

BPC 8-20-2025

Item No.2 Fall
Bike Fest

Presentations

12th Annual Fall Bike Fest 2025

Bicycle Pedestrian Commission
August 20, 2025



CUPERTINO

Topics

- Event Details
- Ride Routes
- Event Day Logistics
- Next Steps



Event Details

- **When:** Saturday, September 27
- **Time:** 9am – 1pm
- **Where:** Civic Center Plaza



Educational Activities

- Helmet Checks
- Bike Checks
- Bike Rodeo
- Bike Rides
- Change a Tire
- eBike Safety
- Bike Games
- Bike Demos
- ATP
- SV Hopper

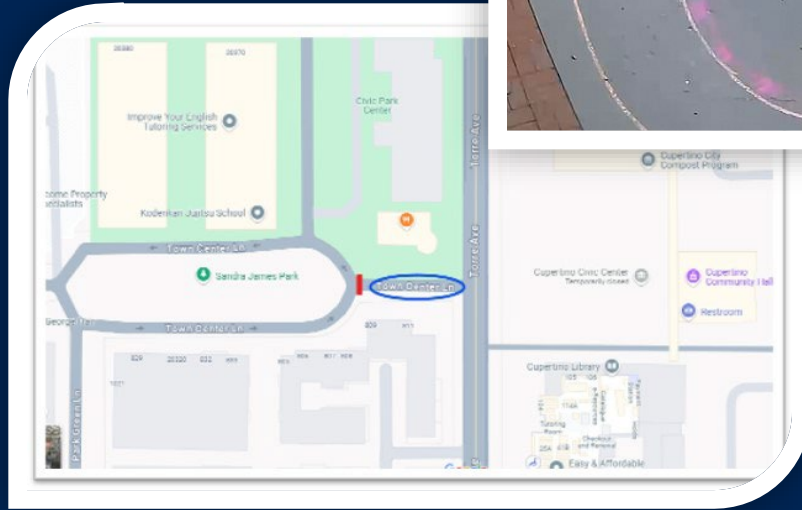
Fun Activities

- Blender Bike Smoothies
- sLEDgehammer (Rock the Bike)
- Spin Art (Rock the Bike)
- Button Making (Sustainability Commission)
- Bike Jewelry (Eco Valley)
- Bike Decorating (TinoEco)
- Face Painting
- Bike Story Time (Library)

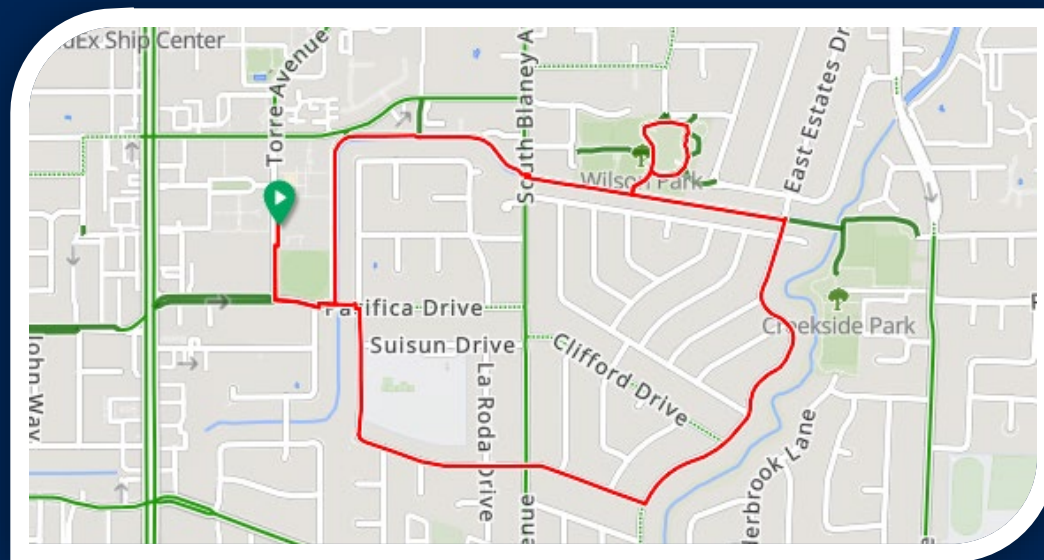
Ride Routes

- Little Loop
 - Cycle track for tricycles, scoot bikes, training wheels
- Scavenger Hunt Ride
 - 2.7-mile ride & Scavenger Hunt
 - Led by Bicycle Solutions
- Tour de Cupertino
 - 9.9-mile ride & 70th Birthday Blackjack
 - Led by the Black Mountain Composite High School Mountain Bike Team

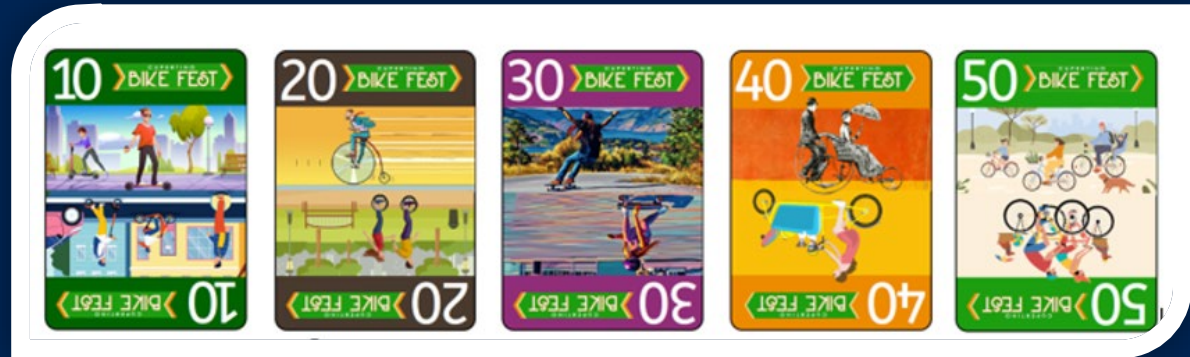
Little Loop



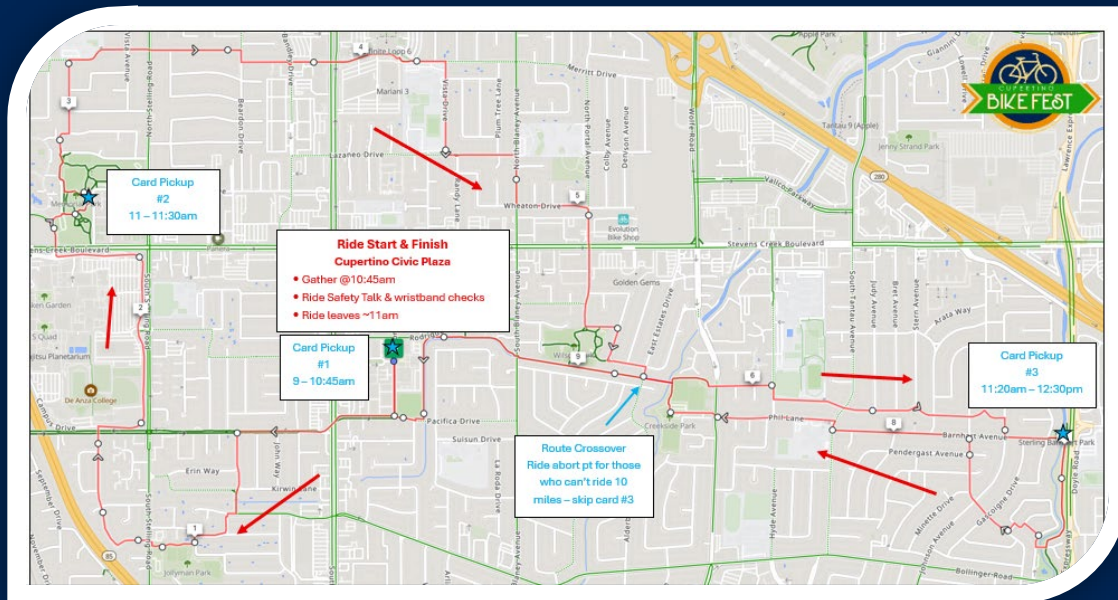
Scavenger Hunt Ride



70th Birthday Blackjack



Tour de Cupertino



Event-Day Timeline

- 9:00 a.m. – Event starts
- 10:30 a.m. – Scavenger Hunt Ride chaperone meeting
- 10:45 a.m. – Tour de Cupertino departs
- 11:15 a.m. – Scavenger Hunt Ride departs
- 12:30 p.m. – Mayor's Address and Raffle
- 1:00 p.m. – Event ends

Roles Needed

- Bike repair intake / line monitoring
- Information booth
- Scavenger Hunt Ride chaperones
- Little Loop traffic directors
- Ride photography (both rides)
- Ride prize table



Thank you!!

