



Land Use, Sustainability & Resilience Committee Memorandum

City of Arts & Innovation

TO: LAND USE, SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS **DATE: MAY 27, 2021**

FROM: COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT **WARDS: ALL**

SUBJECT: REGULATION OPTIONS REGARDING MOBILE FOOD TRUCKS

ISSUE:

Consider options for changes to Riverside Municipal Code - Chapter 5.36 regarding regulations of mobile food trucks.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Land Use, Sustainability & Resilience Committee direct staff to do one of the following:

1. Continue to restrict mobile food trucks to special events and pre-packaged food; or
2. Prepare an ordinance to amend RMC Chapter 5.36 to allow mobile food trucks to operate in compliance with state and county guidelines and present to City Council for action; or
3. Prepare an ordinance to amend to RMC Chapter 5.36 to allow mobile food trucks to operate in compliance with state and county guidelines and in specific locations with operational requirements and present to City Council for action; or
4. Prepare an ordinance to amend RMC Chapter 5.36 to implement a two-year pilot program that is flexible, encourages innovation, and helps uncover and address issues unique to individual communities and present to City Council for action.

BACKGROUND:

Introduction

Mobile food trucks are motorized vehicles that function as transportable retail food facilities for the sale of food and beverages to the public. They have relatively low startup costs and provide economic opportunity for entrepreneurial individuals with little capital. Mobile food trucks are health regulated businesses subject to state and local health standards. Mobile food trucks operating in Riverside County are extensively regulated by their Department of Environmental Health. They must obtain a County health permit, pass health inspections, and display a certification sticker prominently on the truck. Furthermore, mobile food trucks operating within the Riverside City limits may currently only serve pre-packaged food and must also obtain a City business tax certificate.

Food truck businesses have been on the rise in recent years. The number of food truck establishments in 2018 was 5,970, nearly double the 3,281 in 2013. California accounts for the most food trucks in the nation with sales in 2017 of \$276.1 million. (“Fast-Growing Food Truck Industry Can Operate Amid COVID-19 Social Distancing Rules, No Indoor Seating Orders”, United States Census Bureau, September 2, 2020, found online at <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/food-trucks-one-way-to-eat-out-during-pandemic.html>.)

State Law

Within the public right-of-way, mobile food vending is protected by California Vehicle Code Section 22455, and the City is able to adopt requirements to regulate the time, place, and manner of mobile food truck operations as needed in the interest of public health and safety.

As to health and sanitation standards, the California Retail Food Code, a division of the Health & Safety Code (H&S), regulates all retail food facilities statewide. While it has general rules applicable to all food sellers, it also contains food-truck specific rules. The California Retail Food Code is extensive and contains detailed regulations on the training and certification of food handlers; the physical layout of food trucks including materials that can be used; cleaning, storage and resupply procedures; temperatures and handling instructions for various foods; and even where the spare tires must be kept.

As an example, the Food Code specifies the requisite amount of aisle space within the cooking portion of the truck (H&S 114321) and mandates that utensils be secured so they are not thrown about while the truck is moving (H&S 114323(b)(1)). Food trucks with cooked food must be equipped with both ware-washing and handwashing sinks (H&S 114311) and any deep fryers must be sealed using a positive air pressure lid (H&S 114323(b)(2)). The law also requires all mobile food facilities that are stopped and conducting business for more than one hour to operate within 200 feet of an approved and readily available toilet and handwashing facility. (H&S 114315).

The state legislature intended to occupy the health and sanitation field, meaning that compliance with the California Retail Food Code is mandatory throughout the state, although local jurisdictions may add additional requirements that are not in conflict with state law. For example, Riverside County has added the “A”, “B”, “C” grading placard for food trucks, just like it is seen in restaurants.

County of Riverside

There are five categories of a Mobile Food Facility (MFF) that can be permitted:

1. **Produce Vehicle:** A MFF limited to the sale of whole, uncut produce obtained from an approved source.
2. **Prepackaged Food Pushcart:** A MFF limited to the sale of 100% prepackaged foods from non-motorized vehicles, which are obtained from an approved source.
3. **Prepackaged Food Vehicle:** A MFF limited to the sale of 100% prepackaged food from a motorized vehicle (e.g., ice cream trucks).
4. **Non-Prepackaged Food Vehicle:** A MFF that engages in limited food preparation (e.g., shaved ice cart or hot dog cart).
5. **Mobile Food Preparation Unit:** A MFF that engages in full food preparation (e.g., food

trucks).

