

Parks, Open Space, Trails, and Recreation

Introduction

With exceptional features like the Grand Canyon, Oak Creek Canyon, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Lake Powell, and National Forests and Monuments Coconino County has Arizona's highest visitation rate to outdoor parks and recreation areas. As further detailed in the Economic Development Chapter of this Comprehensive Plan, outdoor recreation is a driving economic force in Coconino County. As such, the County has a great deal invested in outdoor recreation and should continue to develop both **ACTIVE RECREATION** and **PASSIVE RECREATION** opportunities in the form of a system of **PARKS, TRAILS, and OPEN SPACE**. Outdoor recreation has become increasingly popular with people because they recognize, not only the health benefits of a longer and higher quality of life, but the economic benefits to property value, and the environmental benefits of protecting biodiversity and ecological health.

According to Arizona's 2013 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the favorite outdoor activities are all generally nature-based including running, biking, bird-watching, fishing and hiking. These activities are all well represented in Coconino County.

Coconino County's outstanding scenery and healthy natural environment attract people who enjoy the diverse recreational opportunities this offers as well as those who visit the many historic and **CULTURAL SITES** within the county. As the county's population increases, there will be a greater need to maintain adequate open space and recreational opportunities that address growing trends while minimizing the potential for overuse. Key issues include addressing **WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE (W/UI)** conflicts, accommodating diverse uses, protecting natural, historic, and **CULTURAL RESOURCES**, conserving **HABITATS**, and ensuring that management agencies cooperate with each other. The goals in this chapter reflect the vision of a highly integrated system of active and passive recreational areas and facilities that have been developed using creative practices including public/private partnerships. These opportunities are intended to serve local residents and the 7.1 million Americans¹ who annually visit the region and its network of parks, open spaces, and natural areas. Policies in this plan also focus on providing recreational access via a trail system that serves communities, public lands, and activity centers while supporting the integrity of **ECOSYSTEMS** through the sensitive design of linkages that serve people and wildlife. Further, the policies in this plan strive to promote our need for diverse recreational opportunities while preserving the county's scenic character and ecological systems.

County and Neighborhood Parks

The County Parks and Recreation Department envisions providing a variety of recreational and educational experiences in County parks. Many of the desired experiences will be provided

¹ 2013, Arizona Office of Tourism

38 through creative partnerships with outside entities. It is intended that quality and sustainable
39 facilities and services be provided while protecting natural and historic areas.

40 As of 2014, the County owned and/or managed the following County parks as well as County
41 Natural Areas (CNA): Fort Tuthill, Raymond, Louise Yellowman, Sawmill, Peaks View,
42 Cataract Lake County Parks, Pumphouse CNA, and Rogers Lake CNA (*see Coconino County
43 Parks map at the end of the Chapter*). Park facilities offer a wide variety of opportunities. For
44 example the County manages equestrian stables, a campground at Fort Tuthill, the annual
45 County Fair, ramada rentals, an outdoor performing arts amphitheater, and recreational trails.
46 The County Natural Areas on the other hand are meant to conserve natural spaces and have
47 minimal facilities beyond trails and interpretive sites. County parks should be managed to
48 encourage use by people of all ages, and physical abilities. Management plans are a useful tool
49 to ensure parks are used to fullest potential of their intent. The Roger's Lake and Observatory
50 Mesa management plans were created through collaborative planning and stakeholder driven
51 processes. Additionally, in 2012 the Fort Tuthill Master Plan, approved by the Board of
52 Supervisors, will guide development within that park.

53 The County's venture into public-private partnerships on park facilities has been successfully
54 implemented at Fort Tuthill County Park where Flagstaff Extreme operates an adventure ropes
55 course on park property April - October. Likewise, the North Pole Experience also operates
56 seasonally on site during the winter holiday season. The County seeks additional public-private
57 partnerships to add value to public facilities and offer an expanded array of recreational
58 opportunities for residents and visitors.