Birgit Werner

Safe Routes to School Coordinator

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www.cupertino.org/bikefest

BPC 8-20-2025

Item No.3
Active
Transportation
Plan

Presentations

CITY OF CUPERTINO

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Bicycle Pedestrian Commission
August 20, 2025



CUPERTINO

Agenda

- Project Overview & Schedule
- Plan Goals
- What we Heard from the Public
- Bicycle & Pedestrian Analysis
- Recommendations Process
- Prioritization
- Phase 2 Description
- Next Steps
- Questions/Discussion



Key Information

- Phase 1 Outreach
 - What we heard
- Phase 1 Analysis
 - Methods & results
- Draft Prioritization Criteria
 - Provide feedback



Why an Active Transportation Plan?



About **4% of adults** walk or bike to work* but **33% of students** walk or bike to school**



30% of all car trips starting/ending in Cupertino are <5mi, **a distance feasible for active modes**



There is a high number of **recreational walking or biking trips (almost 2,000 a week)*****

**Commuter Mode Share (Source: ACS 2021 5-Year estimates)*

***2024-2025 Safe Routes to School Travel Tally Data*

****Strava Metro data from July 7-July 13, 2025*

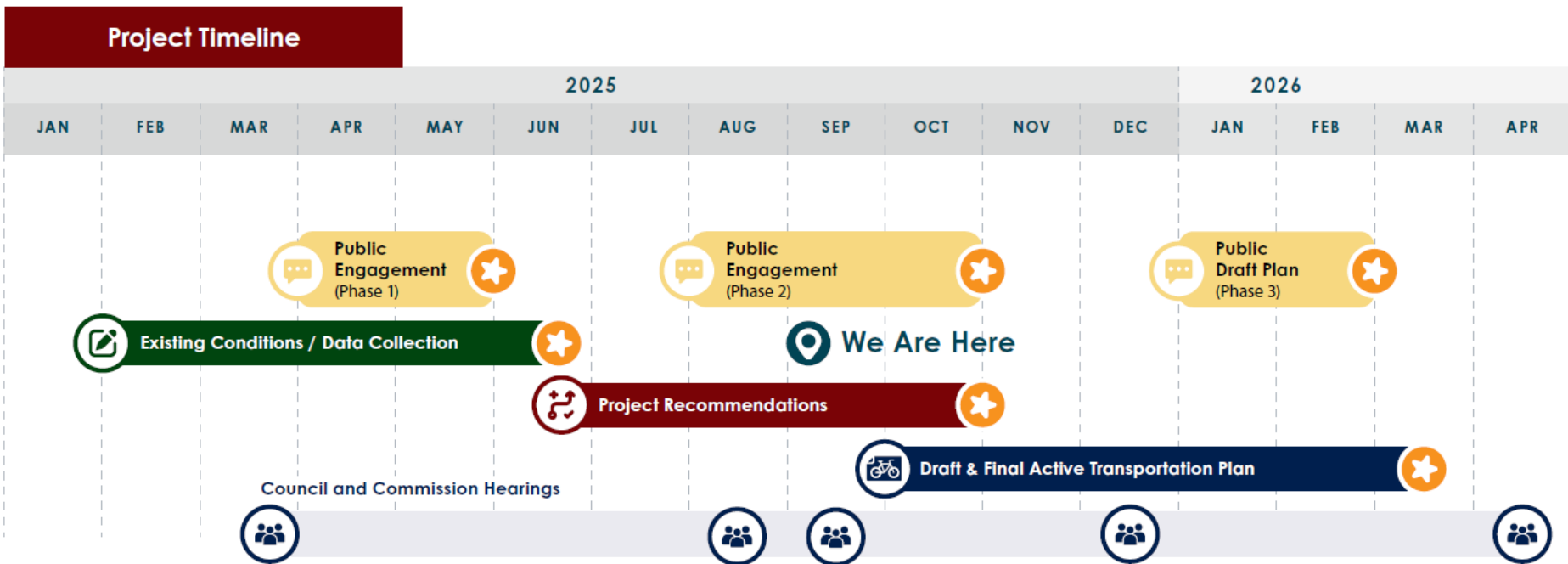
Why an Active Transportation Plan?

60% of all **serious or fatal** traffic crashes in Cupertino involve people **walking or biking**

Plan for future **growth** to maintain quality of life for **today's residents**

Create a **project roadmap** for City Staff, providing certainty & stability to all

Project Schedule



Plan Goals



Safety - Focus on the High-Injury Network



Access - Improve access to schools, jobs, parks, and other destinations



Maintenance - Fix & maintain the existing network



Sustainability - Improve air quality, climate, and public health



Multimodal Balance - Minimize impacts on roadway operations



Fairness - Improvements distributed to all neighborhoods

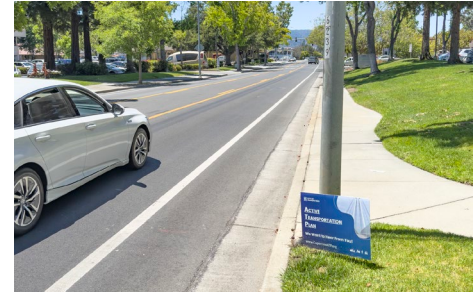
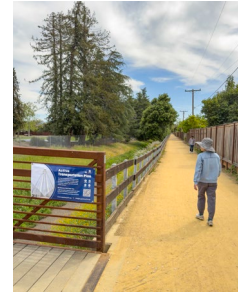
Community Engagement



Phase 1 Outreach

**9 Pop-up Events &
2 Community Workshops**

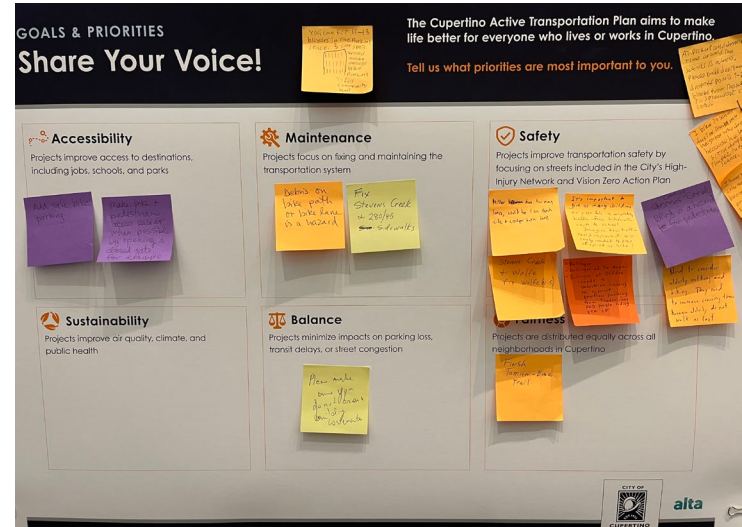
36 Promotional Signs
Installed across the City



