

Proceedings

Eighth Montana Plant Conservation Conference

February 19 and 20, 2014
Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana



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The Eighth Montana Plant Conservation Conference will be devoted to understanding pollinator communities in Montana, how they are threatened and how these threats can be mitigated. We will hear presentations from pollination researchers from Montana and elsewhere, and we are lucky to have the support of the Burkle Pollination Ecology Lab at MSU. The second day of the conference will consist of two workshops. In the morning the Important Plant Areas (IPA) Committee and others who wish to attend will review and vote on nominations for new IPA's. Later in the morning and continuing after lunch, botanists and resource managers will review the Montana Natural Heritage Program Species of Concern (SOC) list, providing new information on distribution and threats and suggestions for rank changes. Amateur and professional botanists alike can contribute to both workshops and help protect our state's natural heritage.



Montana Native Plant Society

The mission of the Montana Native Plant Society is to preserve, conserve, and study the native plants and plant communities of Montana, and to educate the public about the value of our native flora.



Montana Natural Heritage Program

The Mission of the Montana Natural Heritage Program is to be Montana's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats, emphasizing those of conservation concern.



U.S. Forest Service

The Mission of the U.S. Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.



Natural Resources Conservation Service

Helping People Help the Land. The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.



National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations.

Cover Illustration of yellow evening primrose (*Oenothera flava*) and sphinx moth (*Hyles lineata*) by Nancy Seiler.

Schedule

Wednesday, February 19

- 9:30-9:45 Welcome and Introduction to seminar.
Kathy Settevendemie, MNPS president
- Biology and Conservation of Plant-Pollinator Interactions.** *Moderator: Chantelle DeLay, Flathead National Forest*
- 9:45-10:10 Habitat Requirements for Pollinators in the Northern Rocky Mountains. *Ian Foley, Montana Dept. of Agriculture*
- 10:10-10:35 Which Plants Require Specialist Pollinators? *Laura Heil, Montana State University*
- 10:35-10:50 Break
- 10:50-11:30 Temporal and Spatial Patterns in Bee Faunas: Rare is Common; Common is Rare. *Terry Griswold USDA-ARS Bee Laboratory*
- 11:30-11:55 How Will Climate Change Affect Native Pollinators? *Anthony Slominski, Montana State University*
- 11:55-12:20 How Do Pollinators Respond to Fire? *Mike Simanonok, Montana State University*
- 12:20-1:30 Lunch
- 1:30-1:55 Effects of Fragmentation on Pollinators and Plant-pollinator Interactions. *Laura Burkle, Montana State University*
- 1:55-2:20 How Do Invasive Plants Affect Pollinator Communities and What Does It Means for Native Plants in Montana? *Christina Herron-Sweet, Montana State University*
- 2:20-2:45 How Do We Restore Plant Diversity to Support Pollinator Diversity? *Bethanne Albert-Socolar, Rutgers University*
- 2:45-3:00 Break
- 3:00-3:15 Pollinator Identification. *Casey Delphia, Montana State University*
- 3:15-4:30 Workshops (concurrent):
Introduction to Pollinator Identification Workshop. *Casey Delphia, Montana State University*
- Workshop: How to Attract People to Native Plant and Pollinator Conservation Through Demonstration Gardens and Educational Programs. *Sue Reel, Lolo National Forest.*

Thursday, February 20

- 8:30-10:15 Workshop: Montana's Important Plant Areas.
Moderator: Peter Lesica, Conservation Chair, Montana Native Plant Society
Peter will lead discussion of new IPA nominations.
- 10:15-10:30 Break
- 10:30-12:00 Workshop: Threats and Ranks of Montana's Plant Species of Concern. *Moderator: Scott Mincemoyer, Montana Natural Heritage Program*
Steve Shelly, Forest Service Regional Botanist, will briefly discuss changes to the F.S. Sensitive Species Program.
Participants will review the MT Plant Species of Concern (SOC), contributing information on threats and related data that are used to assign threat ranks and state Heritage ranks. Please review the plant SOC list at <http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p> and the Montana Threat Ranks at <http://www.mtnativeplants.org/Species%20of%20Concern%20Threat%20Assignment> before the meeting and be prepared to contribute any new information or thoughts you may have during the discussion. This process helps to improve the SOC list, which agencies and NGOs use to direct conservation actions.
- 12:00-1:00 Lunch
- 1:00-3:30 Workshop (continued from morning): Threats and Ranks of Montana's Plant Species of Concern.