59 In 2002, voters approved a sales tax to fund the **COCONINO PARKS AND OPEN SPACE**
60 **PROGRAM (CPOS)** with \$33 Million for parks and trails projects. As of 2014, CPOS has
61 successfully completed the development and redevelopment of parks and the acquisition of
62 natural area including Pumphouse CNA and Rogers Lake CNA. CPOS made possible the
63 redevelopment of Raymond County Park in Kachina Village and Cataract Lake Park in
64 Williams, and the development of Louise Yellowman County Park in Tuba City. Additional
65 improvements in existing parks were also completed including the amphitheater at Fort Tuthill,
66 and facilities at Sawmill and Peaks View County Parks. The CPOS tax sunset on September 30,
67 2014 leaving the County to seek other funding options, including **USER FEES**, for management
68 and operations of facilities and programs.

69 **NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**, which may be public or owned and operated by homeowners'
70 associations or neighborhood groups, are developed sites that feature active recreation facilities
71 such as sports fields, basketball courts, skate parks, and playgrounds. These parks are
72 community amenities that provide places to hold events and for family gatherings, exercise, and
73 relaxation. They can also offer educational opportunities through interpretive signage and
74 experiential programs that enhance the visitor's experience. Providing non-vehicular pedestrian
75 and bicycle trail connections between neighborhoods, parks, and the greater county network of
76 trails and open spaces is important for quality of life. The Flagstaff Area Open Spaces and
77 Greenways Plan (FOSGP) addresses connectivity and linkages for the next stage of growth in
78 both the urban and rural areas of the county.

79 It has been documented in several studies that the value of a home and the appeal of a
80 neighborhood will increase when located near parks and open space. A 2009 study by the
81 National Association of Realtors found that there was a premium for homes near parks and open
82 space. The “proximate principle” states that the market value of a home located near a park, trail
83 or open space is frequently higher than those further away. The increase in value is
84 approximately 20% when adjacent to the open space. Parks and open space not only provide
85 opportunities for physical activity, they contribute economic benefits to residents and local
86 governments.

87 In existing developments, neighborhood parks can be created by designating nearby open space
88 for recreational park use; alternatively, this open space can be left in its natural state. For new
89 developments, the creation of neighborhood parks and retention of open space is addressed
90 through the planning and zoning process.

91 In 2009 the County developed the *Parks and Recreation Organization Master Plan* to determine
92 future needs for County parks and open space. This Plan included a Development and Action
93 Plan for the next ten years. Based on this Plan the County seeks to expand parks only if able to
94 do so while maintaining existing facilities. Additionally, a Parks and Recreation Commission
95 advises the **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS** regarding development and operation for a well-
96 balanced park system. Management plans should be developed for new facilities to establish
97 consistent, high-quality maintenance, operations, and use standards. Establishment of these
98 standards will assist to certify the County as a nationally accredited parks and recreation
99 program.
100

101 **Goal:** Plan for and provide a variety of recreational, cultural, historic, and educational
102 opportunities throughout the county, in developed and future parks, as well as natural
103 areas.

104 **Policies:**

- 105 1. The County shall strive to be a model of exemplary service levels and conservation practices
106 in park and facility development, management, maintenance, and operations.
- 107 2. The County shall strive to secure reliable funding to ensure adequate resources for parks,
108 trails and natural areas.
- 109 3. The County will explore a variety of alternative development and management methods,
110 including collaborative efforts, to reduce the costs of acquiring and managing facilities and
111 land.
- 112 4. In order to ensure that needs of residents are being met, public input will be sought and
113 considered in the development of new park plans, acquisition of open space and trails
114 planning.
- 115 5. The design of developments should include public recreation amenities.

116

117 **Open Space and Public Lands**

118 Open space on public lands comes in many forms in Coconino County including **NATURAL**
119 **AREAS**, designated **WILDERNESS AREAS**, Forest and BLM lands as well as National Parks
120 and Monuments. Virtually all federal land surrounding existing communities is managed and
121 retained as natural open space and is important for recreation. In addition, wilderness areas and
122 lands managed by the **NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE (NPS)** and the **Bureau of Land**
123 **Management (BLM)** draw national and international attention as tourism destinations.

