

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2019 and 2020

HB2727

by Rep. Tom Demmer

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act and the Boat Registration and Safety Act. Makes changes concerning an operator's duties to stop, give information, and render aid at the scene of a collision, accident, or casualty. Further amends the Boat Registration and Safety Act. Makes changes in Sections concerning: junk watercraft; personal flotation devices; navigation lights; interference with navigation; traffic rules; operating a watercraft under the influence of alcohol or drugs; and the operation of motorboats.

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CORRECTIONAL BUDGET AND IMPACT NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

A BILL FOR

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AN ACT concerning transportation.

2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 3 represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act is
amended by changing Sections 6-1 and 6-2 as follows:

(625 ILCS 40/6-1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 606-1) 6 7 Sec. 6-1. Collisions, accidents, and casualties; reports. A. The operator of a snowmobile involved in a collision, 8 9 accident, or other casualty resulting in personal injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop the snowmobile at 10 the scene of the accident, or as close thereto as possible, 11 12 shall forthwith return to, and in every event shall remain at the scene of the collision, accident, or other casualty until 13 14 the requirements of Section 6-2 have been fulfilled. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing the right of way of 15 16 other snowmobilers or vehicular traffic more than necessary. For the purposes of this Section, "personal injury" means any 17 injury requiring immediate professional treatment in a medical 18 facility or doctor's office, shall render to other persons 19 affected by this collision, accident, or other casualty such 20 21 assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in 22 order to save them from or minimize any danger caused by the collision, accident, or other casualty, and also shall give his 23

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1 name, address, and identification of his snowmobile to any 2 person injured and to the owner of any property damaged in the 3 collision, accident, or other casualty.

A-5. Any person who fails to comply with the requirements 4 5 of subsection A must, as soon as possible but in no case later than one-half hour after the collision, accident, or other 6 casualty, or if hospitalized and incapacitated from reporting 7 8 at any time during that period, as soon as possible but in no 9 case later than one-half hour after being discharged from the hospital, report: the date, pace, and approximate time of the 10 11 collision, accident, or other casualty; the snowmobile 12 operator's name and address; the registration number of the snowmobile, if any; and the names of all other occupants of the 13 14 snowmobile, at a police station or sheriff's office near the location where the collision, accident, or other casualty 15 occurred. A report made as required under this subsection may 16 not be used, directly or indirectly, as a basis for the 17 prosecution of any violation of subsection A. 18

19 A-10. Any person failing to comply with subsection A-5 is guilty of a Class 4 felony if the collision, accident, or other 20 21 casualty does not result in the death of any person. Any person 22 failing to comply with subsection A-5 when the collision, 23 accident, or other casualty results in the death of any person 24 is guilty of a Class 2 felony, for which the person, if 25 sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a 26 term of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years.

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B. In the case of collision, accident, or other casualty 1 2 involving the operation of a snowmobile, the operator thereof, if the collision, accident, or other casualty results in death 3 or injury to a person or damage to property in excess of \$750, 4 5 shall file with the Department a full description of the 6 accident, or other casualty, collision, including such 7 information as the Department may, by regulation, require. Reports of such accidents must be filed with the Department on 8 9 a Department Accident Report form within 5 days.

10 C. Reports of accidents resulting in personal injury, <u>where</u> 11 <u>a person sustains an injury requiring medical attention beyond</u> 12 <u>first aid</u> wherein a person is incapacitated for a period 13 <u>exceeding 72 hours</u>, must be filed with the Department on a 14 Department Accident Report form within 5 days. Accidents which 15 result in loss of life shall be reported to the Department on a 16 Department form within 48 hours.

17 D. All required accident reports and supplemental reports are without prejudice to the individual so reporting, and are 18 for the confidential use of the Department, except that the 19 20 Department may disclose the identity of a person involved in an accident when such identity is not otherwise known or when such 21 22 person denies his presence at such accident. No such report may 23 be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, except that the Department must furnish 24 25 upon demand of any person who has or claims to have made such a 26 report, or upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that