Phase 1 Outreach

1,361 People Reached & 2,987 Public Comments

Received via outreach boards, an interactive webmap, survey, and emails



Phase 1 Outreach

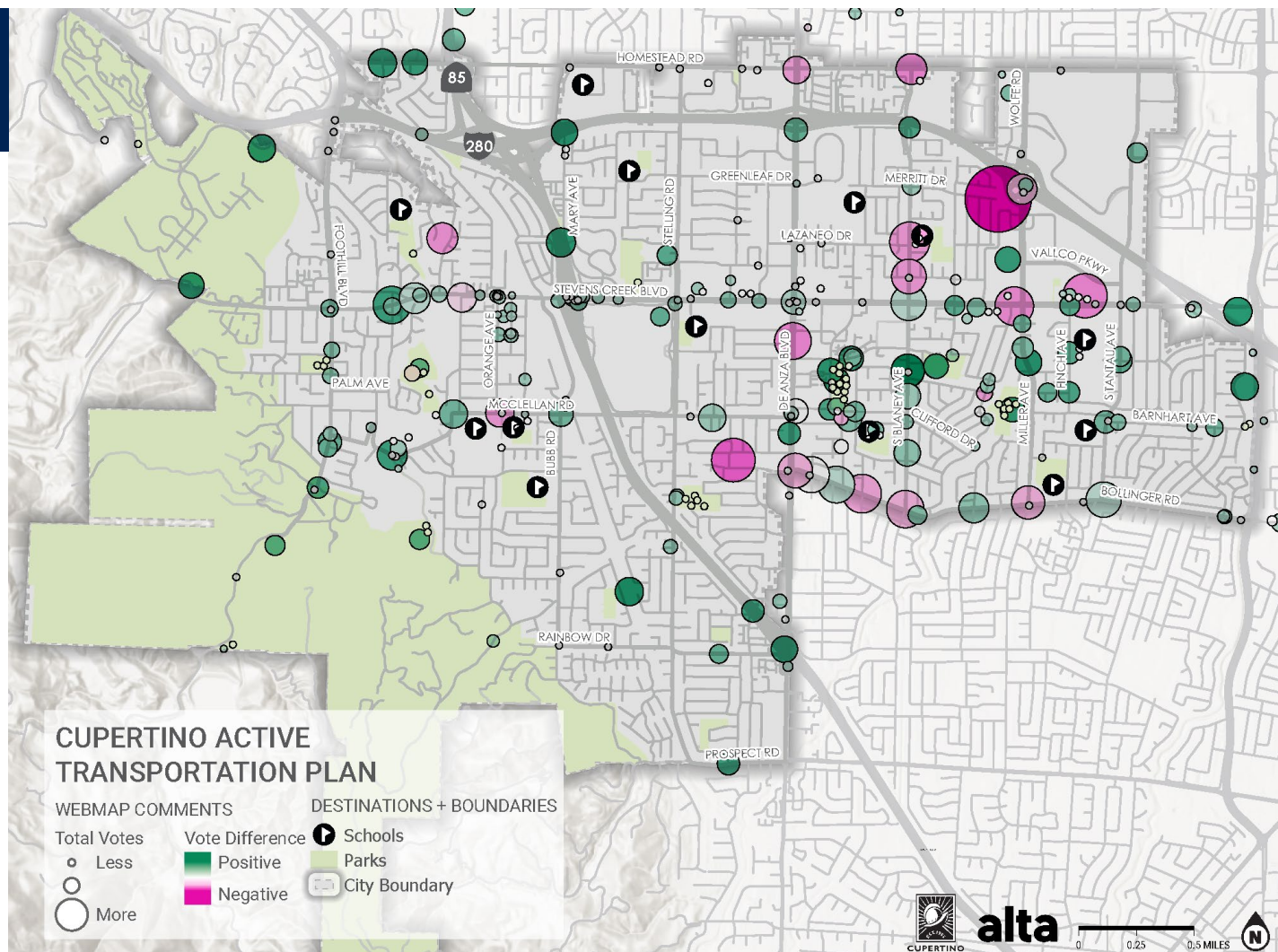
What We Heard

Webmap Comments

Larger dots indicate locations with more comments, “likes”, and “dislikes”

Green dots indicate more “like” votes on a comment

Pink dots indicate more “dislike” votes on a comment



Phase 1 Outreach – What We Heard



Desire for Connected Networks

Close gaps & reduce barriers



Focus on Pedestrian Improvements

Ensure pedestrian needs are being met



Lead with Safety and Accessibility

Prioritize the top two ranked plan goals



Focus Improvements near Schools

Focus on school travel

Phase 1 Outreach – What We Heard



Reflect All Voices

Capture all opinions about ATP



Concern About Tradeoffs

Consider the impact on parking/traffic



Don't Just Build, Maintain

Dedicate resources towards bike facility maintenance



Track Progress

Monitor the utilization of new projects

Analysis



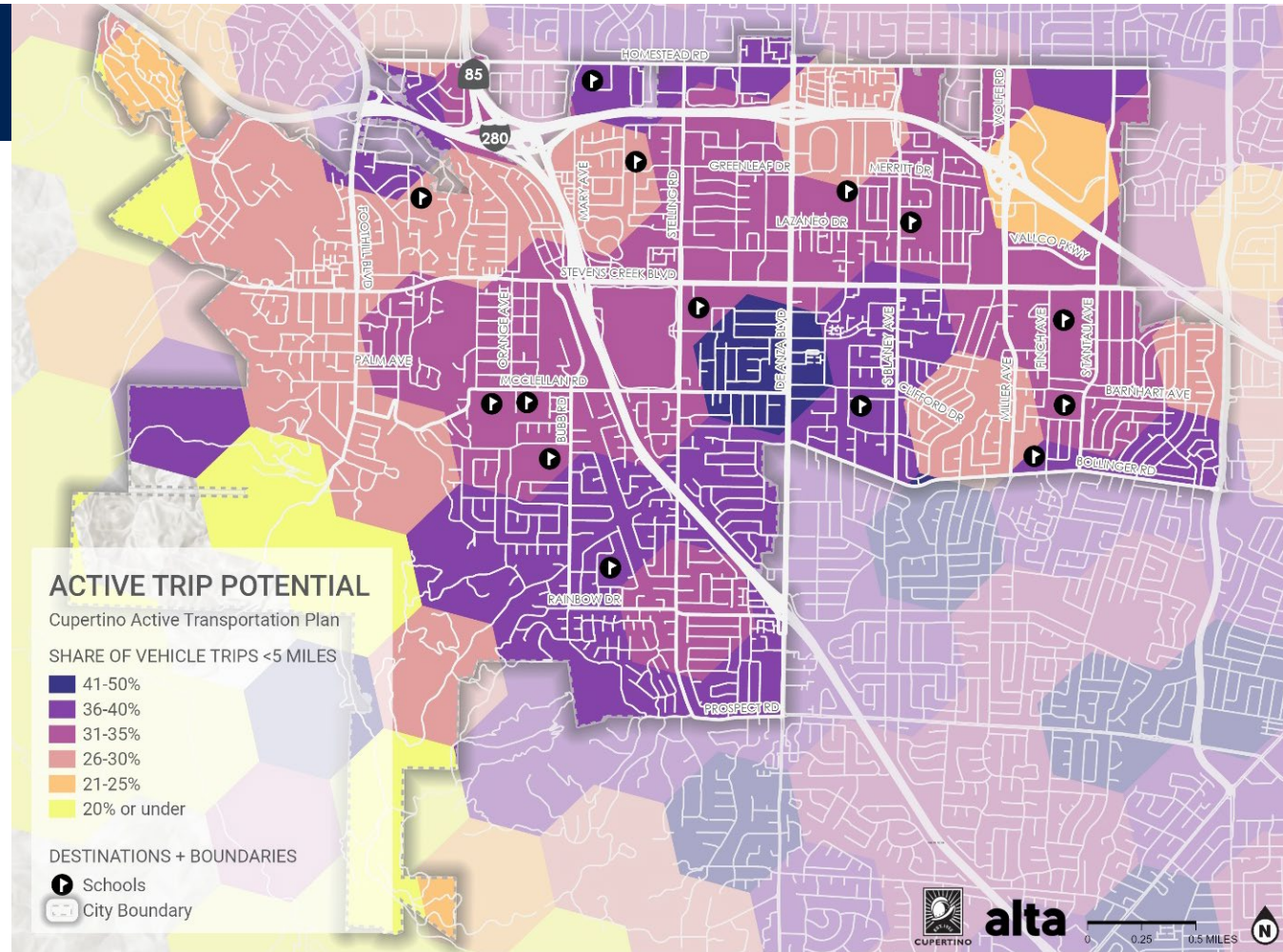
De Anza Blvd

Analysis - ATP

Active Trip Potential (ATP)