124 Natural areas are places that emphasize the conservation of natural resources and cultural sites
125 and may include linear **GREENWAYS**. Natural areas are ideal for passive recreation activities
126 which may feature amenities such as hiking trails, picnic tables, wildlife observation areas, and
127 **INTERPRETIVE EDUCATION** experiences. For example, the Arizona Watchable Wildlife
128 Experience², a passive recreation activity, has established more than 30 watchable wildlife
129 locations in Coconino County. These designated locations are areas of high use by wildlife and
130 offer interpretive signage, viewing platforms and other amenities. The program has been quite
131 popular with organized events and with the addition of smartphone apps and audio tours.

132 The **COCONINO PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PROGRAM (CPOS)** and the **ARIZONA**
133 **PRESERVE INITIATIVE (API)** have funded the acquisition of State Trust and other lands
134 identified as “high priority for retention as open space” by the Flagstaff Area Open Spaces and
135 Greenways Plan (FOSGP). These lands, which lie outside of Flagstaff’s **URBAN GROWTH**
136 **BOUNDARY**, comprise much of the scenic viewshed and include several natural areas within
137 three to ten miles of the Flagstaff city boundary. The County intends to continue seeking
138 opportunities, including partnerships, to conserve future open space.

139 As the County looks towards the next decade of open space planning, consideration should be
140 given to renewing the Flagstaff Area Open Spaces and Greenways Plan (FOSGP) to identify the
141 next generation of priority open spaces and natural areas. A renewal of the FOSGP under a joint
142 partnership would support the continuation of coordinated efforts amongst jurisdictions, local
143 residents, scientists, and public land agencies and organizations to identify lands with the most
144 significant resources and seek funding for conservation efforts. Connecting the numerous and
145 widespread natural areas, open space areas, monuments, wilderness areas, and recreational areas
146 throughout the county, as a connected network, fulfills the FOSGP vision of providing access to
147 designated trails and open spaces within a 15-minute walk. Extending this concept to the entire
148 county, we envision nodes of recreation and open spaces connected by a system of trails and
149 greenways. The connectivity between nodes of open space is a cornerstone of this idea as well
150 as having access points through local communities. This idea can be expanded to include a
151 cohesive network of public lands and recreational attractions connected through **SCENIC**
152 **CORRIDORS**.

153 The County seeks to work with other jurisdictions and public land managers in a coordinated
154 manner to develop recreation plans that support a shared network for enhanced recreational
155 opportunities. To that end, Coconino County as a leader in parks and recreation, promotes the

² Information on these sites can be found at <http://www.azwatchwildlife.com>

156 renewal of FOSGP with partners across the recreational spectrum to provide enhanced
157 recreation, economic development and public enjoyment.

158

159 **Goal:** Provide for the conservation and stewardship of important natural areas and support
160 protection of other public lands that provide open space and recreation value.

Page | 5

161

162 **Policies:**

163 6. The County supports the conservation of important natural resources through collaboration
164 in acquiring, managing and interpreting natural areas.

165 7. The County encourages the protection of environmentally sensitive features, cultural
166 resources, and cultural sites located in natural areas or on public lands.

167 8. The County supports access to open spaces for all residents and visitors where suitable.

168 9. The County supports a scenic corridor approach to connecting and growing the existing
169 system of natural areas and public lands.

170 10. The County shall manage the recreational use of county owned lands in a manner that
171 reduces negative impacts to communities and the environment and increases opportunities
172 for educational and economic benefits.

173 11. The County strives to connect open space and places of recreation with a system of
174 greenways and trails to create an interconnected recreation network.

175 12. The County promotes the renewal and expansion of the Flagstaff Area Open Spaces and
176 Greenways Plan to include partners from across that county for a multi-agency and multi-
177 jurisdictional effort.

178

179 **Trails**

180 As noted above, trails connect people to parks, wilderness areas, open space, neighborhoods,
181 schools, shopping, and work. They are popular for recreation, exercise, and commuting and are
182 used by walkers, equestrians, hikers, back-packers, runners, birdwatchers, and bicyclists. The
183 County currently provides recreational non-motorized trails that connect to trail systems in the
184 Flagstaff region. This type of trails planning for diverse outdoor recreation opportunities can be
185 enhanced by developing a network of trails throughout the county. The system discussed above
186 greatly is supported by having so many areas to anchor the trail system to, such as from Rogers
187 Lake County Natural Area, Picture Canyon National and Cultural Preserve, the Grand Canyon
188 and the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument.

