

**Objectives and Test Questions for the Presentation by Krystal B. on  
“Adaptive Management: A Regulator’s Perspective”**

**Objective #1** – Learn about the Corps’ regulatory context for adaptive management.

**Objective #2** – Understand some project planning considerations.

**Objective #3** – Understand some post-project implementation considerations.

**Five test questions**

1. Which of the following statements is included in the Corps’ definition of adaptive management? (select all that apply)
  - A. Adaptive management means the development of a management strategy that anticipates the likely challenges associated with compensatory mitigation projects.
  - B. Adaptive management provides for the implementation of actions to address anticipated challenges as well as unforeseen changes.
  - C. Adaptive management requires consideration of risk, uncertainty, and dynamic nature of compensatory mitigation projects.
  - D. Adaptive management includes the selection of appropriate measures that will ensure that the aquatic resource functions are provided.
  - E. Adaptive management guides modification of compensatory mitigation projects to optimize performance.

*Answer: All of the above*

2. Which of the following statements is true? (select all that apply)
  - A. Adaptive management plans need to account for the universe of all potential circumstances or potential management actions needed.
  - B. Performance standards should never be revised in order to address deficiencies in the project.
  - C. Monitoring requirements may be revised to account for measures taken to address project deficiencies.
  - D. The permittee or sponsor must notify the Corps about any changes in management strategies.
  - E. Performance standards may be revised to reflect changes in management strategies and objectives only if the new standards provide for ecological benefits that are comparable or superior to the approved project.

*Answer: C, D and E*

3. Which of the following are project planning considerations? (select all that apply)
  - A. Avoid overly restrictive design and management requirements to allow sites to change as environmental conditions change at various scales.

- B. Anticipate potential for modifications to site design based upon conditions during earth disturbance.
- C. The plan should consider conditions/stressors present in the watershed.
- D. Financial assurances may be needed and/or required.
- E. The plan should account for climate variability.

**Answer:** All of the above

4. Post-project implementation considerations include:
- A. If monitoring results indicate the project is not/will not meet its approved ecological performance standards, the project sponsor/permittee should propose the actions that require notification to the Corps.
  - B. If there are no adaptive management measures available, it may be appropriate to consider modifying the ecological performance standards.
  - C. In the case of natural disasters, the rule does not allow revisions to performance standards.
  - D. As a last resort, alternative compensatory mitigation may be required to offset a shortfall in aquatic resource functions.
  - E. Alternative compensatory mitigation should be included by default in every adaptive management plan.

**Answer:** A, B and D

5. Which of the following statements is true? (select all that apply)
- A. Remedial actions are synonymous with adaptive management.
  - B. Remedial actions are performed on a project to best meet the approved goals and objectives.
  - C. Remedial actions are used to address changes to a plan to reflect changing site conditions.
  - D. Remedial action could include additional construction activities to alter the hydrologic regime.
  - E. Adaptive management addresses changes to a plan based upon changing site conditions.

**Answer:** B, D and E