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1	a specified accident report has or has not been made to the
2	Department, solely to prove a compliance or a failure to comply
3	with the requirements that such a report be made to the
4	Department.
5	(Source: P.A. 92-174, eff. 7-26-01.)
6	(625 ILCS 40/6-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 606-2)
7	Sec. 6-2. <u>Duty to give information and render aid</u> Owner's
8	and Operator's Responsibility.
9	(a) The operator of any snowmobile involved in a collision,
10	accident, or other casualty resulting in injury to or death of
11	any person or damage to any snowmobile that is operated or
12	attended by any person shall: The owner and any operator of a
13	snowmobile are jointly and severally liable for any injury or
14	damage occasioned by the operation of such snowmobile.
15	(1) give the operator's name, address, and
16	registration identification number and the name of owner of
17	the snowmobile the operator is operating;
18	(2) upon request and if available, exhibit the
19	operator's driver's license or other identification to the
20	person struck or the operator or occupant of or person
21	attending any snowmobile collided with; and
22	(3) render to any person injured in the collision,
23	accident, or other casualty reasonable assistance,
24	including the carrying or the making of arrangements for
25	the carrying of an injured person to a physician, surgeon,

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or hospital for medical or surgical treatment, if it is 1 apparent that such treatment is necessary or if the 2 3 carrying is requested by the injured person. (b) If none of the persons entitled to information pursuant 4 5 to this Section is in a condition to receive and understand such information and no police officer is present, the operator 6 7 after rendering reasonable assistance shall forthwith report the collision, accident, or other casualty at the nearest 8 9 office of a duly authorized police authority, disclosing the 10 information required by this Section.

11 (c) Any person failing to comply with this Section is 12 guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

13 (Source: P.A. 77-1312.)

Section 10. The Boat Registration and Safety Act is amended by changing Sections 3A-19, 4-1, 4-2, 5-3, 5-13, 5-16, 5-18, 6-1, and 6-2 as follows:

17 (625 ILCS 45/3A-19) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 313A-19) 18 Sec. 3A-19. Scrapping, junking or destroying a watercraft. (a) As used in this Section, "junk watercraft" means a 19 20 vessel that has been or is being disassembled, crushed, compressed, flattened, <u>destroyed</u>, or <u>otherwise</u> reduced to a 21 22 state in which it no longer can be returned to an operable state, or has been branded or assigned as junk or a similar 23 24 designation by another state or jurisdiction.

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(b) An owner who scraps, junks, destroys, or possesses a junk watercraft, or a person who purchases a watercraft as scrap or as a watercraft to be junked or destroyed, shall surrender within 15 days the certificate of title to be mailed or delivered to the Department of Natural Resources.

6 <u>(c) If an insurance company makes a payment of damages on a</u> 7 <u>total loss claim for a watercraft, the insurance company shall</u> 8 <u>be deemed to be the owner of the watercraft and the watercraft</u> 9 <u>shall be considered to be junk. The insurance company shall</u> 10 <u>surrender within 20 days the certificate of title to be mailed</u> 11 or delivered to the Department of Natural Resources.

As used in this subsection, "total loss" means the watercraft sustained damage by collision, fire, theft, rust corrosion, or other means so that the cost of repairing the damage, including labor, would be greater than 33 1/3% of its fair market value without the damage.

An insurer that surrendered a certificate of title for payment on a total loss vessel claim due to theft may make application for a new certificate of title if:

20 (1) the vessel is later recovered and incurred only
21 minor damage that does not affect the operational safety of
22 the watercraft;

23 (2) the damages incurred initially to the watercraft
24 would not have caused the watercraft to be declared a total
25 loss by the insurer;

26 (3) the insurer makes application for a certificate of

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	title and provides affirmation under penalty of perjury to
1	the Department that the vessel did not incur damages that
5	affect the watercraft's operational safety; and
:	(4) the insurer submits any photographs required by the
)	Department of Natural Resources.
)	(d) A watercraft sold without a certificate of title at
	auction or sale shall be deemed junk if transfer of ownership
1	occurred due to payment for a "total loss" insurance claim to

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9 <u>the registered owner.</u>

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(e) A certificate of title shall not again be issued for a
 watercraft deemed junk, except as provided in subsection (c).

12 (f) Any person who, without authority, knowingly sells, 13 exchanges, transfers, or offers to sell, exchange, or transfer 14 a certificate of title to any watercraft that is a junk 15 watercraft is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

16 (q) Any person who knowingly fails to surrender to the 17 Department of Natural Resources a certificate of title, 18 certificate of purchase, or a similarly acceptable 19 out-of-state document of ownership as required under this 20 Section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense 21 and a Class 4 felony for a second or subsequent offense.