189 Large pockets of open space have long been attractions for tourists and trails are becoming
190 increasingly attractive to tourists as well. For example, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
191 and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail bring in millions in revenue to the small communities

192 that act as PORTALS located along their paths. Potential hiking and biking trails along existing
193 routes connecting Flagstaff to other regions of the state and to local attractions such as the North
194 Rim and South Rim of the Grand Canyon could yield similar or greater economic impacts.
195 Arizona's own National Scenic Trail, the Arizona National Scenic Trail, that extends from
196 Mexico to Utah and passes through eight designated wilderness areas, offers a unique
197 opportunity to position Flagstaff as a portal city for hikers and backpackers. The Behnam,
198 Bright Angel, North Kaibab, Parks Rest Area, The River, and South Kaibab trails are all
199 designated National Recreation Trails within Coconino County. The Great Western Trail may be
200 best known to OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV) users but could be expanded in use for other
201 users as well. The popularity of such trails, both non-motorized and motorized, may be
202 increased by access to services such as campgrounds, hotels, stores and restaurants at portal
203 points along trail routes. Having a variety of experiences and accessibility to the remote and
204 pristine can round out Coconino County's already robust environmentally-based economy.

205 The County's most recent inventory recorded 168 trails countywide, excluding user-created
206 SOCIAL TRAILS that are not recognized or maintained by a land management agency. Ninety
207 (90%) percent of the inventoried trails are managed by federal agencies such as the U.S.
208 FOREST SERVICE (USFS). Twenty (20%) percent of primitive trails (hiking or equestrian) lie
209 within designated wilderness areas that are closed to bicycles. Only seventeen (17%) percent of
210 the County's trails are considered urban or commuter trails and most of these are part of the
211 FLAGSTAFF URBAN TRAILS SYSTEM (FUTS). The results of the inventory also indicate
212 that most trails are managed for backcountry recreation and may be too challenging or remote for
213 many, reflecting a need to provide a wider range of opportunities for varying skills and activities
214 in areas closer to where people live. To increase usability for more people, a focus should be
215 placed on upgrading more trails to the usability level of the urban trail system.

216 The wildland/urban interface is of particular concern as social trails may evolve and create a
217 maze of routes through the forest and adjacent neighborhoods. These user-created trails are not
218 maintained and are often poorly located, leading to unwanted erosion and scenic impacts as well
219 as disturbance to wildlife and their habitats. The 2012 Kelly Motorized Trails system, which
220 includes a broad spectrum of motorized recreation opportunities between Munds Park and
221 Flagstaff, is an exemplary project for management of these impacts. Additionally, the Munds
222 Park Roads and Trails System was completed in 2005 and it is also a model for management of
223 the impacts of the creation of social trails. These plans resulted in designated TRAILHEADS or
224 forest access points, removal of unwanted trails, improvement of existing trails by relocating or
225 redesigning them, establishing a logically connected system of trails with clear destinations and
226 linkages, and implementation of a signage system.

227 Trail and forest or park access needs should be addressed before approving subdivisions or other
228 large development. Developers submitting proposals should work with the County's Community
229 Development Department, Parks and Recreation Department, federal agencies, sovereign tribal
230 nations, and/or other management agencies to address these needs. In many cases, access can be
231 provided through TRAIL EASEMENTS in order to connect developments to adjacent
232 forestlands and natural areas and parks.

233 HISTORIC TRAILS are a unique resource that recount the travels of early explorers and settlers.
234 These trails enhance tourism, provide educational and recreational opportunities, and

235 commemorate the county's unique history. Some of the earliest known trails in the county trace
 236 the migration corridors of native peoples and the exploratory routes of the Spanish, missionaries,
 237 traders, prospectors, soldiers, and settlers. Many of these original corridors were transformed
 238 into wagon routes, recreation trails, ranching roads, highways, or train corridors. As of 2014, the
 239 only National Historic Trail in Coconino County is the Old Spanish National Historic Trail,
 240 which meanders through portions of the Arizona Strip in Coconino and Mojave Counties and
 241 terminates in St. George, Utah. The Native American routes that traverse parts of the county are
 242 also important resources. One such trail is the Salt Trail, which members of the Hopi Tribe use
 243 to enter the Grand Canyon. Only a handful of these Native American trails are known to the
 244 public.

