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**CIVIL CODE - CIV**

**DIVISION 3. OBLIGATIONS [1427 - 3273.69]** ( *Heading of Division 3 amended by Stats. 1988, Ch. 160, Sec. 14.*  )

**PART 4. OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM PARTICULAR TRANSACTIONS [1738 - 3273.69]** ( *Part 4 enacted 1872.*  )

**TITLE 7. CARRIAGE [2085 - 2218]** ( *Title 7 enacted 1872.*  )

**CHAPTER 5. Common Carriers [[2168.] - 2212]** ( *Chapter 5 enacted 1872.*  )

**ARTICLE 2. Common Carriers of Persons [2180 - 2191]** ( *Article 2 enacted 1872.*  )

**2180.** A common carrier of persons, unless his vehicle is fitted for the reception of persons exclusively, must receive and carry a reasonable amount of baggage for each passenger without charge, except for an excess of weight over one hundred pounds to a passenger; if such carrier is a proprietor of a stage line, he need not receive and carry for each passenger by such stage line, without charge, more than sixty pounds of baggage.

(*Amended by Stats. 1905, Ch. 455.*)

**2181.** Luggage may consist of whatever the passenger takes with him for his personal use and convenience, according to the habits or wants of the particular class to which he belongs, either with reference to the important necessities or to the ultimate purposes of his journey. Luggage within the meaning of this section shall include the samples, case, wares, appliances and catalogs of commercial travelers or their employers, used by them for the purpose of transacting their business and carried with them solely for that purpose, when securely packed and locked in substantial trunks or sample cases of convenient shape and weight for handling. No crate cover or other protection shall be required for any bicycle carried as luggage, but no passenger shall be entitled to carry as luggage more than one bicycle.

(*Amended by Stats. 1911, Ch. 363.*)

**2182.** The liability of a carrier for luggage received by him with a passenger is the same as that of a common carrier of property.

(*Enacted 1872.*)

**[2183.]** Section Twenty-one Hundred and Eighty-three. A common carrier must deliver every passenger's luggage, whether within the prescribed weight or not, immediately upon the arrival of the passenger at his destination; and, unless the vehicle would be overcrowded or overloaded thereby, must carry it on the same vehicle by which he carries the passenger to whom it belonged, except that where luggage is transported by rail, it must be checked and carried in a regular baggage car; and whenever passengers neglect or refuse to have their luggage so checked and transported, it is carried at their risk.

(*Amended by Code Amendments 1873-74, Ch. 612.*)

**2184.** A common carrier of persons must provide a sufficient number of vehicles to accommodate all the passengers who can be reasonably expected to require carriage at any one time. This section shall not apply, however, to any passenger stage corporation or street railroad corporation, as defined in Sections 226 and 232, respectively, of the Public Utilities Code, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission.

(*Amended by Stats. 1957, Ch. 511.*)

**2185.** A common carrier of persons must provide every passenger with a seat. He must not overload his vehicle by receiving and carrying more passengers than its rated capacity allows. This section shall not apply, however, to any city, county, city and county that operates a transportation system, or to any passenger stage corporation or street railroad corporation, as defined in Sections 226 and 232, respectively, of the Public Utilities Code, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission.

(*Amended by Stats. 1963, Ch. 1409.*)

**2186.** A common carrier of persons may make rules for the conduct of his business, and may require passengers to conform to them, if they are lawful, public, uniform in their application, and reasonable.

*(Enacted 1872.)*

**2187.** A common carrier may demand the fare of passengers, either at starting or at any subsequent time.

*(Enacted 1872.)*

**2188.** A passenger who refuses to pay his fare or to conform to any lawful regulation of the carrier, may be ejected from the vehicle by the carrier. But this must be done with as little violence as possible, and at any usual stopping place or near some dwelling house.

*(Enacted 1872.)*

**2190.** After having ejected a passenger, a carrier has no right to require the payment of any part of his fare.

*(Enacted 1872.)*

**2191.** A common carrier has a lien upon the luggage of a passenger for the payment of such fare as he is entitled to from him. This lien is regulated by the Title on Liens.

*(Enacted 1872.)*