(Traditional Sidewalk Vendors are comprised of MFF categories 1, 2 and 4.)

The County of Riverside must approve the physical design and layout of any proposed MFF. (See attachment 7 - Mobile Food Facility Construction and Plan Approval Guidelines.) In addition, any MFF that is occupied and has 110-volt electrical, plumbing, a gas appliance and equipment, or a mechanical generator or compressor must have a certification insignia issued by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).¹

Riverside County Environmental Health issues numbered permits to approved MFF's. The permits are good for one year. MFF categories 1-3 (above) are inspected once per year; categories 4 and 5 are inspected twice per year. MFF's that pass all of the requirements are issued a numbered Environmental Health Decal, which must be displayed on the outside of the MFF. In this way, inspectors and the public can quickly determine that a particular MFF is approved by the County. (Please see attachment 8 - Current List of Permitted Mobile Food Facilities.) Prior to the issuance of a new permit, or renewal of a permit, the MFF must provide:

1. Commissary agreement letter. (Commissaries are approved locations where MFF's are stored, cleaned, and resupplied with food and water. There are currently three commissaries within the Riverside City limits)
2. Commissary schedule.
3. Written operational procedures detailing where food will be purchased, where it will be prepared, how it will be prepared, sanitizing procedures. (See attachment 9 – Written Operational Procedures)
4. Current route sheets for MFF's that operate in multiple locations.
5. Proof of annual water tank testing.
6. Proof that all water has been supplied solely from an approved commissary.
7. Approved plan for waste grease and trash disposal.
8. Proof of issuance of food manager and food handler certifications.
9. A list of food items to be sold from the MFF.
10. Proof of valid driver's licenses for all proposed drivers and current vehicle registration.
11. Proof of general liability insurance naming the County as an "additional insured". (Category 5 only.)

(See attachment 10 - Application to Operate a Mobile Food Facility)

Riverside Municipal Code

Riverside Municipal Code Section 5.36.030 permits mobile food merchants, which are defined as "any individual that operates or assists in the operation of a vending vehicle in the sale, display, solicitation or offer for sale, barter, exchange, gift or otherwise of foodstuffs from a vending vehicle." However, pursuant to Section 5.36.070, "[n]o mobile food merchant shall sell, display,

¹ This provision "shall not apply to any mobile food merchant who has received written consent of the school principal or other authorized school official to park, stop or stand for the purpose of vending when such authorization does not interfere with public vehicle traffic or pose a traffic safety hazard to school children. Any such written authorization shall be kept and maintained with the mobile merchant at all times for inspection." (RMC 5.36.080)

solicit, barter, gift, or exchange or otherwise, any item, other than pre-packaged food from a vending vehicle within the corporate limits of the City of Riverside as set forth in this Code.” This restricts food trucks to the Category 3 MFF’s (above.) That restriction was based upon the following findings in 2011, as listed in Section 5.36.010:

- A. Mobile food vending has the potential to pose special dangers to the public health, safety and welfare of residents of the City.
- B. The act of looking for prospective buyers while operating a vending vehicle makes the operator less attentive to pedestrian and vehicular traffic. When done on public roadways, this poses obvious traffic and safety risks to the public which the City seeks to prevent.
- C. Vending vehicles parked in one location for more than ten minutes at a time further exacerbates traffic problems in highly congested areas and obstructs sidewalks. This also creates safety issues for children who may run across public roadways attempting to access the vendors. This is especially true of school sites when children are coming to and going from school.
- D. Mobile food vendors who fail to park their vending vehicles correctly during a transaction attract prospective buyers onto public roadways, creating further traffic and public safety hazards.
- E. The sale of non-food items presents special regulatory challenges which may affect the health, safety and welfare of minors who frequent this type of vendor, often without adult supervision.
- F. The City has an important and substantial public interest in providing regulations to prevent safety, traffic, and health hazards, as well as to preserve the peace, safety and welfare of the community.