245 Twenty-one and a half (21.5%) percent of Arizonans consider themselves motorized trail users,
 246 and nearly half of those people believe that the greatest issue is lack of access to trails.
 247 Considerable OHV use occurs on lands managed by the US Forest Service, **BUREAU of LAND**
 248 **MANAGEMENT (BLM)**, and the **ARIZONA STATE LAND DEPARTMENT (ASLD)**. OHV
 249 users are motivated by the opportunity to observe scenic beauty, enjoy nature, access hunting
 250 areas more easily, and ability to access more remote areas. OHVs also provide access for people
 251 with limited mobility. OHV use has increased in recent years within the county and has
 252 sometimes resulted in resource degradation and conflict between different outdoor user groups.

253 The Kaibab and Coconino National Forests have updated their travel management plans in the
 254 last five years and are on track to review and revise them every few years. The emphasis has
 255 been on reducing negative impacts to sensitive natural resources while facilitating public access
 256 throughout the forests. While off-road travel is prohibited in the National Forest, it does
 257 sometimes occur and result in significant damage. The key to OHV management is education
 258 about responsible use, providing designated use areas within environmentally and socially
 259 appropriate locations, and effective enforcement of OHV laws. This will be possible through
 260 improved communication, coordination and support among agencies and users.
 261

262 **Goal:** Enhance the existing regional system of trails by promoting more access and managed
 263 access between communities, public lands, and activity centers to create a network of
 264 linked open space, trails and recreational areas.

265 **Policies:**

- 266 13. The County supports a comprehensive approach to addressing the need for public lands
 267 access, continuity of trail networks, provisions for non-motorized circulation, and resource
 268 protection through community trails plans.
- 269 14. The County supports coordination with local communities to identify and develop portal
 270 points into the trails and open space system that will promote access to high value recreation
 271 and scenic lands.
- 272 15. The County supports protection of environmentally sensitive features, cultural resources,
 273 and cultural and historic sites. To this end, trail design should consider accommodation of
 274 an appropriate level of use while minimizing negative impacts to all types of resources.

- 275 16. Development projects must consider and plan for public land access and the design and
276 maintenance of proposed trails, trailheads, and bicycle lanes that meet County guidelines.
- 277 17. In coordination with developers, community groups, land management agencies, and the
278 Arizona State Land Department the County encourages regional planning of non-motorized
279 circulation infrastructure and facilities, such as trails and bike lanes that link destination
280 areas, community activity centers, and where appropriate, designated access points to public
281 lands.
- 282 18. The County shall seek opportunities to enhance roadways by the addition of trails separated
283 from travel lanes.
- 284 19. The County seeks to elevate the status and use of existing trails such as the Arizona National
285 Scenic Trail or The Great Western Trail and promotes new routes linking areas of open
286 space and high recreational value.
- 287 20. The County supports efforts by state and federal agencies to plan for and manage OHV use
288 on public lands including public education.
- 289 21. The County will continue to require open space and trail development to access parks,
290 schools, neighborhoods, community forums, markets, and to encourage exercise and
291 promote general wellness as part of the community planning process.
292
- 293 22. The County shall require new subdivisions to provide access to designated motorized and
294 non-motorized trails on adjacent public lands when feasible.
295
- 296 23. The County supports the removal and rehabilitation of user-created non-designated trails
297 (both motorized and non-motorized) that result in unauthorized access and/or damage to
298 adjacent private and public lands.

