

AN ACT concerning transportation.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The Boat Registration and Safety Act is amended by changing Sections 1-2, 2-2, 3-11, 4-2, 4-4, 4-11, 5-13, 5-18, 7-1, and 7-2 as follows:

(625 ILCS 45/1-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 311-2)

Sec. 1-2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

"Airboat" means a vessel that is typically flat-bottomed and propelled by an aircraft-type propeller powered by an engine.

"Boating accident" means a collision, accident, or casualty involving a vessel in or upon, or entering into or exiting from, the water, including capsizing, collision with another vessel or object, sinking, personal injury, death, disappearance of a person from on board under circumstances that indicate the possibility of death or injury, or property damage to any vessel or dock.

"Competent" means capable of assisting a water skier in case of injury or accident.

"Consideration" means an economic benefit, inducement, right, or profit, including pecuniary payment accruing to an

individual, person, or entity, but not including a voluntary sharing of the actual expense of the voyage, by monetary contribution or donation of fuel, food, beverage, or other supplies.

"Dealer" means any person who engages in the business of manufacturing, selling, or dealing in, on consignment or otherwise, any number of new watercraft or 5 or more used watercraft of any make during the year, including any off-highway vehicle dealer or snowmobile dealer or a person licensed as a new or used vehicle dealer who also sells or deals in, on consignment or otherwise, any number of watercraft as defined in this Act.

"Department" means the Department of Natural Resources.

"Inland Rules" means the Inland Navigation Rules Act of 1980.

"International regulations" means the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, including annexes currently in force for the United States.

"Leeward side" means the side of a vessel's sail that is facing away or sheltered from the wind.

"Lifeboat" means a small boat kept on board a larger boat for use in an emergency.

"Livery" means a person, corporation, company, business, or entity that advertises a livery watercraft for use by another, in exchange for any type of consideration and does not provide the renter or lessee with a captain, crew, or any

staff or personnel to operate, oversee, maintain, or manage the watercraft.

"Motorboat" or "power-driven vessel" means any vessel propelled by machinery whether such machinery is a principle source of propulsion.

"Nonpowered watercraft" or "human-powered watercraft" means any canoe, kayak, kiteboard, paddleboard, ribbed inflatable, or any other watercraft propelled by oars, paddles, or poles but not powered by sail, canvas, human body part, or machinery of any sort.

"Operate" means to use, navigate, employ, or otherwise be in actual physical control of a motorboat or vessel.

"Operator" means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of a watercraft.

"Owner" means a person, other than a secured party, having property rights or title to a watercraft. "Owner" includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a motorboat subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment of performance of an obligation. "Owner" does not include a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

"Passenger" means an individual carried on the vessel.

"Passenger" does not mean:

(1) the owner or individual representative of the owner, or in the case of a chartered vessel, an individual charterer or individual representative of the charterer,

but in no case shall this exemption found in this paragraph apply to more than one person that is physically present on a vessel at any one time;

(2) the master; or

(3) a member of the crew engaged in the business of the vessel who has not contributed consideration for carriage and who is paid for on board services.

"Passenger for hire" means a passenger for whom consideration is contributed as a condition of carriage on the vessel.

"Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, and any agent, assignee, trustee, executor, receiver, or representative thereof.

"Personal flotation device" or "PFD" means a device that is approved by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, under Part 160 of Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Personal injury" means any injury requiring treatment beyond first aid.

"Personal watercraft" means a vessel propelled by a water jet pump or other machinery as its primary source of motive power and designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than within the confines of a hull.

"Principally operated" means the vessel is or will be primarily operated within the jurisdiction of the State during a calendar year.

"Recreational boat" means any vessel manufactured or used primarily for noncommercial use, or leased, rented, or chartered to another for noncommercial use.

"Sailboat" or "sailing vessel" means any vessel under sail so long as the propelling machinery, if fitted, is not being used.

"Seaplane" means any aircraft designed to maneuver on the water.

"Specialty prop-craft" means a vessel that is similar in appearance and operation to a personal watercraft but that is powered by an outboard or propeller driven motor.

"Throwable PFD" has the meaning provided in 33 CFR 175.13.

"Underway" applies to a vessel or watercraft at all times except when it is moored at a dock or anchorage area.