Reasons Commonly Given for Support

Reasons cited for allowing mobile food vending include the following:

- They provide an opportunity to increase jobs and businesses;
- They offer opportunities to provide food choices where zoning precludes restaurants;
- They can increase activity in struggling business districts;
- They signal to other potential businesses that the community is adapting to the evolving economy and supporting entrepreneurship; and
- They are a way for restaurateurs to test the local market for future brick-and-mortar facilities.

(Rodney Arroyo, AICP, and Jill Bahm, AICP, “Food Truck Feeding Frenzy: Making Sense of Mobile Food Vending”, Zoning Practice, September 2013, found online on pages 9-14 at <https://www.friscogov.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Staff-Report-4.pdf>)

Supporters of mobile food trucks cite the success of traditional food vending trucks that service locations such as construction sites and factories where there is limited access to restaurants. In a more modern context, food trucks often offer a broader range of innovative dining choices and connect customers through social media platforms. Food trucks can be more affordable for first-time and startup entrepreneurs than brick-and-mortar restaurants. They are particularly popular with young, digitally savvy consumers. The close connection between customers and owners means instant insight into menu and food preferences.

The COVID-19 (coronavirus) outbreak significantly reduced foot traffic in business district areas. Consequently, in some communities, food truck operators innovated by targeting residential neighborhoods, essential businesses and rest stops. Some food trucks have partnered with hospitals and factories to park at their lots. (“Food Trucks Industry in the US - Market Research Report”, IBIS World, September 23, 2020, found online at <https://www.ibisworld.com/united-states/market-research-reports/food-trucks-industry/>.)

Reasons Commonly Given for Opposition

There are often complaints in communities throughout the country where vending trucks frequent popular areas with well-established brick-and-mortar businesses. These generally fall within the following categories: (1) public safety; (2) community impacts; and (3) economic impacts.

Potential Public Safety Concerns

Public safety concerns involve drivers making illegal maneuvers to access food trucks and pedestrians walking into the streets to avoid food-truck customers who are blocking the adjacent sidewalks. Another common safety concern is that parked food trucks obstruct law enforcement officers’ views into area businesses. There are also public safety concerns that are unique to particular areas where the absence of sidewalks can force pedestrians to congregate in the street, placing them at increased risk from vehicular traffic.

Additionally, the Riverside Police Department reports an increase in complaints and has responded to numerous disturbing-the-peace incidents during early morning hours in Downtown Riverside, which they attribute to the late-night presence of pedestrian food vendors. The bar patrons who congregate around the food vendors can be loud and have engaged in fights and other malicious behaviors. There remains the possibility that food trucks could add additional impacts.

Potential Community Impact Concerns

Community impact concerns focus on security, trash collection, and general public nuisance concerns such as odors permeating the surrounding area, limited access to restroom facilities for both employees and patrons, and proximity and respect for the nearby community.

Potential Economic Impact Concerns

Economic concerns include competition with established brick-and-mortar restaurants that have higher overhead and take up parking in certain areas where food trucks operate.

Community Feedback

The National League of Cities published a report which discusses the regulation and integration of Food Trucks into a community. The report speaks specifically to the stakeholder concerns of both the Food Truck community and the brick and mortar restaurant community, as well as those of the municipality attempting to regulate all entities fairly. Below is an excerpt from the report about the economic drivers for each stakeholder group:

“For food trucks, one of the key objectives is to earn revenue. For brick and mortar restaurants, their goal is the same, and the level of competition food trucks create

or are perceived to create can be of concern. For the community and city, creating opportunities for economic development is a key priority because it raises tax revenue, vibrancy, and creates a level of attractiveness for business and residents as well as for the city as a whole.”

To ascertain community interests, staff conducted two virtual community round-table meetings to provide a background of the project to participants and solicit their feedback and perspectives on several topics related to the City’s current sidewalk vending ordinance and future direction of the City concerning food trucks. The first meeting was held on March 25, 2021. This meeting was well attended with approximately 100 participants. The second meeting was conducted on April 8, 2021 and attended by approximately 40 participants. During these meetings, three general perspectives emerged from the community and were considered by staff in drafting this report:

1. Some fully supported legalized food trucks offering cooked food throughout the City;
2. Others supported the concept of food trucks serving cooked food, but thought that they should be restricted/regulated and allowed to operate only in certain parts of the City that are not serviced by restaurants; and
3. Others felt that a decision on this matter should be postponed for at least 12 months to allow local restaurants a chance to recover from COVID-19 challenges without also needing to compete with an influx of additional mobile food vending businesses.