Roughly 30% of all car trips starting or ending in Cupertino are 5 miles or less

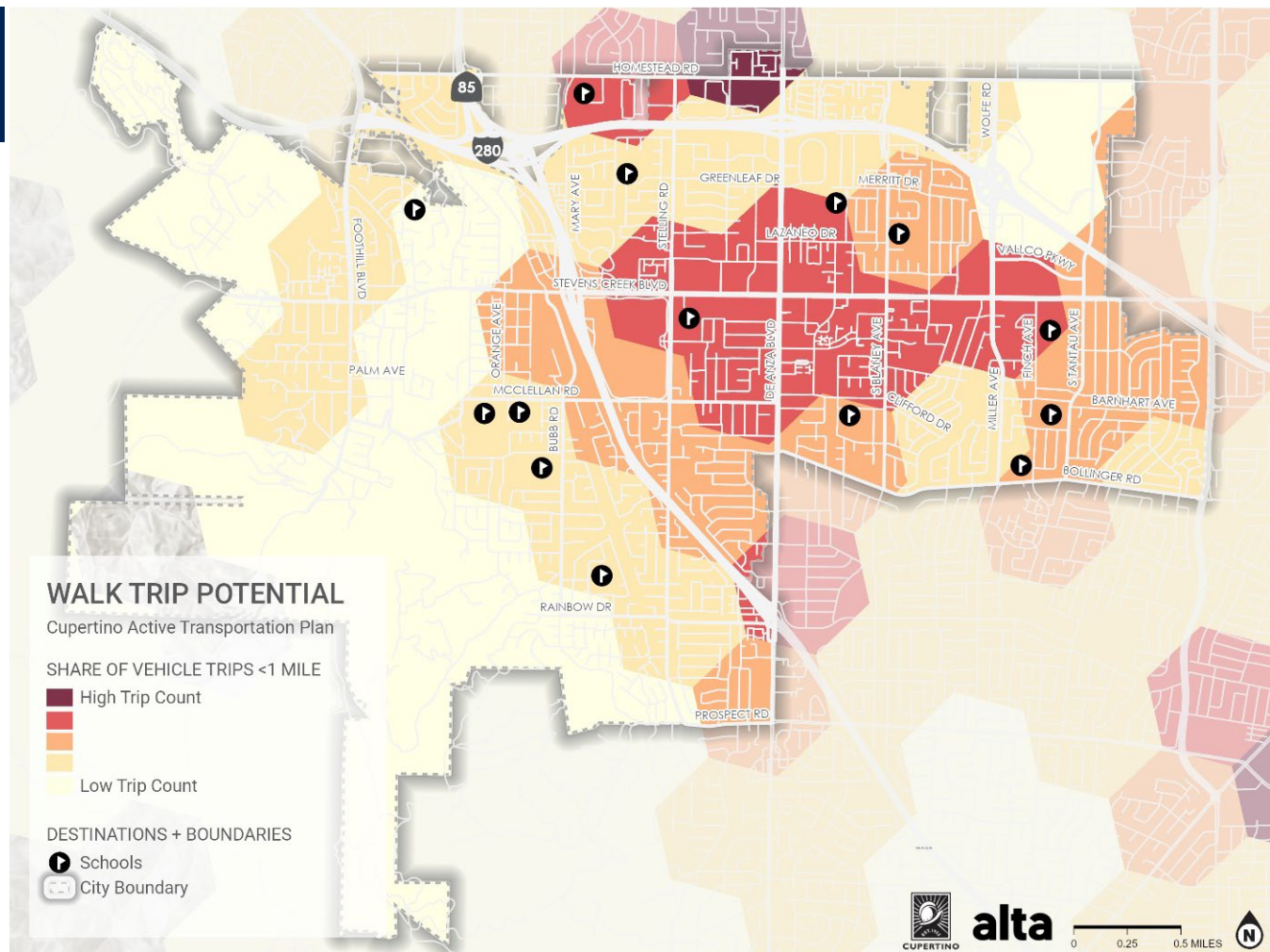
ATP uses origin/destination data from cell phones, randomized for privacy



Analysis - ATP

Walk Trip Potential

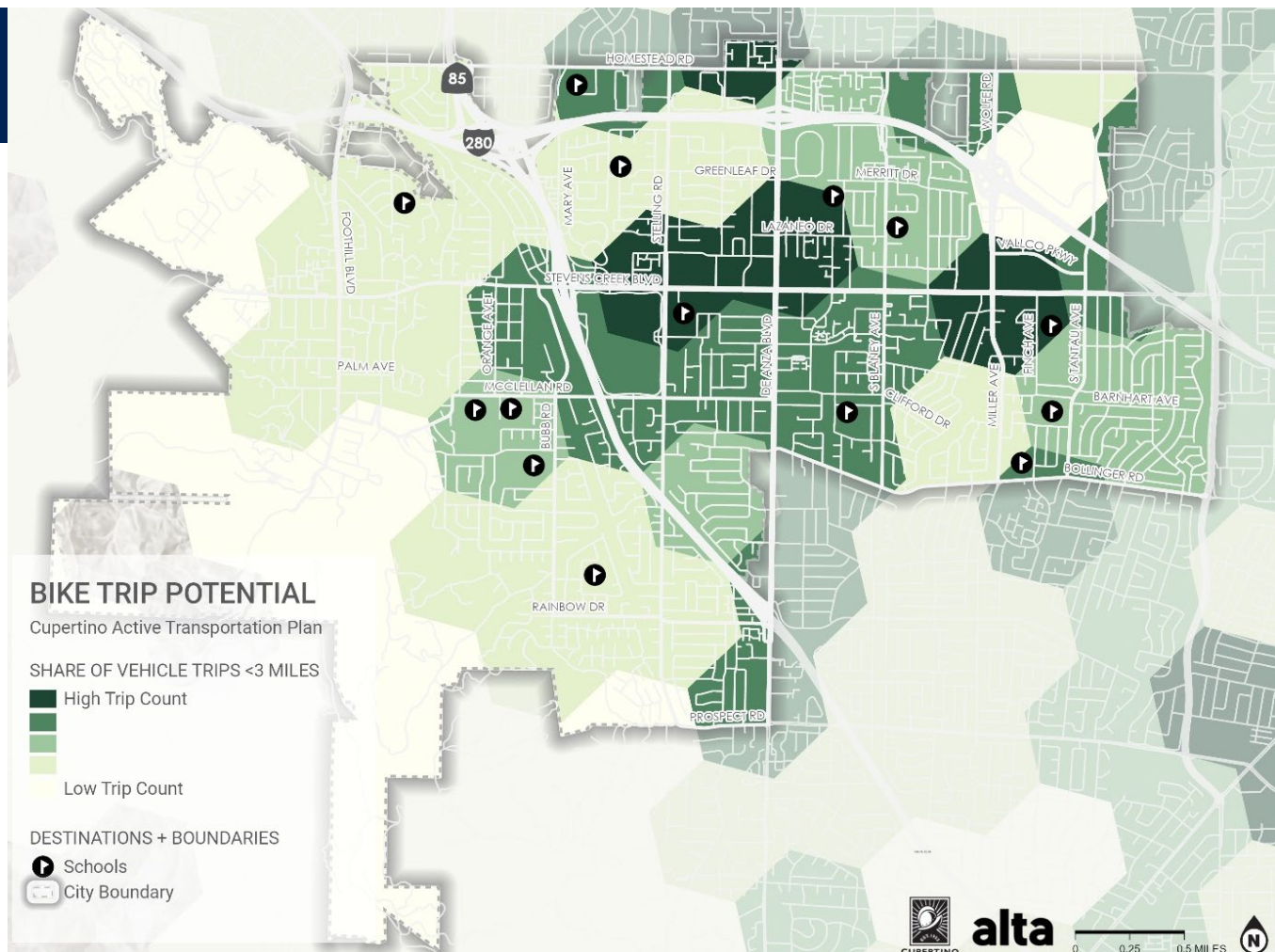
Number of car trips under 1 mile – trips that could be made by walking



