUC authorization. The PUC must publish a report on how to support the development and permitting of TENS by December 1, 2025. Establishing Policies • Act 142 (2024)			
 Not Enacted	Virginia	Southeast		
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 Enacted	Washington			
	A TENs pilot program for gas utilities requires proposal submissions within 12 months of June 2024 and construction within 30 months. The Department of Commerce can distribute \$25M in grants to gas utilities to cover the costs of building and operating the pilots. Electric, gas, and public utilities can own and operate thermal energy networks, and gas utilities are permitted to fulfill their “obligation to serve” through thermal energy networks, subject to commission approval. Electric utilities will be able to provide discounted rates to companies operating thermal energy networks under certain conditions and with authorization from the Utilities and Transportation Commission. Establishing Policies • HB 2131 (2024) • HB 1514 (2025)	West		2025
 Not Enacted	West Virginia			
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 Not Enacted	Wisconsin Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Midwest		
	Wyoming Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.			