In addition to conducting community outreach meetings, staff also researched several other agency’s codes related to mobile food trucks including the following ordinances attached to this report: Cities of Jurupa Valley, Santa Ana, San Diego, and Lake Elsinore.

DISCUSSION:

Staff is presenting four options for Committee consideration:

1. Continue to restrict mobile food trucks to special events and pre-packaged food.

If the Committee reviews the findings from 2011, as listed in Section 5.36.010, and comes to the conclusion that those findings and/or additional findings justify a citywide prohibition to preserve the peace, safety and welfare of the community, then the Committee can conclude that the existing ban remains. Alternatively, the Committee may recommend that this matter is forwarded to the City Council with the recommendation to reject changing the current statutory scheme.

2. Prepare an ordinance to amend RMC Chapter 5.36 to allow mobile food trucks to operate in compliance with state and county guidelines.

Mobile food trucks operating within the City are permitted to sell, display, solicit, barter, gift, or exchange pre-package food. In doing so, the mobile food truck must obtain a City business tax certificate and a County health permit, pass health inspections, and display a certification sticker prominently on the mobile food truck. The Committee may recommend that the City Council allow mobile food trucks to sell cooked food without restrictions in addition to pre-packaged food. Food trucks would be required to follow the health and sanitation standards in the California Retail Food Code as described above.

3. Prepare an ordinance to amend to RMC Chapter 5.36 to allow mobile food trucks to

operate in compliance with state and county guidelines and in specific locations with operational requirements.

There appears to be a demand for mobile food trucks. Staff has researched and concluded that vending in the public right-of-way and in public parks creates the potential for increased safety risks including, but not limited to, interfering with the performance of police, firefighter, and paramedic services; contributing to traffic congestion; and interfering with the ability of pedestrians to follow a safe path of travel. Food trucks in the vicinity of schools and parks creates a hazardous condition by providing an attraction for children to cross streets at midblock locations. In addition, the gathering of customers waiting in line for food trucks create the potential to block paths along sidewalks, thereby forcing pedestrians to dangerously detour around the blocked sidewalk and out into the street in the travel path of vehicles. Additionally, to ensure visibility of traffic and traffic control devices, the City Traffic Engineer recommends that food trucks be prohibited within 100 feet of intersections, traffic signals, and marked or unmarked crosswalks. Food trucks should also not operate or impact metered parking stalls and should respect all curb markings (loading zones, bus stops, or restricted on-street parking areas).

These proposed regulations below are narrowly tailored to restrict the time, place, and manner of vending on the designated public streets and sidewalks to the extent necessary to preserve and protect the safety and welfare of the public from the impacts of vendor sales. The Public Works Director, City Engineer, Police Chief, and Fire Chief have assessed the safety consideration in the public roadway and concur that the proposed restrictions stated herein are directly related to address health, safety, and welfare concerns.

Current RMC Restrictions

The RMC provides for the following restrictions for food trucks with pre-packaged food.

- A. Vending vehicles must be brought to a complete stop and be lawfully parked adjacent to the curb consistent with Vehicle Code 22500 and the provisions of Title 10 of this Code prior to initiating vending operations. (RMC 5.36.070(A))
- B. Mobile food merchants operating a vending vehicle must provide or have garbage receptacles readily available for immediate use by customers of the vending vehicle. (RMC 5.36.070(D))
- C. Mobile food merchants operating a vending vehicle must pick up, remove and dispose of all garbage, refuse or litter consisting of foodstuffs, wrappers, and/or materials at one time dispensed from the vending vehicle, and any residue deposited on the street from the operation thereof, and shall otherwise maintain in a clean and debris-free condition the entire area within a 25-foot radius of the location where mobile food vending is occurring. (RMC 5.36.070(E))
- D. No mobile food merchant shall sell, display, solicit, barter, gift, and/or exchange or otherwise, any foodstuffs as provided in this Code from a vending vehicle within 300 feet of the entrance to a business establishment which is open for business and is offering for sale any foodstuffs as an item offered for sale by the mobile food vendor; or within 300 feet of any restaurant, café, or eating establishment which is open for business. (RMC 5.36.070(F))
- E. No mobile food merchant shall operate in any public park without the written consent of the Park and Recreation Commissioners. (RMC 5.36.070(G))
- F. It is unlawful for every mobile food merchant to sell or offer for sale, display, solicit, barter,