"Use" applies to all vessels on the waters of this State, whether moored or underway.

"Vessel" or "watercraft" means every device or boat ~~watercraft~~ used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, except a seaplane on the water, air mattress or similar device, and boats used for concession rides in artificial bodies of water designed and used exclusively for such concessions.

"Waters of this State" means any water within the jurisdiction of this State.

"Wearable U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device", "wearable U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD", and

"wearable PFD" have the meaning provided for "wearable PFD" in 33 CFR 175.13.

"Windward side" means the side of a vessel's sail that has the wind blowing into the sail.

"Wing in Ground" (WIG) vessel means a multimodal vessel which, in its main operational mode, flies in close proximity to the surface utilizing surface-effect action.

(Source: P.A. 102-595, eff. 6-1-22.)

(625 ILCS 45/2-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 312-2)

Sec. 2-2. Inspection; removal; impoundment.

(a) Agents of the Department or other duly authorized police officers may board and inspect any watercraft ~~boat~~ at any time for the purpose of determining if this Act is being complied with. If the boarding officer or agent discovers any violation of this Act, he may issue a summons to the operator of the boat requiring that the operator appear before the circuit court for the county within which the offense was committed.

(b) Every watercraft ~~vessel~~ subject to this Act, if under way and upon being hailed by a designated law enforcement officer, must stop immediately and lay to.

(c) Agents of the Department and other duly authorized police officers may enforce all federal laws and regulations which have been mutually agreed upon by the federal and state governments and are applicable to the operation of watercraft

on navigable waters and federal impoundments where concurrent jurisdiction exists between the federal and state governments.

(d) Agents of the Department and other duly authorized police officers may seize and impound, at the owner's or operator's expense, any watercraft involved in a boating accident or a violation of Section 3A-21, 5-1, 5-2, or 5-16 of this Act.

(e) If a watercraft is causing a traffic hazard because of its position on a waterway or its physical appearance is causing the impeding of traffic, its immediate removal from the waterway by a towing service may be authorized by a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

(f) Whenever a peace officer reasonably believes that a person under arrest for a violation of Section 5-1, 5-2, or 5-16 of this Act or similar provision of a local ordinance, is likely, upon release, to commit a subsequent violation of Section 5-1, 5-2, or 5-16 or a similar provision of a local ordinance, the arresting officer shall have the watercraft which the person was operating at the time of the arrest impounded for a period of not more than 12 hours after the time of the arrest. The watercraft may be released by the arresting law enforcement agency without impoundment, or may be released prior to the end of the impoundment period, however, if:

- (1) the watercraft was not owned by the person under arrest, and the lawful owner requesting release possesses proof of ownership, and would not, as determined by the

arresting law enforcement agency: (i) indicate a lack of ability to operate a watercraft in a safe manner, or (ii) otherwise, by operating the watercraft, be in violation of this Act; or

(2) the watercraft is owned by the person under arrest, and the person under arrest gives permission to another person to operate the watercraft, and the other person would not, as determined by the arresting law enforcement agency: (i) indicate a lack of ability to operate a watercraft in a safe manner, or (ii) otherwise, by operating the watercraft, be in violation of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 93-156, eff. 1-1-04.)

(625 ILCS 45/3-11) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313-11)

Sec. 3-11. Penalty. No person shall at any time:

(a) falsely alter or change in any manner a certificate of number issued under the provisions hereof; ~~or~~

(b) falsify any record required by this Act; ~~or~~

(c) falsify information on any application to the Department that is required to be provided to the Department by this Act; or

(d) counterfeit any form of license provided for by this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-469, eff. 6-1-18.)

(625 ILCS 45/4-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 314-2)

Sec. 4-2. Navigation lights.

A. Watercraft subject to this Section shall be divided into classes as follows:

1. Class 1: Less than 16 feet in length.
2. Class 2: 16 feet or over and less than 26 feet in length.
3. Class 3: 26 feet or over and less than 40 feet in length.
4. Class 4: 40 feet or over and less than 65 feet in length.

