Washington, D.C.

Washington D.C. has implemented zoning regulations that specifically protect existing solar installations from new construction. The regulations state:

"Any addition, including a roof structure or penthouse, shall not significantly interfere with the operation of an existing or permitted solar energy system of at least 2kW on an adjacent property..."

The regulation defines "significant interference" as no more than 5% shading impact. This provision directly limits the ability of developers to construct buildings that would shade existing solar installations4.

Boulder, Colorado

Boulder has implemented a comprehensive solar access ordinance that divides the city into three "Areas" to ensure each type of property receives adequate solar protection:

- Area One: Protects south yards, walls, and rooftops without requiring a permit
- Area Two: Protects rooftops without requiring a permit
- Area Three: Requires a permit for solar access protection

The ordinance uses a "solar fence" concept to calculate the degree of shade protection, limiting the height of structures based on their potential shading impact2.

Ashland, Oregon

Ashland has had a solar access protection law since 1981. The city's ordinance allows property owners to apply for a solar access permit, which protects their solar installation from shading by new construction or vegetation growth on neighboring properties

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