exchange, gift or otherwise, any food and/or beverages to any minor child, attending any of the public or private schools within the City, on the street or from other public places within 1,000 feet of the exterior boundaries of land on which is located any public or private school or pre-school building within the City between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. of any school day.² (RMC 5.36.080 and 9.04.210)

The Riverside Municipal Code allows any mobile food merchant identified in an application for a special event or any other City sponsored or approved event shall be exempt from the requirements of the mobile food vending ordinance, provided that the vending vehicle is parked for the duration of the special event to conduct its business. (RMC 5.36.090)

Additionally, Riverside Municipal Code Section 16.32, the City's Fire Code, sets forth numerous life safety compliance requirements that may be used for food trucks.

Additional Possible Restrictions

The following are a variety of options that the Land Use, Sustainability & Resilience Committee and City Council may wish to consider in developing restrictions surrounding mobile food truck activities:

- A. Allow the Public Works Director to create no-parking zones, reduce parking space sizes, and restrict time limits to prevent parking by mobile vending trucks, in areas where parking is unsafe.
- B. Limit hours to between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
- C. Prohibit mobile food trucks within 100 feet of intersections, traffic signals, and marked or unmarked crosswalks when making a sale or attempting to make a sale.
- D. Prohibit operating at metered parking stalls and respecting all curb markings (loading zones, bus stops, or restricted on-street parking areas).
- E. Prohibit sales to any person who is standing in the street.
- F. Prevent the food truck to be open to prospective customers other than from the rear of the motor vehicle or from the side of the motor vehicle facing away from the street.
- G. Not allow vending in a manner that blocks or obstructs the free movement of pedestrians or vehicles, including ensuring that there is not less than five (5) feet of clearance on all sidewalks and pedestrian areas so as to enable persons to freely pass while walking, running, or using mobility assistance devices.
- H. Prohibit placing anything, including chairs, tables, and signs on a public sidewalk or in the street.
- I. Prohibit signage other than that exhibited on or inside of the mobile food truck.
- J. Prohibit mobile food trucks in City parks without express approval in a Facility Rental Application. The permit may be denied if any of the following grounds are met: (i) directly related to objective health, safety or welfare concerns; (ii) necessary to ensure the public's use and enjoyment of natural resources and recreational opportunities; or (iii) necessary

² This provision "shall not apply to any mobile food merchant who has received written consent of the school principal or other authorized school official to park, stop or stand for the purpose of vending when such authorization does not interfere with public vehicle traffic or pose a traffic safety hazard to school children. Any such written authorization shall be kept and maintained with the mobile merchant at all times for inspection." (RMC 5.36.080)

to prevent an undue concentration of commercial activity that unreasonably interferes with the scenic and natural character of the park.³

- K. Prohibit mobile food trucks in City parks where the City has entered an exclusive concessionaire agreement.
- L. Allow the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Director to restrict areas within parks when (i) directly related to objective health, safety or welfare concerns; (ii) necessary to ensure the public's use and enjoyment of natural resources and recreational opportunities; or (iii) necessary to prevent an undue concentration of activity that unreasonably interferes with the scenic and natural character of the park.
- M. Prohibit the playing of amplified music.
- N. Mobile food truck shall be attended at all times.
- O. Require mobile food truck operators to provide separate and clearly marked receptacles for trash, recycling, and compost.
- P. Prohibit mobile food truck operations along the portion of Magnolia Avenue, generally within the Arlington Business District, along which bicyclists are currently allowed to share the sidewalk.
- Q. Prohibit mobile food trucks in the area bounded by Third Street to the east, Tenth Street to the west, Lime Street to the south and Market Street to the north Thursday-Saturday starting at 5:00 P.M. and concluding the following morning at 7:00 A.M.
- R. Prohibit mobile food truck operations within any designated bikeway, bike lane, or bicycle parking area.
- S. Prohibit mobile food truck operations in residential areas.
- T. Require sidewalk vendors to allow access to public infrastructure including parking meters, parking pay stations, shared mobility parking zones, waste receptacles, crosswalk pedestrian push buttons, and public furniture, etc.
- U. Prohibit vending adjacent to any portion of the curb designated as a passenger, commercial, or school loading zone via signage and/or curb markings.
- V. Require food truck vendors to ensure that their vehicle and their operation (including the customer line) meet federal and state accessibility guidelines, including maintaining an unobstructed 4-ft pedestrian walking path at all times. Mandate food truck vendors clear any litter from around the mobile food truck site.
- W. Limit food truck vendors to no more than three hours at one location.
- X. For ice cream truck vendors, require the owner or operator of an ice cream truck, to permanently maintain on the ice cream truck at least one (1) of each of the two (2) signs as are described below.