(h) Any watercraft that is deemed a junk watercraft may not be operated on the waters of this State. A violation of this subsection is a Class A misdemeanor.

25 An owner who scraps, junks or destroys a watercraft, or a 26 person who purchases a watercraft as scrap or as a watercraft 1 to be junked or destroyed shall immediately cause the 2 certificate of title to be mailed or delivered to the 3 Department of Natural Resources, and a certificate of title 4 shall not again be issued for such watercraft. Upon receipt of 5 the certificate of title, the Department shall cancel the 6 certificate.

7 (Source: P.A. 89-445, eff. 2-7-96.)

8 (625 ILCS 45/4-1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 314-1)

9 Sec. 4-1. Personal flotation devices.

10 A. No person may operate a watercraft unless at least one 11 <u>wearable</u> U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD <u>for each person</u> is on 12 board, so placed as to be readily available for each person.

B. No person may operate a personal watercraft or specialty prop-craft unless each person aboard is wearing a PFD approved by the United States Coast Guard. No person on board a personal watercraft shall use an inflatable PFD in order to meet the PFD requirements of subsection A of this Section.

C. No person may operate a watercraft 16 feet or more in length, except a canoe or kayak, unless at least one readily accessible United States Coast Guard approved throwable PFD is on board.

22 D. (Blank).

E. When assisting a person on water skis, aquaplane or similar device, there must be one wearable United States Coast Guard approved PFD on board the watercraft for each person being assisted or towed or worn by the person being assisted or towed.

3 F. No person may operate a watercraft unless each device 4 required by this Section is:

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1. in serviceable condition;

6 2. identified by a label bearing a description and
7 approval number demonstrating that the device has been
8 approved by the United States Coast Guard;

9 3. of the appropriate size for the person for whom it10 is intended;

4. in the case of a wearable PFD, readily accessible
 aboard the watercraft;

13 5. in the case of a throwable PFD, immediately14 available for use;

15 6. out of its original packaging; and

16 7. not stowed under lock and key.

17 G. Approved personal flotation devices are defined as a 18 device that is approved by the United States Coast Guard under 19 Title 46 CFR Part 160.

20 H. (Blank).

21 <u>H-5. An approved and appropriate-sized United States Coast</u>
22 <u>Guard PFD shall be worn by each person under the age of 13</u>
23 while in tow.

I. No person may operate a watercraft under 26 feet in length unless an approved and appropriate sized United States Coast Guard personal flotation device is being properly worn by each person under the age of 13 on board the watercraft at all times in which the watercraft is underway; however, this requirement shall not apply to persons who are below decks or in totally enclosed cabin spaces. The provisions of this subsection I shall not apply to a person operating a watercraft on an individual's private property.

J. Racing shells, rowing sculls, racing canoes, and racing kayaks are exempt from the PFD, of any type, carriage requirements under this Section provided that the racing shell, racing scull, racing canoe, or racing kayak is participating in an event sanctioned by the Department as a PFD optional event. The Department may adopt rules to implement this subsection. (Source: P.A. 100-469, eff. 6-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18.)

- 14 (625 ILCS 45/4-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 314-2)
- 15 Sec. 4-2. Navigation lights Lights.

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A. <u>Watercraft subject to this Section shall be divided into</u> <u>classes as follows:</u> It is unlawful to operate any vessel less than 39 feet in length unless the following lights are carried and displayed when underway from sunset to sunrise:

<u>Class 1: Less than 16 feet in length.</u> A bright,
 white light after to show all around the horizon, visible
 for a distance of 2 miles. The word "visible" as used
 herein means visible on a dark night with clear atmosphere.
 <u>Class 2: 16 feet or over and less than 26 feet in</u>
 length. A combination light in the forepart of the boat