Abstracts

Habitat Requirements for Pollinators in the Northern Rocky Mountains

Ian Foley, Montana Department of Agriculture

While bats and birds provide some pollination in the Northern Rocky Mountains, the primary pollinators in our area are insects. Several orders of insects are minor pollinators (beetles, flies) with the majority of insect pollination completed by moths, butterflies, and bees. Insects, like all living organisms, require resources to survive and reproduce. Important requirements for insect pollinators are 1) food for immature stages, 2) food for adults, 3) and shelter. Since most insect pollinators undergo complete metamorphosis, the habitat requirements for larval stages are often completely different than those of adults. Shelter requirements can be as simple as coarse woody debris or leaf litter for moths and butterflies or involve complex nest structures as in some bees. Nesting requirements for bees include managed hives, bare ground, hollow stems, empty wood cavities, and plant galls. Commercially managed European honey bees are an important source of agricultural income in Montana and are a common generalist pollinator.

What Types of Plants Require Specialist Pollinators?

Laura Heil, Montana State University

Plants and pollinators have been coevolving together for millions of years. This has led to the development of a diverse array of floral strategies and pollinator adaptations. The development of these traits, including floral size, color, corolla length, and the amount of nectar, suggests the presence of specialized relationships between plants and pollinators, which have led to pollination syndromes. Pollinator syndromes are groups of floral traits that plants have evolved that attract a specific type of pollinator. The goal of this presentation is to provide relevant information for conservation managers and the general public in selecting the vegetation that is best suited for native plant and pollinator conservation. I will present the floral traits that attract specific pollinators, as well as the different types of pollination syndromes and the functional groups of pollinators (e.g., long-tongued bees or nectar-feeding flies) involved in these interactions. Finally, I will delve into

examples of native plants of Montana and the pollinators they are likely to attract.

Temporal and Spatial Patterns in Bee Faunas: Rare is Common; Common is Rare

Terry Griswold, USDA-ARS Bee Laboratory

Temperate North America is home to a rich bee fauna with approximately 4000 species in the United States, the majority of these found in the West. Intensive faunal studies across multiple Western ecoregions have demonstrated rich regional faunas of 300-750 species, with as many as 185 species found in one hectare plots. Few species, typically bees with a degree of sociality, comprise the majority of pollinators in these studies. Faunas are largely composed of rare and uncommon species. This rarity is expressed in both spatial and temporal dimensions. Biological traits associated with rarity, with emphasis on floral relationships, will be examined. The degree to which rarity is apparent where least expected, on magnet plants that dominate the pollinator market, will be explored.

How Will Climate Change Affect Native Pollinators?

Anthony Slominski, Montana State University

Anthropogenic climate change is causing responses by native pollinators such as range shifts, phenological shifts, and altered survival. Climate-associated responses by native pollinators could be mediated by life history traits and genetic constraints, leading to species-specific sensitivities to climate change and responses that are species-specific in magnitude and direction. Species-specific responses could have important implications for native pollinator biodiversity and has caused concern that plant-pollinator interactions could be lost if interacting species are decoupled in space and time. Adapting management plans to address the effects of current and future climate change on native pollinators represents a major challenge. The goal of this presentation is to provide the most relevant and useful information available to help guide these decisions. I will accomplish this goal by first, explaining observed changes to the climate of Montana and present climate projections for Montana in the coming decades. Next, I will introduce and explain how

climate change has already impacted native pollinators and plant-pollinator interactions, as well as present predicted future impacts by summarizing the research on this topic to date. Then, I will introduce and explain the research I am conducting at Montana State University and how my work fits in with these issues. I will conclude with suggestions on how the information I present can be useful for the conservation and management of native pollinators in the face of climate change.