Analysis - ATP

Bike Trip Potential

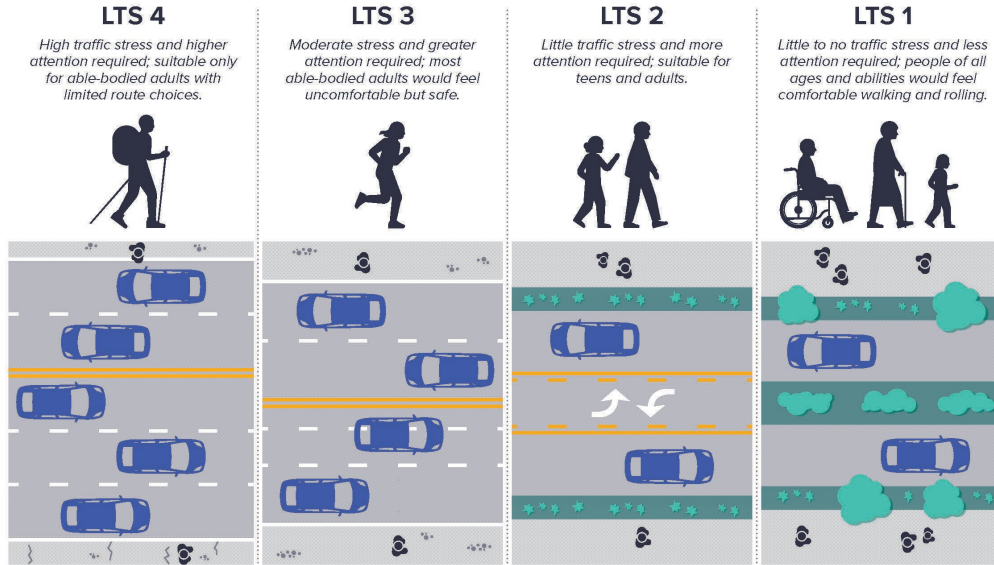
Number of car trips 1-3 miles – trips that could be made by bike



Analysis - Level of Traffic Stress

PEDESTRIAN LEVEL OF TRAFFIC STRESS

INCREASING LEVEL OF COMFORT, SAFETY, AND INTEREST IN WALKING FOR TRANSPORTATION



Source: Oregon DOT Analysis Procedures Manual, Ch 14

Pedestrian Level of Traffic Stress

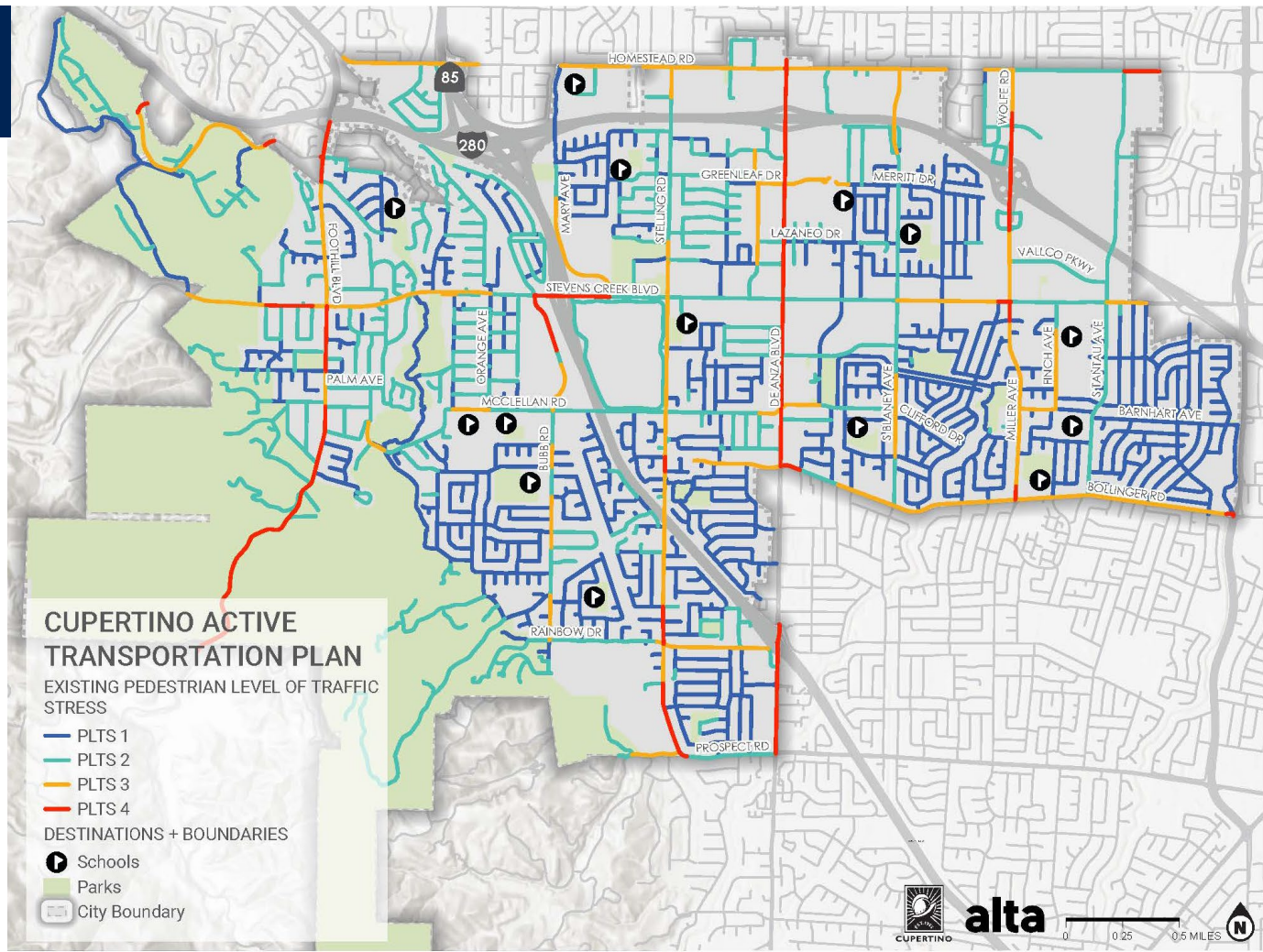
Measure perception of comfort & safety while walking

Analysis still in-progress, anticipated late May 2025

Analysis - LTS

Pedestrian LTS Map

Major roadways (De Anza Blvd, Foothill Blvd) and highway overcrossings have a high level of traffic stress for pedestrians