299

300 **Recreation: Partnership and Coordination**

301 Most public recreation and open spaces in the county are managed by the federal government
302 through the US Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and National Park
303 Service (NPS). Additional lands are managed by Arizona State Parks, Coconino County, local
304 municipalities, or tribal nations (*see Open Space and Recreation Areas map at the end of the*
305 *Chapter*). The NPS manages a variety of sites including national monuments and parks. The
306 BLM and the Forest Service manage vast amounts of undeveloped lands, including wilderness
307 areas such as Kachina Peaks, Red Rock Secret Mountain, Sycamore Canyon, Paria Canyon,
308 Vermilion Cliffs, and other congressionally designated sites. Additionally, because of the
309 checkerboard nature of land ownership between private and State Trust lands, ranchers often
310 provide access to their lands for recreational purposes which is particularly important to hunters.

311 Future parks planning to support existing facilities and provide for enhanced opportunities will
312 require a coordinated effort amongst recreation providers. Partnerships will be essential to
313 identify, protect, and interpret historic routes and trails that cross jurisdictional boundaries. The
314 County is in a unique position to help coordinate land managers, trail users, neighborhoods,

315 developers, and interest groups in finding common solutions for providing expanded recreational
 316 opportunities while protecting resources. Creative solutions will require innovative funding
 317 mechanisms. The Arizona Watchable Wildlife Experience is a prime example of the type of
 318 collaborative partnership between the County, City of Flagstaff, **ARIZONA GAME & FISH**
 319 **DEPARTMENT (AGFD)**, Arizona Wildlife Federation, and USFS that has proven very
 320 successful in expanding outdoor opportunities within open space using shared resources and
 321 grant funding.

322 Another recreational activity that requires interagency coordination is finding appropriate
 323 locations for snow play. This winter activity is becoming increasingly popular in county parks
 324 and on public lands. While this activity brings economic stimulus to higher elevations within the
 325 county, traffic congestion and safety has been a major concern. During winter months, crowds
 326 from the central portions of Arizona drive to the mountains to play, often stopping along
 327 highways as soon as they encounter a snowfield. Several snow play sites have been established
 328 on Forest Service lands, which provide safer locations for this activity. Recently, the County
 329 established a multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency committee to address issues regarding snow play
 330 in the Flagstaff region. Some solutions proposed include the potential for snow play on County
 331 properties such as at Fort Tuthill County Park and other areas such as Blue Ridge and Forest
 332 Lakes on public lands. The County continues exploring ways to provide access to snow play in a
 333 safe and enjoyable environment.

334 In order to achieve desired objectives for expanding recreational opportunities connected to
 335 parks, trails and open space a collaborative should be established to oversee the planning,
 336 management and funding for such a system. The FOSGP could serve as a foundational plan on
 337 which to build partnerships and goals and policies for a countywide system. It could also work
 338 to establish unique funding sources such as an open space donation fund, special districts or
 339 obtain grants. This collaborative approach could take full advantage of efficiency of funds and
 340 coordination of projects.

341

342 **Goal:** Build upon the cooperative opportunities between the County, federal and state
 343 agencies, sovereign tribal nations, cities, and private land managers to increase the
 344 outdoor tourism economy while conserving high value natural and cultural resources
 345 in the County.

346 **Policies:**

347 24. The County will promote and support partnerships between trail managers, trail users,
 348 neighborhoods, government, and tribal nations to improve trail safety and access, user
 349 information, volunteer stewardship, and connectivity of trails.