How Do Pollinators Respond After Fire?

Michael P. Simanonok, Montana State University

The recovery of vegetation after both prescribed fire and wildfire has been extensively studied; however, only a handful of projects have investigated how plants' pollinator partners return after fire. Pollination effectiveness is of particular importance for floral communities, as little is known of how pollinator activity or habitat may be affected by fire. While pollen limitation does not appear to be a major factor after fire, nectar volume has been found to vary between unburned and burned meadows which has been shown to affect the diversity and abundance of pollinator visitors. Currently, we are studying if severity of burn may have effects on both pollinators and plant fruiting success, dependent on the productivity of the study system. This presentation will primarily focus on making comparisons to studies in systems outside of Montana, what inference we can draw from that research, and a discussion of current hypotheses and projects addressing pollination recovery across gradients of fire severity and productivity.

Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Pollinators and Plant-pollinator Interactions

Laura Burkle, Montana State University

It is well known that habitat loss can lead to declines in abundances of organisms and local loss of species in small habitat fragments. With the increasing loss and fragmentation of natural habitats, there is heightened interest in a better understanding of species loss and to optimize the size of conservation areas. If plant-animal interactions, like pollination, are important for species persistence, which

we know they are in many cases, then the preservation of biodiversity also requires that conservation areas be large enough to maintain the richness and structure of these interactions. By studying the plant and pollinator species and their interactions in habitat fragments that vary in size, plant and pollinator species present in smaller habitats are known to be nested subsets of those present in larger habitats, indicating that habitat and diet specialist species are lost due to habitat fragmentation. These shifts in species richness and composition with habitat fragmentation can lead to differences in pollinator foraging behavior among remaining species, influencing pollinator selectivity, fidelity, and ultimately plant reproduction. It appears that the habitat area required to maintain healthy networks of plant-pollinator interactions is larger than previously thought based on species presence alone.

How Do Invasive Plants Affect Pollinator Communities, and What Will this Mean for Native Plants in Montana?

Christina Herron-Sweet, Montana State University

It is well known and publicized that both native and commercial bee species are currently experiencing alarming declines. The causes are still not fully understood, but they include habitat loss, fragmentation, pesticides, parasites, disease, climate change, and biological invasions. Biological invasions, though, have been ascribed with contradictory impacts on pollinator populations; it has been suggested that invasive plants could increase pollinator populations by providing more floral resources (especially during times when few other flowers are blooming), but at the same time only cater to generalist pollinators and could decrease pollinator diversity by reducing native plant richness. These changes in pollinator communities induced by invasive plants could also have cascading effects on native plants. Previous studies have often found that flowers of native plants are visited less by pollinators and produce less seeds when in the presence of invasive plants. This presentation will review literature addressing the impact of invasive species on pollinators and plant-pollinator interactions. I will then present the findings of my research investigating how spotted knapweed is affecting pollinators, plant-pollinator networks, and native plant reproduction in Montana

rangeland. The goal of this presentation is to help attendees think about the complex ways that invasive plants affect pollinators and native plants.

How Do We Restore Plant Diversity to Support Pollinator Diversity?

Bethanne Bruninga-Socular

The majority of flowering plant species are animal-pollinated with published estimates ranging from 67%-96%. Most animal pollinators are bees, which are under increasing scrutiny as evidence for declines in many species mounts. Bee species persistence, diversity, and function as pollinators are tied to anthropogenic impacts on ecosystems, mainly habitat degradation and loss. This talk will focus on the restoration of pollinator communities in degraded habitats from the ground up – how do we approach the restoration of plant communities such that pollinators will be supported? I will present a summary of recent research in pollinator restoration with particular emphasis on restoration options available to land managers.

Workshop: Pollinator Identification

Casey Delphia, Montana State University

Native bees are all around us and play essential roles in our environment as pollinators of flowering plants in both natural and agricultural ecosystems. Despite this, many people know little about native bees and the amazing

diversity of sizes, colors, shapes, lifestyles, and behaviors they exhibit. The purpose of this workshop is to provide a general overview of the prominent bee taxa in the region, along with background on their lifestyles and nesting habits. This workshop will include a short talk followed by examination of insect specimens. Participants will learn basic bee identification skills so that they can recognize the common groups of native bees, and how to distinguish them from other insects that are commonly confused with bees (e.g. fly and wasp mimics). We hope participants will gain a better understanding and appreciation for the diversity of native bees in Montana as well as an interest in pollinator conservation.

