



**Natural Resources Conservation Service  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**VERTICAL DRAIN**

**Code 630**

**(No.)**

**DEFINITION**

A well, pipe, pit, or bore in porous, underground strata into which drainage water can be discharged without contaminating groundwater resources.

**PURPOSE**

This practice is used to:

Provide an outlet for drainage water from a surface or subsurface drainage system.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice is applicable in locations where the underlying strata can receive, transmit or store the design drainage flow, and other drainage outlets are not available and cannot be provided at a reasonable cost. This practice is also applicable where a natural “sinkhole” acts as the vertical drain, and erosion control or treatment of surface runoff is needed.

This practice is applicable only in locations where a determination has been made that it—

- Conforms to local, State, Tribal, or Federal laws or regulations.
- Will not contaminate groundwater resources.
- Will not affect in-stream habitat by reducing surface water flows.
- Will not negatively affect underground habitats by introducing surface water flows.

**CRITERIA**

The number, size, and location of vertical drains must be adequate to discharge the design drainage flow into the underlying stratum or strata. Base the capacity of the vertical drain system on a field determination of the depth, permeability, porosity, thickness, and extent of the strata.

Design the minimum diameter of uncased wells to be 6 inches and the minimum diameter of cased wells, to be 4 inches. Well casings must be of adequate strength and longevity to serve planned needs.

Where planned drains will divert significant amounts of surface water underground, determine the aggregate effect on streamflow, and take steps in the design to avoid any potential negative effects on in-stream and riparian habitat. Also, provide a suitable filter system, desilting basin or other means necessary for removing sediment and other contaminants from the water before it enters the vertical drain.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service [State office](#) or visit the [Field Office Technical Guide](#).

NRCS, NHCP  
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**CONSIDERATIONS**

Significant additions to subsurface water sources may raise local water tables or cause undesirable surface discharges down-gradient from the vertical drain.

**PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Prepare plans and specifications for installing the vertical drain and include a complete description of requirements for properly installing the practice to achieve its intended purpose. Include, at a minimum:

Documentation of aquifer characteristics, geology, and history of site relative to sources of potential contamination, such as nutrient and pesticide application, septic systems, chemical storage facilities, landfills, roads, animal waste storage or treatment facilities, or naturally occurring sources of contamination.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Prepare an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan that describes specific instructions for maintaining the vertical drain. The O&M plan must include at minimum:

- Periodic inspections of inlets to vertical drains to ensure that they are not plugged or damaged.
- Maintenance of vegetative filters, sediment basins, and other filters per operation and maintenance requirements for each of the respective conservation practice standards.

**REFERENCES**

USDA NRCS, National Engineering Handbook, Part 633, Chapter 26, Gradation Design of Sand.