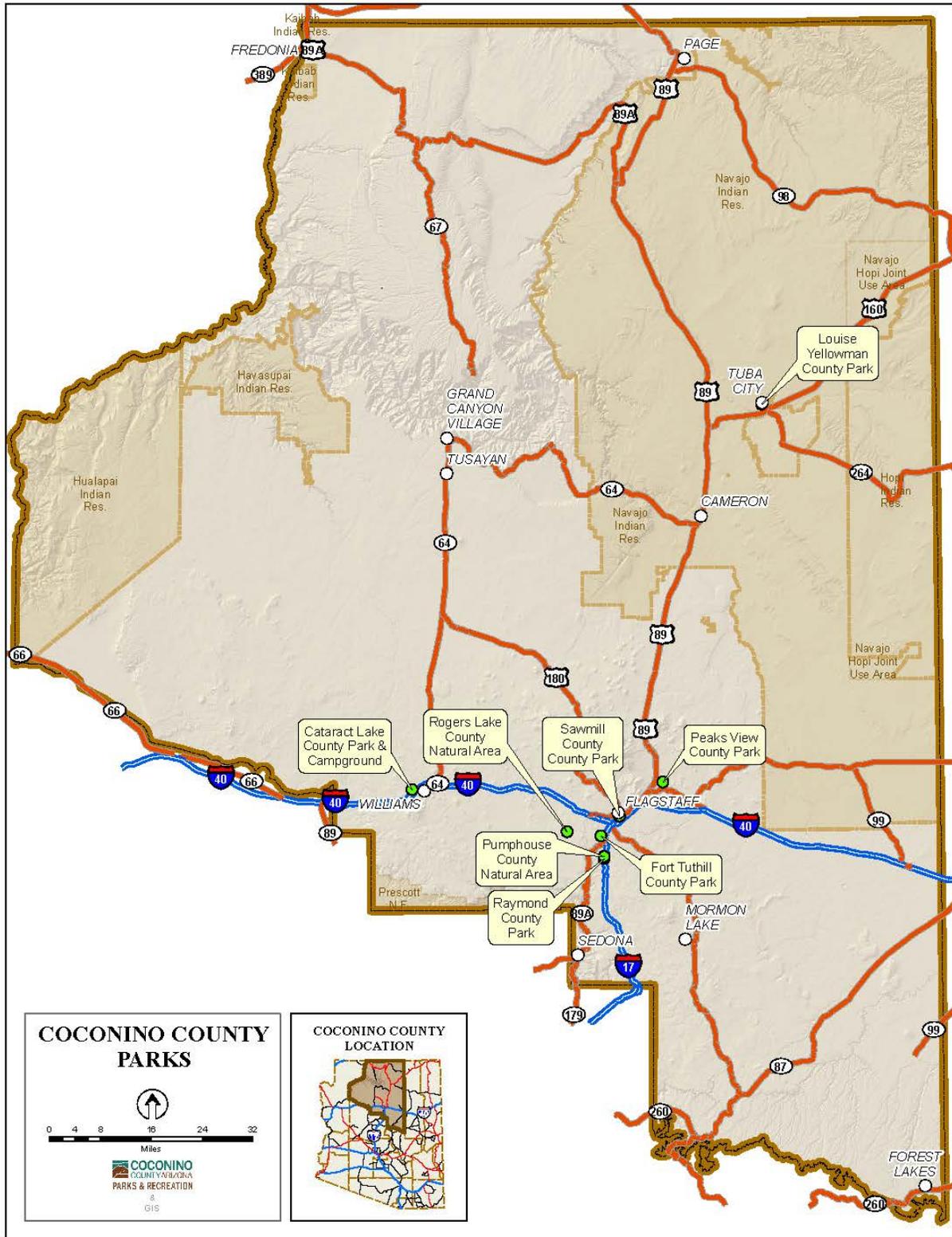
350 25. The County will coordinate with the State Land Department, Arizona Department of
 351 Transportation and tribal nations for the acquisition of easements to provide and enhance
 352 connectivity between areas of high resource and scenic value.