Workshop: How To Attract People to Native Plant and Pollinator Conservation Through Demonstration Gardens and Educational Programs

Sue Reel, Lolo National Forest

If we want to conserve native plant communities, we need to appreciate pollination as an essential ecological process. At this workshop, learn about the different kinds of pollinators in our region from bumble bees to butterflies. Learn how to create beautiful native plants demonstration gardens that attract pollinators. Handouts include pollinator posters, native plant and pollinator gardening guides, native wildflowers and bees of western Montana guides, pollinator activity guides for children, and great curriculum activities.

2014 Important Plant Area Nomination

IPA Nominated Site Name: Connelly Fen

General Location: Approximately 15 miles east of Browning, Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Glacier County, Montana

General Site Coordinates: 48°37'08.95 N/ 112°46'36.07 W

Maps: A topographic map and aerial map are included.

Photos: Photographs of the major community types and rare plant species are included.

Elevation: 4,046 ft (1,233 m)

Size: Approximately 192 acres (78 ha) total: 20 acres (8 ha) fen communities, 172 acres (70 ha) wet meadow communities

Ownership: Charles Connelly Family, BIA Trust

Other Designations/Recognitions: The site has been recognized as a “Blackfeet Wetland of Outstanding Value” by the Blackfeet Environmental Office Wetlands Program. The site is also recognized as culturally significant by Blackfeet traditionalists and elders from the local community.

Justification: The Connelly fen is an extremely rich fen that occurs within mixed grass prairie of the Northwestern Great Plains, more than 20 miles from other fens located in the foothills of the Montana Rocky Mountain Front. Rare species occur on both the Connelly family property and BIA Trust Land. Four of the rare species and many of the more common species are found in extremely rich fens along the Rocky Mountain Front and Alberta. The site also shares floristic similarities with fens located in the central Great Plains and the central Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Sixty-six vascular plant species have been found within this site.

Six rare vascular plant species are present and include the only currently known extant population of *Utricularia ochroleuca* within the state. Throughout its native western North American range, this species is considered very rare. This population is highly isolated from other known, localized populations in Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington. It was collected in Park Co., Montana ca.

100 years ago. It is absent from neighboring Alberta and Saskatchewan. *Utricularia ochroleuca* is considered to be derived from *U. minor* and *U. intermedia* and is thought to be sterile, seldom producing viable seeds and relying on vegetative reproduction.

Trichophorum pumilum is a circumboreal species that occurs in widely scattered sites across most of Canada and in mountainous areas of the western United States, where it is likely a glacial relict. Most documented populations are in British Columbia, where it is considered to be rare, as it is in most or all of its remaining range. It occurs throughout the fen and the open stream channel and is a dominant small patch type in some areas. It is likely one of the largest populations of this species in the state.

Gentianopsis macounii is a boreal annual species found in the Midwestern US, Northern Great Plains and in northwestern Montana. Populations within the United States are considered peripheral. It is known from rich and extremely rich fens east of the Continental Divide in northwestern Montana. Locally, there are several other populations in Glacier County and Teton County.

Stellaria crassifolia var. *crassifolia* is a boreal species that ranges across Canada and Alaska. It is also found in the Upper Mid-west, northern Great Plains, Rocky Mountains and Nevada, where it remains unranked in most western states and provinces. It is known from only two other sites in Beaverhead County.

Salix serrisima is largely found in boreal Canada. There are several other populations locally and the species' distribution within the state is largely confined to the northern Rocky Mountain Front from Teton to Glacier Counties.

A small population of *Kobresia simpliciuscula* was located in 2009 and needs to be searched for again and assessed for its population size. This species has been reported from alpine seeps with peat based soils in Glacier National Park, Glacier County and Teton County. This species is mostly boreal in distribution but has also been reported from extremely rich fens in Colorado.