B. Every motorboat, underway from sunset to sunrise or underway in weather causing reduced visibility, shall carry and exhibit the following United States Coast Guard approved lights when underway and, during such time, shall not use any other lights that may be mistaken for or interfere with those prescribed as follows:

1. A Class 1 or Class 2 motorboat shall carry the following lights:
 - (a) A bright white light aft to show all around the horizon; and
 - (b) A combined light in the fore part of the watercraft and lower than the white light aft, showing green to starboard and red to port, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points (22.5 degrees) abaft the beam on their respective sides.
2. A Class 3 or Class 4 motorboat shall carry the

following lights:

(a) A bright white light in the fore part of the watercraft as near the stern as practicable, so constructed as to show the unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points (225 degrees) of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points (112.5 degrees) on each side of the watercraft, namely, from right ahead to 2 points (22.5 degrees) abaft the beam on either side;

(b) A bright white light aft, mounted higher than the white light forward, to show all around the horizon; and

(c) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points (112.5 degrees) of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points (22.5 degrees) abaft the beam on the starboard side. On the port side, a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points (112.5 degrees) of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points (22.5 degrees) abaft the beam on the port side. The side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens so set as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

3. A Class 1 or Class 2 motorboat propelled by sail

alone shall exhibit the combined light prescribed by paragraph (1) and a 12-point (135 degrees) white light aft. A Class 3 or Class 4 motorboat, when so propelled, shall exhibit the colored side lights, suitably screened as prescribed by paragraph (2) and a 12-point (135 degrees) white light aft.

4. Every white light prescribed by this Section shall be of such character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles. Every colored light prescribed by this Section shall be of such character as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile. As used in this subsection "visible", when applied to lights, means visible on a dark night with clear atmosphere.

5. If propelled by sail and machinery, a motorboat shall carry the lights required by this Section for a motorboat propelled by machinery only.

6. All other watercraft over 65 feet in length and those propelled solely by wind effect on the sail shall display lights prescribed by federal regulations.

C. Nonpowered watercraft shall carry, ready at hand, a lantern or flashlight showing a white light that shall be exhibited in sufficient time to avert collision. Manually propelled watercraft used on the waters of this State where power-driven vessels are prohibited are exempt from the provisions of this Section.

D. Any watercraft may carry and exhibit the lights

required by the international regulations in lieu of the lights required by subsection B of this Section.

E. All watercraft, when anchored, other than in a special anchorage area as defined in 33 CFR 109.10, shall, from sunset to sunrise, carry and display a steady white light visible all around the horizon for a distance of no less than 2 miles.

F. The lights prescribed in this Section shall at minimum have an intensity so as to be visible at the minimum ranges as set forth in 33 CFR 83.22 ~~(Blank)~~.

G. (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 102-595, eff. 6-1-22.)

(625 ILCS 45/4-4) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 314-4)

Sec. 4-4. Whistles. ~~It is unlawful to operate a motorboat without a mouth, hand or power operated whistle, horn or other appliance, capable of producing a blast of 2 seconds or more duration and having an audible distance as set forth in 33 CFR 86.01 for at least one half mile.~~

(Source: P.A. 82-783.)

(625 ILCS 45/4-11) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 314-11)

Sec. 4-11. Engine cut-off switch.

(a) As used in this Section:

~~"Engine cut-off switch link" means the lanyard or wireless cut-off device used to attach the motorboat operator to the engine cut off switch installed on the motorboat.~~

"Engine cut-off switch" means an emergency switch installed on a motorboat that:

(1) is designed to shut off the engine if:

(A) the motorboat operator using a lanyard attachment activates the switch by falling overboard or otherwise moving beyond the length of the lanyard;
or

(B) the motorboat operator or a passenger using a wireless attachment activates the switch by falling overboard and submerging a man-overboard transmitter; and

(2) attaches:

(A) physically to the motorboat operator through the use of a lanyard worn by the operator; or

(B) wirelessly through the use of a water-activated man-overboard transmitter worn by the motorboat operator or any similarly equipped passenger on the motorboat. ~~means an operational emergency cut off engine stop switch installed on a motorboat that attaches to a motorboat operator by an engine cut off switch link.~~

(b) A motorboat operator may not operate a motorboat less than 26 feet in length that is equipped by the manufacturer with an engine cutoff switch and such switch is not in use while the motorboat is operating on plane or above displacement speed. No person may operate a watercraft without

first verifying that the engine cut-off switch is operational and fully functional and properly attaching the lanyard or wireless attachment, as appropriate for the specific motorboat, to the operator's body or to the clothing or personal flotation device being worn by the operator.