1	lower than the white light after, showing green to
2	starboard and red to port, so fixed as to throw a light
3	from dead ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on their
4	respective sides and visible for a distance of not less
5	than 1 mile.
6	3. Class 3: 26 feet or over and less than 40 feet in
7	<u>length.</u> Lights under International Rules may be shown as an
8	alternative to the above requirements.
9	4. Class 4: 40 feet or over and not more than 65 feet
10	in length.
11	B. Every motorboat, in all weather from sunset to sunrise,
12	shall carry and exhibit the following United States Coast Guard
13	approved lights when underway and, during such time, no other
14	lights that may be mistaken for or interfere with those
15	prescribed shall be exhibited: Watercraft propelled by
16	muscular power when underway shall carry on board from sunset
17	to sunrise, but not fixed to any part of the boat, a lantern or
18	flashlight capable of showing a white light visible all around
19	the horizon at a distance of 2 miles or more, and shall display
20	such lantern in sufficient time to avoid collision with another
21	watercraft.
22	(1) A Class 1 or Class 2 motorboat shall carry the
23	following lights:
24	(a) A bright white light aft to show all around the
25	horizon.
26	(b) A combined light in the fore part of the

1	watercraft and lower than the white light aft, showing
2	green to starboard and red to port, so fixed as to
3	throw the light from right ahead to 2 points (22.5
4	degrees) abaft the beam on their respective sides.
5	(2) A Class 3 or Class 4 motorboat shall carry the
6	following lights:
7	(a) A bright white light in the fore part of the
8	watercraft as near the stem as practicable, so
9	constructed as to show the unbroken light over an arc
10	of the horizon of 20 points (225 degrees) of the
11	compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points
12	(112.5 degrees) on each side of the watercraft, namely,
13	from right ahead to 2 points (22.5 degrees) abaft the
14	beam on either side.
15	(b) A bright white light aft, mounted higher than
16	the white light forward, to show all around the
17	horizon.
18	(c) On the starboard side, a green light so
19	constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of
20	the horizon of 10 points (112.5 degrees) of the
21	compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right
22	ahead to 2 points (22.5 degrees) abaft the beam on the
23	starboard side. On the port side, a red light so
24	constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of
25	the horizon of 10 points (112.5 degrees) of the
26	compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right

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1	ahead to 2 points (22.5 degrees) abaft the beam on the
2	port side. The side lights shall be fitted with inboard
3	screens so set as to prevent these lights from being
4	seen across the bow.
5	(3) A Class 1 or Class 2 Motorboat propelled by sail
6	alone shall exhibit the combined light prescribed by
7	paragraph (1) and a 12-point (135 degrees) white light aft.
8	A Class 3 or Class 4 Motorboat, when so propelled, shall
9	exhibit the colored side lights, suitably screened as
10	prescribed by paragraph (2) and a 12-point (135 degrees)
11	white light aft.
12	(4) Every white light prescribed by this Section shall
13	be of such character as to be visible at a distance of at
14	least 2 miles. Every colored light prescribed by this
15	Section shall be of such character as to be visible at a
16	distance of at least one mile. As used in this subsection
17	"visible", when applied to lights, means visible on a dark
18	night with clear atmosphere.
19	(5) If propelled by sail and machinery, a motorboat
20	shall carry the lights required by this Section for a
21	motorboat propelled by machinery only.
22	(6) All other watercraft over 65 feet in length and
23	those propelled solely by wind effect on the sail shall
24	display lights prescribed by federal regulations.
25	C. Manually propelled watercraft shall carry, ready at
26	hand, a lantern or flashlight showing a white light that shall

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be exhibited in sufficient time to avert collision. Manually
propelled watercraft used on the waters of this State where
power-driven watercraft are prohibited are exempt from the
provisions of this Section. Every vessel 39 feet or more in
length shall carry and display when underway such additional or
alternate lights as shall be required by the U. S. Coast Guard
for watercraft of equivalent length and type.

D. Any watercraft may carry and exhibit the lights required 8 9 by the international rules in lieu of the lights required by 10 subsection B of this Section. Sailboats equipped with motors 11 and being propelled partly or solely by such motors shall carry 12 and display the same lights required for motorboats of the same class. Sailboats being propelled entirely by sail between 13 sunset and sunrise shall have lighted the combination running 14 light, and a white light visible aft only. Sailboats 26 feet or 15 16 more in length, equipped with motors but being propelled 17 entirely by sail between sunset and sunrise, shall have lighted the colored side lights suitably screened, but not the white 18 lights prescribed for motorboats. 19

E. <u>All watercraft</u>, when anchored, other than in a special anchorage area, 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. <u>Dinghies</u>, tenders and other watercraft, whose principal function is as an auxiliary to other larger watercraft, when so operating need carry only a flashlight visible to other craft in the area, anything in this HB2727 - 15 - LRB101 09269 TAE 54363 b

1 section to the contrary notwithstanding.