2014 Important Plant Area Nomination (continued)

Although the site is relatively small, its cultural and ecological significance to the Blackfoot Tribe, unusual geographic setting, geologic context, isolation, floristic composition and rare wetland plant and animal habitat render it highly valuable as a conservation site, for research and for monitoring the impacts of climate change. The site has been protected by the Connelly family for decades and remains relatively intact.

Rare Vascular Plant Species

| Species | MTNHP Ranks | Population Size | Latest Observation |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Utricularia ochroleuca</i> | G3/S1 | n/a | 2013 |
| <i>Stellaria crassifolia</i> | G5/S1 | <10 | 2013 |
| <i>Gentianopsis macounii</i> | G5/S1 | 500+ variable | 2013 |
| <i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i> | G5/S2 | <10 | 2009 |
| <i>Salix serratissima</i> | G4/S2 | <10 | 2013 |
| <i>Trichophorum pumilum</i> | G5/S1 | 1,000+ | 2013 |

Plant Community Types:

Community types include:

Pool Community

This is a free floating submergent community that is dominated by *Utricularia macrohiza* and *Utricularia ochroleuca*. *Potamogeton pectinatus* occasionally occurs in association with the former species as a rooted submergent. Some of the pools contain high cover of *Chara* species, a calciophilic macroalgae, which is similar to open pools described from northeastern Montana (Heidel, Cooper and Jean 2000). Occasionally, pools dominated by *Chara* have some individuals of *Utricularia ochroleuca* and *Trichophorum pumilum*, but these are largely confined to the pool margins. Larger pools contain patches of *Schoenoplectus acutus*, as well as *Chara*, other algae and *Utricularia vulgaris*.

Fen Community

includes raised hummocks and stringers bordering pools, interspersed in small patches among carr, and on a series

of sloped terraces that drain to the creek channel. Fen community is dominated by *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Muhlenbergia richardsonis*, and *Carex lasiocarpa* and in small patches, *Trichophorum pumilum*. There is a diversity of *Carex* species and forbs with little (<5%) to no shrub cover. Species present include *Carex viridula*, *C. aurea*, *C. simulata*, *C. dioca*, *C. flava*, and *C. scirpoidea*. Forbs include *Gentianopsis macounii*, *Sisyrinchium idahoense*, *Pedicularis groenlandica*, *Dodecatheon pulchellum*, *Symphytotrichum boreale*, among others.

Salix candida Carr occurs throughout the site. The understory herbaceous layer is dominated by *Carex lasiocarpa* in topographic lows with standing water or *Muhlenbergia richardsonis* and *Deschampsia cespitosa* on raised hummocks or stringers. Forb cover often exceeds 25 percent and includes the rare species *Gentianopsis macounii*. *Trichophorum pumilum* occurs with other *Carex*, *Eleocharis* and *Juncus* species. There are occasional individuals of *Salix serratissima* and *Betula pumila* present. In small patches on raised hummocks, *Salix candida* occurs with either *Dasiphora fruticosa* or *Betula pumila* but the former two species are usually found at less than 10% cover.

The sloped fen drains through a series of small terraces into an open stream channel containing patches of *Potamogeton pectinatus* and *Chara* mats. The adjacent streambank contains species such as *Ranunculus cymbalaria*, *Symphytotrichum ciliatum* and the rare species *Stellaria crassifolia* and *Trichophorum pumilum*. Overstory willows such as *Salix bebbiana* and *Salix planifolia* are isolated to small remnant patches.

Saline Wet Meadow

is largely dominated by *Juncus balticus*, *Distichlis spicata* and *Calamagrostis stricta*. In some areas, *Carex praegracilis* is co-dominant with the former species. Other species present include *Helianthus nuttallii* and saline tolerant species such as *Spartina gracilis*, *Glaux maritima*, *Triglochin maritima* and *Potentilla anserina*. Patches of *Carex aquatilis* and *Deschampsia cespitosa*-*Juncus balticus* are also present. Wet meadows adjoining and buffering the fen are frequently grazed by livestock.