(c) The requirement under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall not apply if:

(A) the main helm of the covered vessel is installed within an enclosed cabin; or

(B) the vessel does not have an engine cut-off switch.

~~No person may operate any motor boat, including personal watercraft or specialty prop craft, equipped with an engine cut off switch while the engine is running and the motorboat is underway without verifying that the engine cut-off switch is operational and fully functional and:~~

~~(1) the engine cut off switch link is properly attached to his or her person, clothing or worn PFD, as appropriate for the specific vessel; or~~

~~(2) activating the wireless cut off system.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-1033, eff. 7-14-10.)

(625 ILCS 45/5-13) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 315-8)

Sec. 5-13. Traffic rules.

A. The area straight ahead of a vessel to the point that is 22.5 degrees beyond the middle of the vessel on the starboard side of the watercraft shall be designated the danger zone. An

operator of a watercraft shall yield ~~the right-of-way~~ to any other watercraft occupying or entering into the danger zone that may result in collision.

A-5. Head-on situation.

(1) If 2 power-driven vessels are meeting head-on or nearly head-on courses so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter course to starboard so that each shall pass on the port side of the other.

(2) A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel or canal shall keep as near to the outer limit of the channel or canal that lies on the starboard side as is safe and practicable.

(3) A power-driven vessel operating in narrow channels and proceeding downbound with a following current ~~downstream~~ shall have the right-of-way over an upbound vessel, shall propose the manner and place of passage, and shall imitate the maneuvering signals as required by law ~~a vessel proceeding upstream~~. The vessel proceeding upstream shall yield as necessary to permit safe passing.

B. Crossing. As used in this Section, "crossing" means 2 or more watercraft traveling in directions that would have the path of travel of the watercraft intersect each other.

(1) If 2 power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve the risk of collision, the vessel that has the other on the starboard side shall keep out of the way and shall avoid crossing ahead of the other vessel.

(2) A power-driven vessel crossing a river shall keep out of the way of a power-driven vessel ascending or descending the river.

(3) A vessel may not cross a narrow channel or canal if the crossing impedes the passage of a vessel that can only safely navigate within the channel or canal.

C. Overtaking.

(1) A vessel overtaking any other shall give way to the vessel being overtaken.

(2) If a vessel operator is in doubt as to whether he or she is overtaking another vessel, the operator shall assume he or she is overtaking the other vessel and shall act accordingly.

(3) Any subsequent alteration of the bearing between the 2 vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of this Section or relieve the overtaking operator of the duty to keep clear of the overtaken vessel until finally past and clear.

(4) When overtaking in a narrow channel or canal, the operator of a power-driven vessel intending to overtake another power-driven vessel shall proceed to pass safely only after indicating his or her intention by sounding the horn as follows:

(a) one short blast from the horn signifies a request to pass on the overtaken vessel's starboard side;

(b) 2 short blasts from the horn signify a request to pass on the overtaken vessel's port side.

(5) The operator of the power-driven vessel being overtaken shall:

(a) acknowledge the request by sounding the same signal; or

(b) sound 5 short blasts from the horn to indicate danger or to warn the overtaking vessel not to pass.

No response from the overtaken vessel shall be interpreted as an indication of danger and is the same as if 5 short blasts from the horn were sounded. In the absence of an audible signal or horn, a light signal device using the appropriate number of rapid bursts of light may be used.

D. Sailing vessels.

(1) The operator of a power-driven vessel shall yield the right-of-way to any nonpowered or sailing vessel unless the nonpowered vessel is overtaking the power-driven vessel or when a large craft is navigating in a confined channel, the large craft has the right-of-way over a boat propelled solely by oars or sails.

(2) If 2 sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows:

(a) If each has the wind on a different side, the vessel that has the wind on the port side shall give

way to the other vessel.

(b) If both have the wind on the same side, the vessel that is to windward shall give way to the vessel that is to leeward.

(c) If a vessel with the wind on the port side sees a vessel to windward and cannot determine with certainty whether the other vessel has the wind on the port or starboard side, the vessel shall give way to the other vessel.

