

Overflow within rain gardens can be managed in several ways depending on what type of stormwater infrastructure is already available. Try whenever possible to have a viable surface overflow as the primary overflow and the piped system as a secondary overflow. In retrofit conditions, simply allowing water to overflow from the stormwater facility through a curb cut and exit back into the street or parking lot where it can eventually be captured by an existing storm drain inlet is the most cost-effective and least intensive option. Another option for handling overflow is to construct a new storm drain inlet located either within the stormwater facility or immediately adjacent to an exit curb cut.



SOURCE: NEVUE NGAN ASSOCIATES

Figure 5-43: This curb cut serves as the only overflow within an infiltration rain garden.



SOURCE: TOM LIPTAN - CITY OF PORTLAND

Figure 5-44: Overflow from this rain garden enters a 6 inch riser connected to the storm drain system.



SOURCE: KEVIN ROBERT PERRY - CITY OF PORTLAND

Figure 5-45: Overflow from a mid-block stormwater curb extension exits from a curb notch and flows back onto the street.



SOURCE: NEVUE NGAN ASSOCIATES

Figure 5-46: An adjustable weir retains stormwater to an 8 inch depth within this stormwater planter before overflowing into the storm drain system.