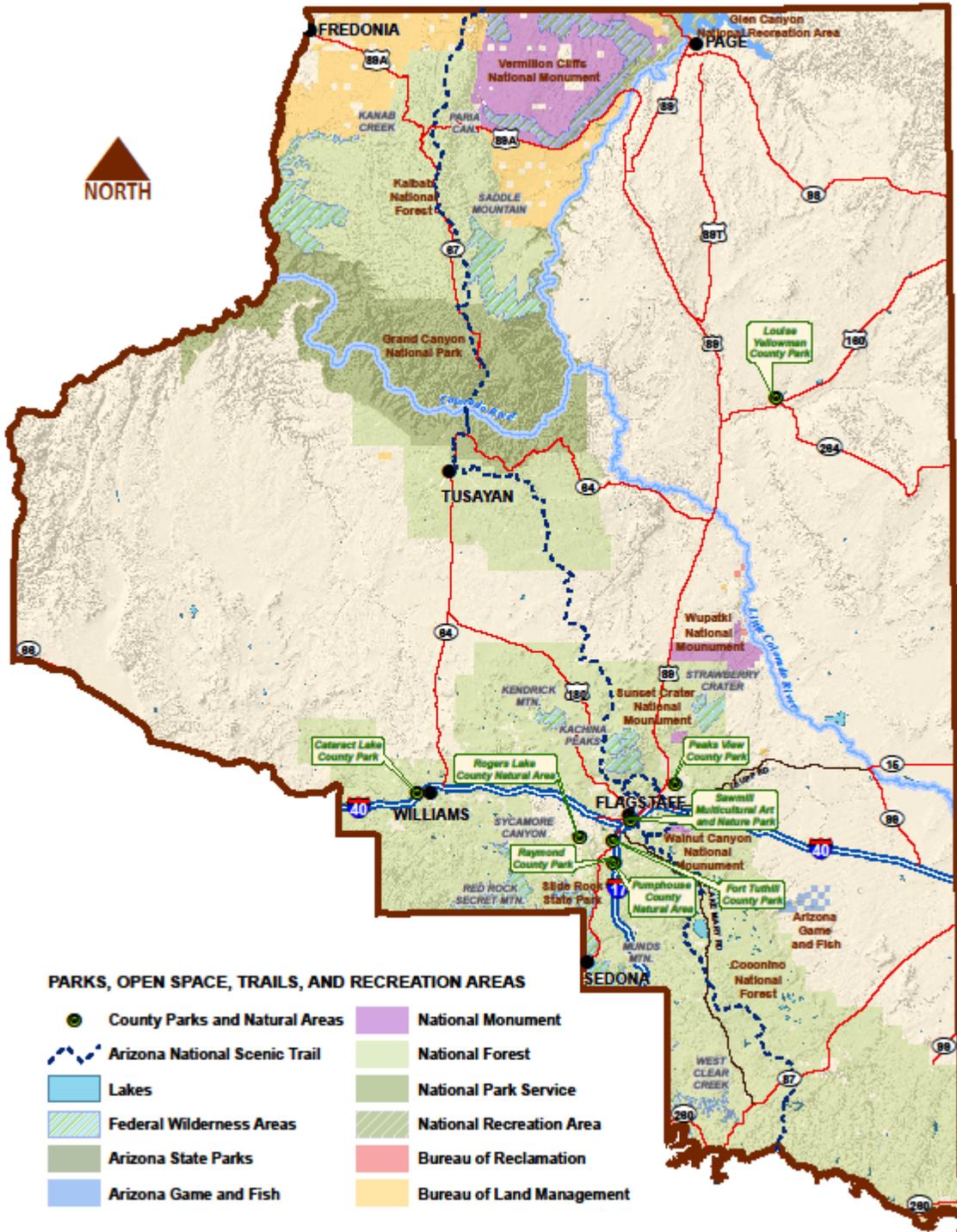
353 26. The County will seek regional partnerships, or other management opportunities, to focus on
 354 connectivity between existing open spaces across jurisdictions.

- 355 27. Explore creative methods to fund a significant open space system that best meets the needs
356 of residents and visitors and builds an interconnected network of scenic corridors which
357 provides recreational and commuting opportunities as well as habitat connectivity.
- 358 28. The County supports private land managers, management agencies, and citizen groups in
359 their efforts to coordinate planning and maintenance of recreational opportunities on public
360 lands that minimize adverse impacts to natural systems and residential areas.
- 361 29. The County values scenic views and viewshed corridors that are part of an integrated system
362 of parks, open space and recreation opportunities.
- 363 30. The County will support and help coordinate volunteer groups that work on conservation,
364 parks and open space projects.
- 365 31. The County will work to balance economic benefits of snow play with impacts on traffic and
366 safety.
- 367 32. The County shall be a leader in establishing a Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space
368 Collaborative to plan, manage, assess, protect, and promote an integrated network in
369 Coconino County.

370
371

DRAFT





Maps in this Comprehensive Plan are for reference and general planning purposes only. Coconino County does not provide any warranty of accuracy nor is any given or implied. Data sources are listed in the Appendix.