(Source: P.A. 102-595, eff. 6-1-22.)

(625 ILCS 45/5-18) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 315-13)

Sec. 5-18. (a) ~~No Beginning on January 1, 2016, no~~ person born on or after January 1, 1998, unless exempted by subsection (i), shall operate a motorboat with over 10 horse power unless that person has a valid Boating Safety Certificate issued by the Department of Natural Resources or an entity or organization recognized and approved by the Department.

(b) No person under 10 years of age may operate a motorboat.

(c) ~~Persons Prior to January 1, 2016, persons at least 10 years of age and less than 12 years of age may operate a motorboat with over 10 horse power only if they are accompanied on the motorboat and under the direct control of a parent or guardian or a person at least 18 years of age~~

~~designated by a parent or guardian. Beginning on January 1, 2016, persons~~ at least 10 years of age and less than 12 years of age may operate a motorboat with over 10 horse power only if the person is under the direct on-board supervision of a parent or guardian who meets the requirements of subsection (a) or a person at least 18 years of age who meets the requirements of subsection (a) and is designated by a parent or guardian.

(d) Persons ~~Prior to January 1, 2016, persons at least 12 years of age and less than 18 years of age may operate a motorboat with over 10 horse power only if they are accompanied on the motorboat and under the direct control of a parent or guardian or a person at least 18 years of age designated by a parent or guardian, or the motorboat operator is in possession of a Boating Safety Certificate issued by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Law Enforcement, authorizing the holder to operate motorboats. Beginning on January 1, 2016, persons~~ at least 12 years and less than 18 years of age may operate a motorboat with over 10 horse power only if the person meets the requirements of subsection (a) or is under the direct on-board supervision of a parent or guardian who meets the requirements of subsection (a) or a person at least 18 years of age who meets the requirements of subsection (a) and is designated by a parent or guardian.

(e) The ~~Beginning January 1, 2016, the~~ owner of a motorboat or a person given supervisory authority over a

motorboat shall not permit a motorboat with over 10 horse power to be operated by a person who does not meet the Boating Safety Certificate requirements of this Section.

(f) Licensed boat liveries shall offer abbreviated operating and safety instruction covering core boat safety rules to all renters, unless the renter can demonstrate compliance with the Illinois Boating Safety Certificate requirements of this Section, or is exempt under subsection (i) of this Section. A person who completes abbreviated operating and safety instruction may operate a motorboat rented from the livery providing the abbreviated operating and safety instruction without having a Boating Safety Certificate for up to one year from the date of instruction. The Department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.

(g) Violations.

(1) A person who is operating a motorboat with over 10 horse power and is required to have a valid Boating Safety Certificate under the provisions of this Section shall present the certificate to a law enforcement officer upon request. Failure of the person to present the certificate upon request is a petty offense.

(2) A person who provides false or fictitious information in an application for a Boating Safety Certificate; or who alters, forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a Boating Safety Certificate; or who possesses a Boating Safety Certificate that has been altered, forged,

counterfeited, or falsified is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(3) A person who loans or permits his or her Boating Safety Certificate to be used by another person or who operates a motorboat with over 10 horse power using a Boating Safety Certificate that has not been issued to that person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) A violation of this Section done with the knowledge of a parent or guardian shall be deemed a violation by the parent or guardian and punishable under Section 11A-1.

(h) The Department of Natural Resources shall establish a program of instruction on boating safety, laws, regulations and administrative laws, and any other subject matter which might be related to the subject of general boat safety. The program shall be conducted by instructors certified by the Department of Natural Resources. The course of instruction for persons certified to teach boating safety shall be not less than 8 hours in length, and the Department shall have the authority to revoke the certification of any instructor who has demonstrated his inability to conduct courses on the subject matter. The Department of Natural Resources shall develop and provide a method for students to complete the program online. Students satisfactorily completing a program of not less than 8 hours in length shall receive a certificate of safety from the Department of Natural Resources. The

Department may cooperate with schools, online vendors, private clubs and other organizations in offering boating safety courses throughout the State of Illinois.