	Section to the contrary notwrenstanding.
2	F. (Blank). Vessels at anchor between the hours of sunset
3	and sunrise, except those in a "Special Anchorage Area", shall
4	display such anchor lights as shall be required by the U. S.
5	Coast Guard for watercraft of equivalent length and type.
6	G. <u>(Blank).</u> Watercraft operated manually or by motor which
7	are located on bodies of water where motors of over 7 1/2
8	horsepower are prohibited must be equipped during the hours
9	between sunset and sunrise with a lantern or flashlight which
10	is capable of showing a beam for 2 miles, anything in this
11	Section to the contrary notwithstanding.
12	(Source: P.A. 88-524.)
13	(625 ILCS 45/5-3) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 315-3)
14	Sec. 5-3. Interference with navigation.
15	<u>(a)</u> No person shall operate any watercraft in a manner
16	which unreasonably or unnecessarily interferes with other
17	watercraft or with the free and proper navigation of the
18	waterways of the State. Anchoring under bridges or in heavily
19	traveled channels constitutes such interference if
20	unreasonable under the prevailing circumstances.
	unreasonable under the prevailing circumstances. (b) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the
20	
20 21	(b) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the
20 21 22	(b) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of any other vessel navigating within a narrow channel

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1	obstruction shall navigate with alertness and caution and shall
2	sound the appropriate audible signal.
3	(d) A vessel shall avoid anchoring in a narrow channel,
4	under bridges, or in heavily traveled channels or canals, if
5	unreasonable under the prevailing circumstances.
6	(Source: P.A. 82-783.)
7	(625 ILCS 45/5-13) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 315-8)
8	Sec. 5-13. Traffic rules.
9	A. The area straight ahead of a vessel to the point that is
10	22.5 degrees beyond the middle of the vessel on the starboard
11	side of the watercraft shall be designated the danger zone. An
12	operator of a watercraft shall yield the right of way to any
13	other watercraft occupying or entering into the danger zone
14	<u>that may result in collision.</u> Passing. When 2 boats are
15	approaching each other "head on" or nearly so (so as to involve
16	risk of collision), each boat must bear to the right and pass
17	the other boat on its left side.
18	A-5. Head-on situation.
19	(1) If 2 power-driven vessels are meeting head-on or nearly
20	head-on courses so as to involve risk of collision, each shall
21	alter course to starboard so that each shall pass on the port
22	side of the other.
23	(2) A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow
24	channel or canal shall keep as near to the outer limit of the
25	channel or canal that lies on the starboard side as is safe and

1 practicable. 2 (3) A power-driven vessel operating in narrow channels and 3 proceeding downstream shall have the right of way over a vessel 4 proceeding upstream. The vessel proceeding upstream shall 5 yield as necessary to permit safe passing. 6 B. Crossing. When boats approach each other obliquely or at 7 right angles, the boat approaching on the right side has the 8 right of way. 9 (1) If 2 power-driven vessels are crossing so as to involve the risk of collision, the vessel that has the other on the 10 11 starboard side shall keep out of the way and shall avoid 12 crossing ahead of the other vessel. 13 (2) A power-driven vessel crossing a river shall keep out 14 of the way of a power-driven vessel ascending or descending the river. 15 (3) A vessel may not cross a narrow channel or canal if the 16 17 crossing impedes the passage of a vessel that can only safely navigate within the channel or canal. 18 19 C. Overtaking. One boat may overtake another on either side 20 but must grant right of way to the overtaken boat. (1) A vessel overtaking any other shall give way to the 21 22 vessel being overtaken. 23 (2) If a vessel operator is in doubt as to whether he or she is overtaking another vessel, the operator shall assume 24 25 that is the case and act accordingly. 26 (3) Any subsequent alteration of the bearing between the 2