1. Sign # 1

³ The Parks, Recreation & Community Services Director has assessed the current state of City parks and believes this framework is appropriate.



Minimum Dimensions: Eighteen (18) inches by twelve (12) inches.
Specifications: The sign shall be high density reflectorized sheeting placed on aluminum with black lettering on yellow backing.

2. Sign # 2

“ICE CREAM TRUCK”

Letter height: at least five (5) inches

Location: prominently displayed on the back of the truck

Vehicle Code section 22455 allows a local authority to adopt additional requirements for mobile vending which restricts the time, place and manner of vending in order to protect the public safety. All of the options stated herein would be implemented pursuant to the City’s police power, as granted broadly under Article XI, Section 7 of the California Constitution. Food trucks pose traffic hazards and special danger to the safety and welfare of children and residents of the City. The City’s intent is to provide clear and concise regulations to ensure safety and prevent traffic hazards, as well as preserve the peace, safety and welfare of the community.

4. Prepare an ordinance to amend RMC Chapter 5.36 to implement a two-year pilot program that is flexible, encourages innovation, and helps uncover and address issues unique to individual communities.

To mitigate concerns associated with the sudden implementation of additional regulations/requirements on an existing network, a pilot program could be implemented on a small/phased scale. This would also provide insight that can inform the decision-making process before finalizing these regulations/requirements.

Pilot programs were set up in a variety of cities, including Oakland, and recommended by the National League of Cities for cities with a relatively new food truck scene or a rapidly expanding one. In Oakland, a pilot program issued 60 permits and required a 10-step validation process, including a complete application, proof of Business Tax Certificate, and a photocopy of a valid driver’s license. The program was restricted to centralized districts because of the added desire to infuse economic development into the city.

Another option is to address food accessibility by allowing trucks outside of the major business districts, some of which are underserved by brick and mortar restaurants. This was the initial approach in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A different alternative option is to identify private, vacant lots, and create partnerships with multiple vendors to create food truck centers that increase economic activity. Portland is known as the food truck capital of the world with a type of clustering that can create culinary experiences for loyal customers, as well as an opportunity for mobile vendors to gain new clients.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact associated with the receipt of this report. However, allowing the continued

operation of traditional food trucks will result in an increased workload for numerous affected City departments. Depending on the scope of the program, additional staff may be required for enforcement and compliance operations.

Prepared by: David Welch, Community & Economic Development Director
Certified as to
availability of funds: Edward Enriquez, Chief Financial Officer/City Treasurer
Approved by: Rafael Guzman, Assistant City Manager
Approved as to form: Kristi J. Smith, Interim City Attorney

Attachments:

- 1) Sample Ordinance - City of Jurupa Valley
- 2) Sample Ordinance - City of Santa Ana
- 3) Sample Ordinance - City of San Diego
- 4) Sample Ordinance - City of Lake Elsinore
- 5) Town of Frisco, Colorado Planning Commission Staff Report, May 3, 2018.
- 6) "Regulating Food Trucks", American Planning Association Planning Advisory Service, EIP-36, November 2015.
- 7) County of Riverside Mobile Food Facility Construction and Plan Approval Guidelines
- 8) County of Riverside List of Permitted Mobile Food Facilities
- 9) County of Riverside Written Operational Procedures
- 10) County of Riverside Application to Operate a Mobile Food Facility
- 11) County of Riverside Ordinance 580 – Mobile Food Facilities
- 12) Presentation