The Department shall issue certificates of boating safety to persons 10 years of age or older successfully completing the prescribed course of instruction and passing such tests as may be prescribed by the Department. The Department may charge each person who enrolls in a course of instruction a fee not to exceed \$5. If a fee is authorized by the Department, the Department shall authorize instructors conducting such courses meeting standards established by it to charge for the rental of facilities or for the cost of materials utilized in the course. Fees retained by the Department shall be utilized to defray a part of its expenses to operate the safety and accident reporting programs of the Department.

(i) A Boating Safety Certificate is not required by:

(1) a person who possesses a valid United States Coast Guard commercial vessel operator's license or a marine certificate issued by the Canadian government;

(2) a person employed by the United States, this State, another state, or a subdivision thereof while in performance of his or her official duties;

(3) a person who is not a resident, is temporarily using the waters of this State for a period not to exceed 90 days, and meets any applicable boating safety education requirements of his or her state of residency or possesses

a Canadian Pleasure Craft Operator's Card;

(4) a person who is a resident of this State who has met the applicable boating safety education requirements of another state or possesses a Canadian Pleasure Craft Operator's Card;

(5) a person who has assumed operation of the motorboat due to the illness or physical impairment of the operator, and is returning the motorboat or personal watercraft to shore in order to provide assistance or care for that operator;

(6) a person who is registered as a commercial fisherman or a person who is under the onboard direct supervision of the commercial fisherman while operating the commercial fisherman's vessel;

(7) a person who is serving or has qualified as a surface warfare officer or enlisted surface warfare specialist in the United States Navy;

(8) a person who has assumed operation of the motorboat for the purpose of completing a watercraft safety course approved by the Department, the U.S. Coast Guard, or the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators;

(9) a person using only an electric motor to propel the motorboat;

(10) a person operating a motorboat on private property;

(11) a person over the age of 12 years who holds a valid certificate issued by another state, a province of the Dominion of Canada, the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary or the United States Power Squadron need not obtain a certificate from the Department if the course content of the program in such other state, province or organization substantially meets that established by the Department under this Section. A certificate issued by the Department or by another state, province of the Dominion of Canada or approved organization shall not constitute an operator's license, but shall certify only that the student has successfully passed a course in boating safety instruction; or

(12) a person who is temporarily using the waters of this State for the purpose of participating in a boat racing event sanctioned by the Department of Natural Resources or authorized federal agency. The organizer or holder of the sanctioned event shall possess liability insurance for property damage and bodily injury or death with a minimum benefit of \$1,000,000 that shall remain in effect through the entirety of the event.

(j) The Department of Natural Resources shall adopt rules necessary to implement this Section. The Department of Natural Resources shall consult and coordinate with the boating public, professional organizations for recreational boating safety, and the boating retail, leasing, and dealer business

community in the adoption of these rules.

(Source: P.A. 98-698, eff. 1-1-15; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-526, eff. 7-8-16.)

(625 ILCS 45/7-1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 317-1)

Sec. 7-1. It ~~On and after March 1, 1960~~ it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of operating a boat or boats carrying passengers for hire, or renting a boat or boats for hire without first having obtained a license so to do from the Department. Such license shall be renewable each year on January ~~March~~ 1st, shall be good only for one year or portion of a year up to and including December 31st ~~March 1st~~, and it shall be unlawful for such person to so engage in such business without having a valid license currently then in force. The Department shall outline the application process for passenger-for-hire licenses or rental boat licenses by administrative rule. Violations of this Act by a business or individual holding a rental license or passenger-for-hire license shall result in the suspension or revocation of the license issued based on the procedures outlined in administrative rule.

(Source: P.A. 85-149.)

(625 ILCS 45/7-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 317-2)

Sec. 7-2. License fee. The fee for a license to operate a boat for carrying passengers for hire shall be established by

administrative rule ~~\$50 for each boat~~. The fee for a license for engaging in the business of renting boats for hire and the ~~shall be \$30, plus an~~ annual fee for each boat rented or offered for rent shall be set by administrative rule ~~of \$1 for each boat less than 16 feet in length; \$2 for each boat 16 feet or over and less than 26 feet in length; and \$8 for each boat 26 feet or over in length. No boat shall, after March 1, 1960,~~ be rented or offered for rent until such license has been granted and the boat marked as hereinafter provided.

(Source: P.A. 85-149.)

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