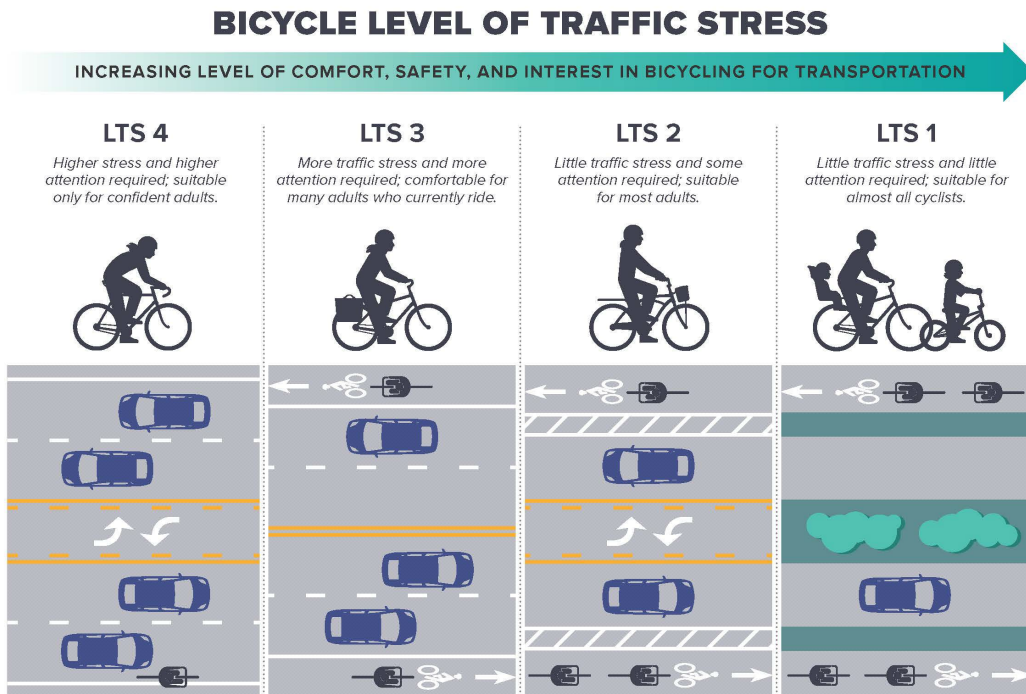


Analysis - LTS

Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress

Measures perception
& comfort of people
riding bikes

LTS 1 = comfortable for
all ages & abilities

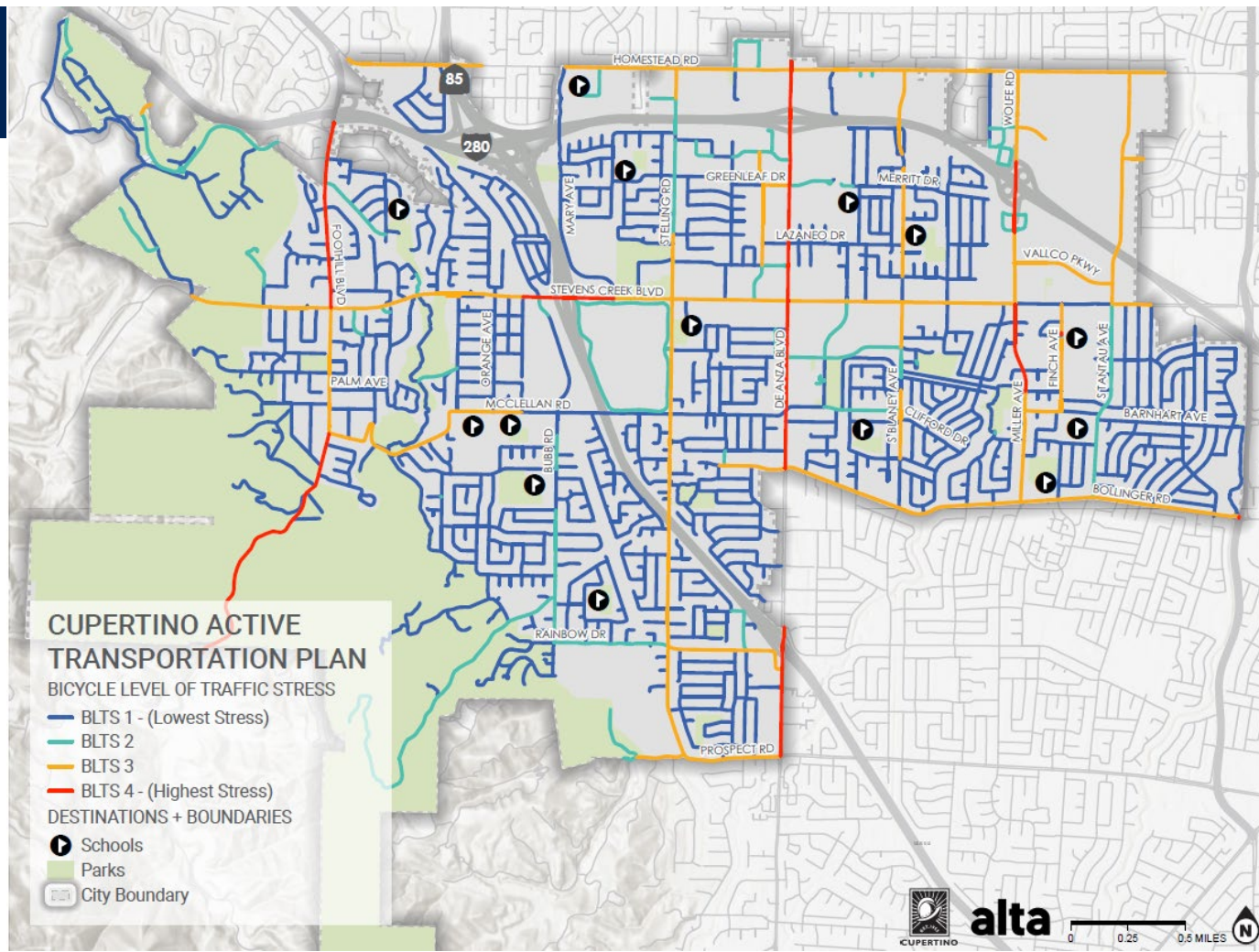


Source: Mineta Transportation Institute, 2012. Low Stress Bicycling and Connectivity.

Analysis - LTS

Bicycle LTS Map

Most major roadways (Stevens Creek Blvd, Wolfe Rd, Miller Ave, Blaney Ave, De Anza Blvd, Foothill Blvd) have high levels of traffic stress for bicyclists