2014 Important Plant Area Nomination (continued)

Rare Animal Observations

| Species | Common Name | MTNHP Ranks | Number Observed | Latest Observation |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Vulpes velox</i> | Swift fox | G3/S3 | 7 | 2010 |
| <i>Buteo regalis</i> | Ferruginous hawk | G4/S3 | 5 | 2012 |
| <i>Numenius americanus</i> | Long billed curlew | G5/S3 | 3 | 2012 |
| <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | Golden eagle | G5/S3 | 1 | 2013 |
| <i>Lithobates pipiens</i> | Northern leopard frog | G5/S1/S4 | 8 | 2013 |

The fen supports 65 diatom species, of which at least three are new to science, and one (*Cymbopleura florentina*) that is a first record for the United States (Bahls 2013).

Threats:

Threats include global warming, oil and gas exploration and development and gravel mining. Global warming can directly impact this site by changes in precipitation input and/or timing, groundwater hydrology, surface water depth, surface water chemistry and temperature. These changes impact growth and reproductive phenology or frequency, which can cause physiological stresses and mortality to sensitive plant species. This appears to be especially true for species that require specific periods of inundation or narrow ranges in water chemistry and those species that largely have a boreal distribution.

Potential oil and gas exploration and development on lands adjacent to the site have been a threat in recent years. Such activities can directly lead to alterations in hydrology, surface and groundwater contamination, sedimentation and fragmentation of the upland prairie and cropland buffer. This in turn can affect water quality and chemistry that can directly impact those wetland plant and animal species dependent on a narrow range of water chemistry and/or surface water depth.

A gravel quarry has been developed in recent years less than 1 km south of the site. The gravel quarry has appeared to have impacted the hydrology of the site. The site may be affected by hydrologic alterations further to the west and south of the site that are connected by surface flow and subsurface groundwater flow. Industrial activities and noise associated with both oil and gas exploration and gravel mining also disrupt wildlife use.

Livestock grazing occurs within the area during summer months however, livestock impact appears minimal within the fen due to soil surface instability. Grazing is largely confined to the stream outlet and the adjacent wet meadows. Impacts from grazing appear to be acceptable at this time but may affect *Stellaria crassifolia*.

The IPA boundary has been drawn to encompass the extent of wetland vegetation at the site. However, it should be recognized that the persistence of the Connelly Fen is dependent on the integrity of the surrounding uplands and groundwater hydrology. In addition to surface runoff inputs, the fen is likely primarily fed by groundwater flows, apparently from the south and west. A better understanding of the hydrology of the area is needed to ensure protection of ground and surface water sources and flows, and to restore groundwater flows impacted by gravel mining. The site is important for monitoring the long term effects of climate change. Palynological research can also reconstruct the flora of the site over time. The nomination recognizes management boundaries and project set-back requirements adopted by the Blackfeet Tribe, informed by best available science, to protect the site, surface water quality, groundwater and aquatic resources.

Submitted By: Tara Luna, Peter Lesica, Dave Hanna
Date: 11/15/2013

References:

Bahls, L. 2013. Diatoms (Bacillariophyta) of Connelly Fen, Montana. Unpublished report, The Montana Diatom Collection, Helena.

Heidel B., S.V. Cooper, and C. Jean. 2000. Plant Species of Special Concern and Plant Associations of Sheridan County, Montana. Prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Montana Natural Heritage Program. 22 p + appendices.

On-Your-Own Lunch Options

Sola Café, 290 W. Kagy, 922-7652

1 block east of stadium. Full lunch menu, gluten free selections.

Bridger Brewing Company, 1609 So. 11th, 587-2124

1 block north of Kagy. Pizza, salads.

I-Ho's Korean Grill, 1216 W. Lincoln, 522-0949

2 blocks north of Kagy.