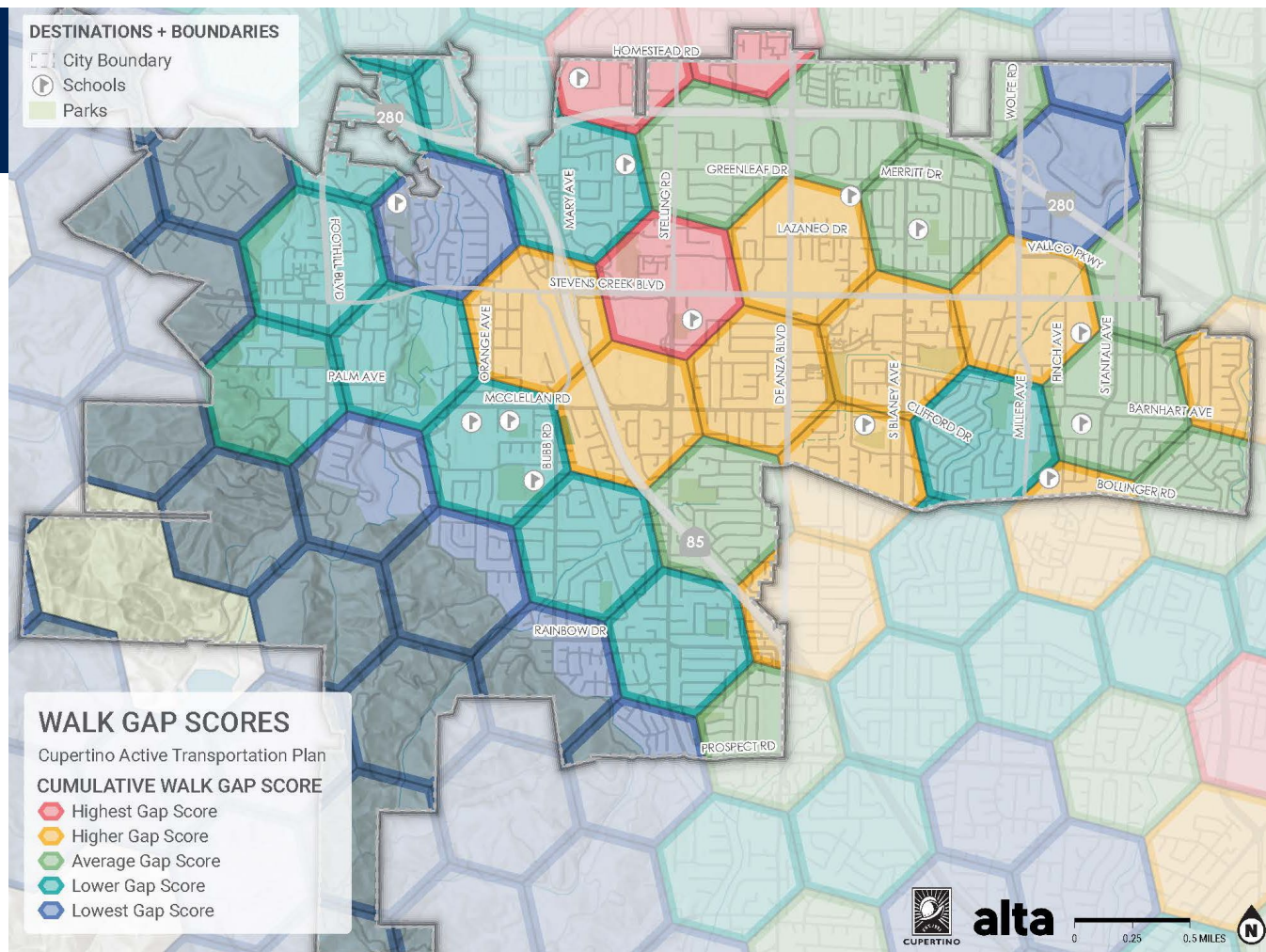


Analysis – SAST

(stress-adjusted short trips)

Walk Gap Score

Gaps in the network and areas with the highest potential to generate new walking trips

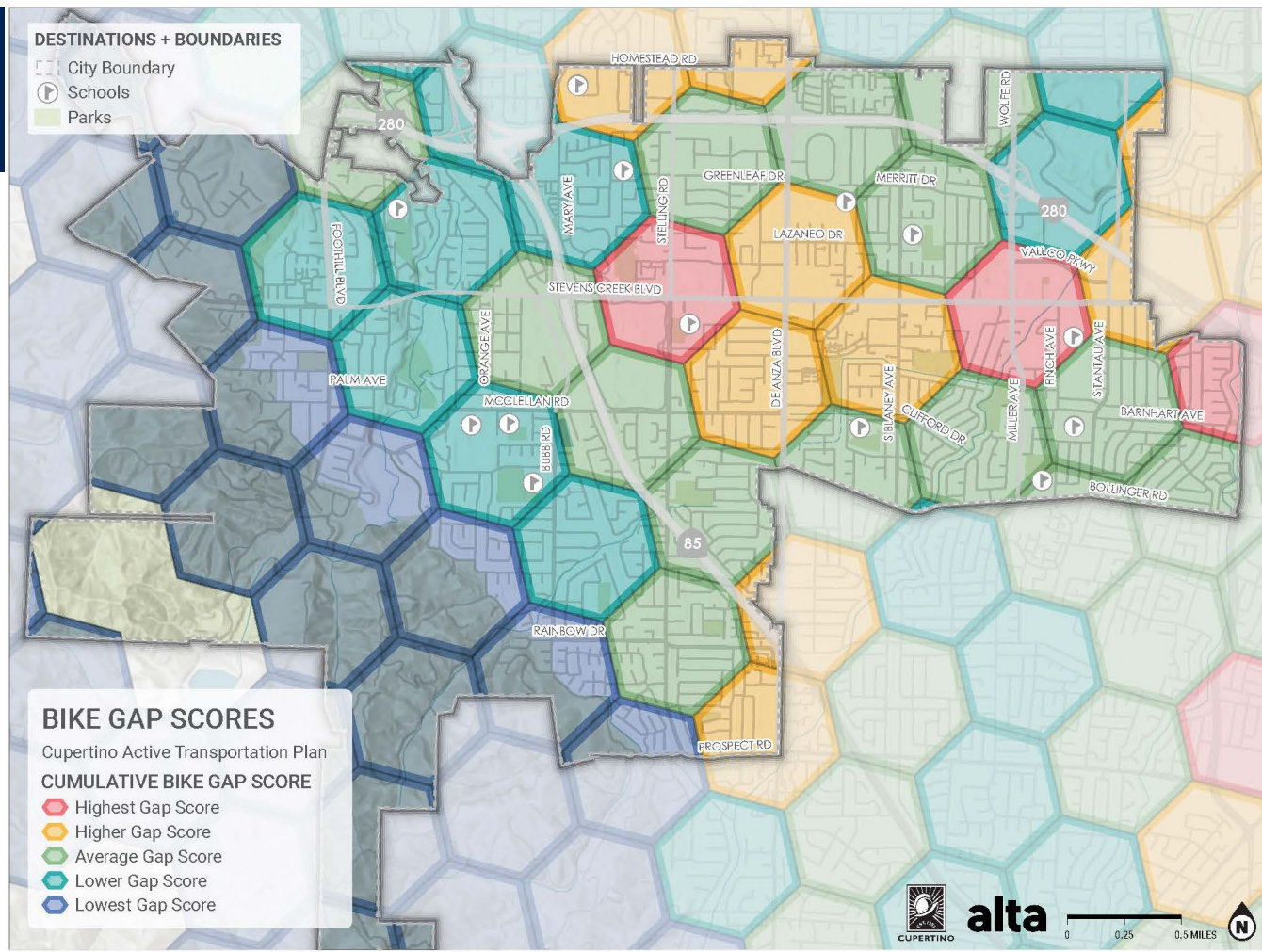


Analysis – SAST

(stress-adjusted short trips)

Bike Gap Score

Gaps in the network and areas with the highest potential to generate new biking trips



Recommendations



Regnart Creek Trail

Recommendations Process



Pedestrian Projects Considerations

- Develop and apply pedestrian crossing treatment **typologies**
- **Previous plan** recommendations
- Intersections near **schools, bus stops, city facilities, and large employers**
- Sidewalk **network gaps and connectivity**

Pedestrian Project Typologies

Group A—Crossing Improvements



Advanced Stop/Yield Bar

Advanced stop or yield bar markings are placed in advance of a crosswalk to discourage drivers from encroaching on the crosswalk.



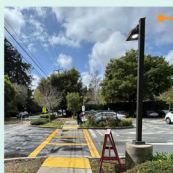
In-Street Crossing Sign

In-street crossing signs reinforce the driver requirement to yield the right of way to pedestrians at designated pedestrian crossing locations.



High-Visibility Crosswalk

High-visibility crosswalks are marked with thick bars, drawing additional attention and awareness to the crossing. In school zones, these crossings are yellow instead of the standard white color.



Visibility Improvements

Effective street lighting at pedestrian crossing locations increases vehicle operators' visibility of crosswalk and pedestrian users.

Group B—Geometric Changes



Median Refuge Islands

Median refuge islands help improve access for people walking by increasing visibility and allowing pedestrians to cross one direction of traffic at a time. Improve ease of crossing at mid-block locations.



Curb Extensions

Curb extensions minimize exposure for people crossing the street by shortening crossing distance and giving them a better chance to see and be seen before committing to crossing.



Curb Ramp

Curb ramps provide access between the sidewalk and roadway for people using wheelchairs, strollers, walkers, hand carts, bicycles, and for people who have trouble stepping up and down high curbs.

Group C—Traffic Control Improvements



Leading Pedestrian Interval

Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI) gives a walk signal to pedestrian before the traffic signal turns green for vehicles. This allows pedestrian to enter the crosswalk before drivers start moving, increasing pedestrian visibility to turning drivers.



Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon

Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacons (RRFB) are a type of active warning beacon used at unsignalized crossings. They are designed to increase motor vehicle yielding compliance on multi-lane or high-volume roadways. Activated with a push-button.

Bicycle Projects Considerations

- **Previous plan** recommendations
- Roadway **stress** and **bike trip demand**
- Roadway reconfiguration **feasibility**
- Roadway context including **vehicle speed** and **traffic volume**
- **Public input**

Bicycle Project Types

Most separation

Least Separation



Shared-Use Path

Paved paths shared by people walking and rolling completely separated from motor vehicle traffic. Comfortable for people of all ages and abilities.
Example: Regnart Creek Trail.



Separated Bikeway

An on-street bike lane that is separated from motor vehicle traffic by a vertical barrier such as bollards, raised medians, planters, or parked cars.
Example: Stevens Creek Boulevard.



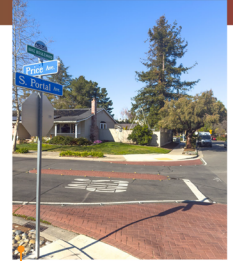
Buffered Bike Lane

A conventional bike lane paired with a buffer space that separates the bike lane from adjacent motor vehicle travel lane and/or parking lane.
Example: Rodrigues Avenue.



Bike Lane

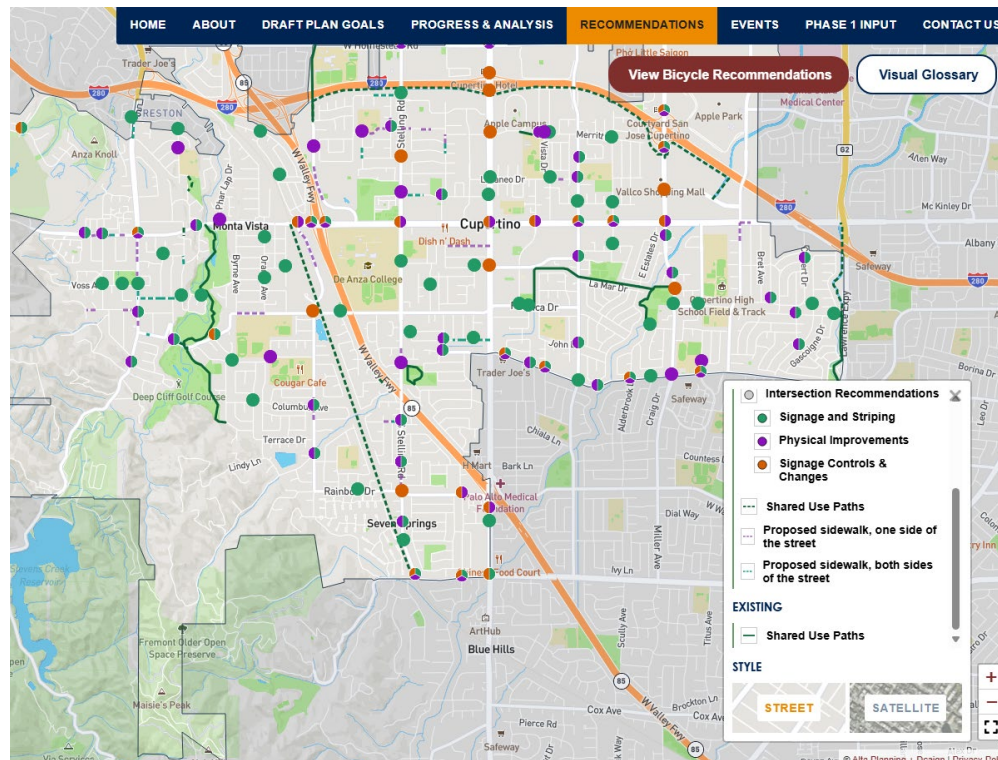
Dedicated lane for bicycle travel adjacent to traffic. Separated from motor vehicle traffic or parking by painted line.
Example: Blaney Avenue.



Neighborhood Bike Route

Signed bike route, sharing the roadway with motor vehicles on quiet neighborhood streets. Includes signs, street markings, and substantial traffic calming.
Example: Price Avenue at Portal Avenue.

Webmap Preview



Program & Policy Recommendations

Engineering policies and programs:

Example: Active detection at intersections

Encouragement programs:

Example: Bike rack program

Education programs:

Example: Electric micromobility education

Enforcement programs:

Example: Target enforcement of vehicular violations on the High-Injury Network

Evaluation programs:

Example: Bicycle and pedestrian traffic counts

Draft Bicycle Network Prioritization Criteria

Goal	Criteria	Metric (Source)	Max Score
Safety	Collision History	Roadway is on the High Injury Network	20
	Stress Level	Max score from bicycle level of traffic stress analysis	10
Access	School Proximity	School located nearby	10
	High Frequency Transit Proximity	Presence of transit stops	5
	Parks & Other Destination Proximity	Presence of parks, the library, and shopping centers	10
Sustainability	Active Trip Potential	Roadway has high bicycle or e-bike trip potential	5
		Fills network facility gap within a segment	5
Balance	Roadway Impact	Potential need for lane reduction or parking removal	(-10)
Fairness	Public Input	Roadway was identified during public outreach process	20

Draft Pedestrian Intersection Prioritization Criteria

Goal	Criteria	Metric (Source)	Max Score
Safety	<i>Collision History</i>	Roadway is on the High Injury Network	20
	<i>Stress Level</i>	Max score from pedestrian level of traffic stress analysis	10
Access	<i>School Proximity</i>	School located nearby	10
	<i>High Frequency Transit Proximity</i>	Presence of transit stops	10
	<i>Parks & Other Destination Proximity</i>	Presence of parks, the library, and shopping centers	10
Sustainability	<i>Active Trip Potential</i>	Roadway has high active pedestrian trip potential	5
		Fills network facility gap within a segment	5
Fairness	<i>Public Input</i>	Roadway was identified during public outreach process	20

Draft Pedestrian Sidewalk Prioritization Criteria

Goal	Criteria	Metric (Source)	Max Score
Safety	<i>Collision History</i>	Roadway is on the High Injury Network	20
	<i>Stress Level</i>	Max score from pedestrian and bicycle level of traffic stress analysis	10
Access	<i>School Proximity</i>	School located nearby	10
	<i>High Frequency Transit Proximity</i>	Presence of transit stops	10
	<i>Parks & Other Destination Proximity</i>	Presence of parks, the library, and shopping centers	10
Sustainability	<i>Active Trip Potential</i>	Roadway has high trip potential	5
		Fills network facility gap within a segment	5
Fairness	<i>Public Input</i>	Roadway was identified during public outreach process	20

Input on Recommendations



Stevens Creek Blvd

Phase 2 Public Input Spaces

1. **Online Webmap**

Hosted on the project website:
www.cupertinoATP.org

2. **3 Pop-up Events**

3. **2 Community Workshops** (one in person, one virtual)

4. **Direct emails to:** *info@CupertinoATP.org*

Input is focused on network recommendations

Phase 2 Outreach (Aug-Oct)

Public Hearings

- August 20 – Bicycle Pedestrian Commission
- September 9 – Planning Commission
- September 16 – Cupertino City Council

Pop-Up Events

- Date TBD – Farmer's Market
- September 13 – Silicon Valley Fall Fest
- September 28 – Bike Fest

Community Workshops

- September 29 – Community Hall
- October 6 – Virtual Workshop





What Comes Next

- Update recommendations
- Prioritize recommendations for implementation
- “Implementation Packages” for highest-priority projects
- Draft Plan

Next Steps

Phase 2 – August through October

- Phase 1 review at City Commissions & Council

Phase 3 – January

- Draft Plan

Final Plan at City Council **April 2026**

How can people get involved?

- ***Visit CupertinoATP.org***
 - Comment on the webmap
 - Attend an event
 - Email our project team



Thank You!

Questions/Discussion

info@CupertinoATP.org

www.cupertinoATP.org



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