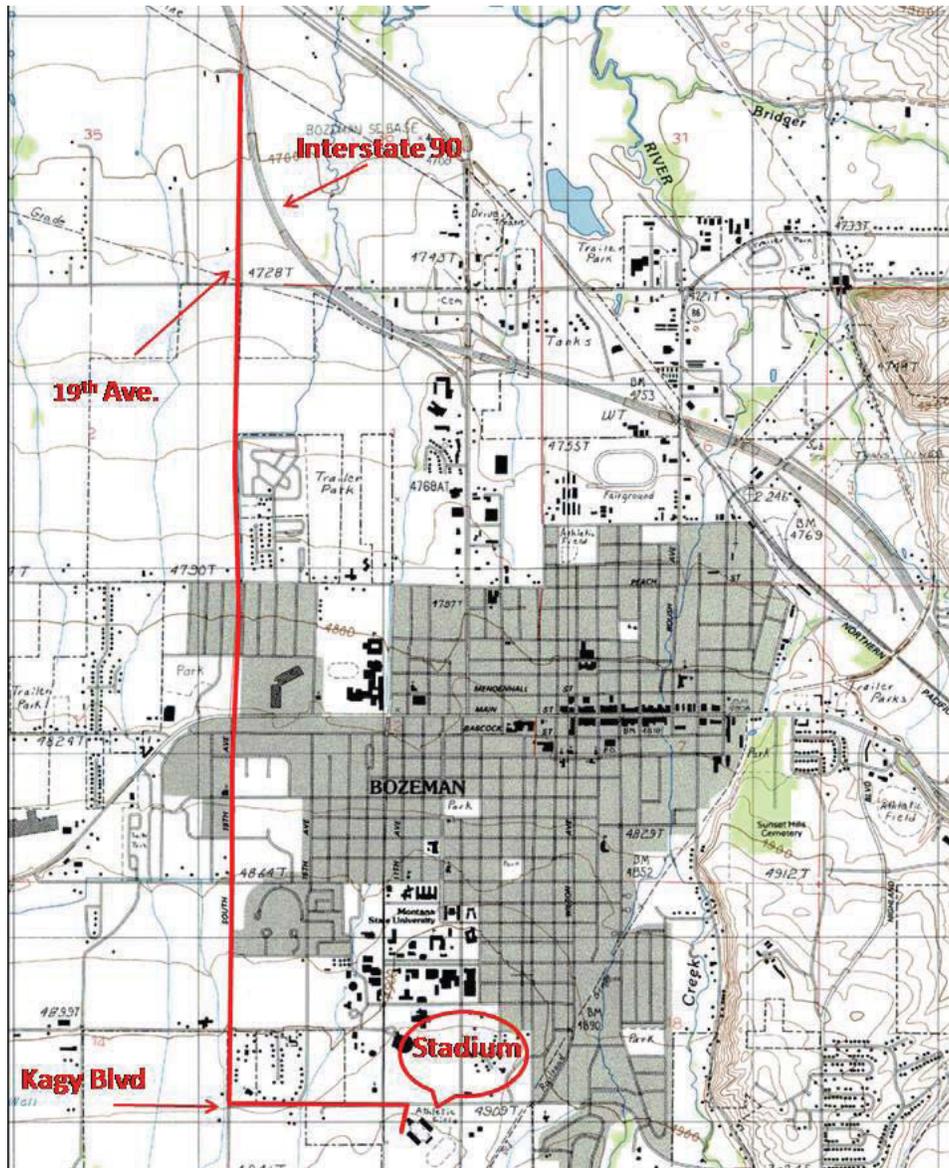
Accommodations

Near I-90 and either 19th Ave. or 7th Ave.:

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|
| Hilton Garden Inn | 582-9900 | (\$126) |
| Holiday Inn | 587-4561 | (\$114) |
| Holiday Inn Express | 582-4995 | (\$103) |
| C'Mon Inn | 587-3555 | (\$100) |
| Day's Inn | 587-5251 | (\$77) |
| Ramada Inn | 585-2626 | (\$74) |
| Comfort Inn | 587-2322 | (\$70) |
| Microtel | 586-3797 | (\$65) |
| Super 8 | 586-1521 | (\$59) |

Near downtown and within about 10 blocks of the university:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------|
| City Center Inn | 587-3158 | (\$89) |
| Voss Inn B&B | 587-0982 | (\$130) |



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