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1	vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel
2	within the meaning of this Section or relieve the overtaking
3	operator of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel
4	until finally past and clear.
5	(4) In a narrow channel or canal when overtaking, the
6	operator of a power-driven vessel intending to overtake another
7	power-driven vessel shall proceed to pass safety only after
8	indicating his or her intention by sounding the horn as
9	follows:
10	(a) one short blast from the horn signifies a request
11	to pass on the overtaken vessel's starboard side;
12	(b) 2 short blasts from horn signifies a request to
13	pass on the overtaken vessel's port side.
14	(5) The operator of the power-driven vessel being overtaken
15	shall:
16	(a) acknowledge the request by sounding the same
17	signal; or
18	(b) sound 5 short blasts to indicate danger or do not
19	pass.
20	No response from the overtaken vessel shall be interpreted
21	as an indication of danger and the same as if 5 short blasts
22	were sounded.
23	In the absence of an audible signal or horn, a light signal
24	device utilizing the appropriate number of rapid bursts of
25	light may be used.
26	D. <u>Sailing vessels.</u>

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1	(1) The operator of a power-driven vessel shall yield the
2	right of way to any non-powered or sailing vessel unless the
3	non-powered vessel is overtaking the power-driven vessel or
4	Sailboats and Rowboats. When a motorboat is approaching a boat
5	propelled solely by sails or oars, the motorboat must yield the
6	right of way to the sailboat or rowboat except, when a large
7	craft is navigating in a confined channel, the large craft has
8	the right of way over a boat propelled solely by oars or sails.
9	(2) If 2 sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as
10	to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the
11	way of the other as follows:
12	(a) If each has the wind on a different side, the
13	vessel that has the wind on the port side shall give way to
14	the other vessel.
15	(b) If both have the wind on the same side, the vessel
16	that is to windward shall give way to the vessel that is to
17	leeward.
18	(c) If a vessel with the wind on the port side sees a
19	vessel to windward and cannot determine with certainty
20	whether the other vessel has the wind on the port or
21	starboard side, the vessel shall give way to the other
22	vessel.
23	(3) As used in this subsection, "windward side" means the
24	side opposite to that on which the mainsail is carried or, in
25	the case of a square-rigged vessel, the side opposite to that
26	on which the largest fore-and-aft sail is carried.

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

2 (625 ILCS 45/5-16)

3 Sec. 5-16. Operating a watercraft under the influence of 4 alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or 5 compounds, or combination thereof.

(A) 1. A person shall not operate or be in actual physical
control of any watercraft within this State while:

8 (a) The alcohol concentration in <u>the</u> such person's 9 blood, other bodily substance, or breath is <u>0.08 or more</u> 10 <u>based on the definition of blood and breath units described</u> 11 <u>under Section 11-501.2</u> a concentration at which driving a 12 <u>motor vehicle is prohibited under subdivision (1) of</u> 13 <u>subsection (a) of Section 11-501</u> of the Illinois Vehicle 14 Code;

15

(b) Under the influence of alcohol;

(c) Under the influence of any other drug or
 combination of drugs to a degree which renders <u>the</u> such
 person incapable of safely operating any watercraft;

19 (c-1) Under the influence of any intoxicating compound 20 or combination of intoxicating compounds to a degree that 21 renders the person incapable of safely operating any 22 watercraft;

(d) Under the combined influence of alcohol, and any
other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds
to a degree that which renders the such person incapable of

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safely operating any a watercraft;

2 (d-1) The person has, within 2 hours of operating or being in actual physical control of a watercraft, a 3 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in the person's whole 4 5 blood or other bodily substance as defined in paragraph 6 of subsection (a) of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois 6 7 Vehicle Code. Subject to all other requirements and 8 provisions under this Section, this paragraph does not 9 apply to the lawful consumption of cannabis by a qualifying 10 patient licensed under the Compassionate Use of Medical 11 Cannabis Pilot Program Act who is in possession of a valid 12 registry card issued under that Act, unless that person is 13 impaired by the use of cannabis;

14 (d-3) <u>(Blank);</u> The person who is not a CDL holder has a 15 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in the person's whole 16 blood or other bodily substance at which driving a motor 17 vehicle is prohibited under subdivision (7) of subsection 18 (a) of Section 11 501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code;

19 (d-5) <u>(Blank); or</u> The person who is a CDL holder has 20 any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in the 21 person's breath, blood, other bodily substance, or urine 22 resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis 23 listed in the Cannabis Control Act; or

(e) There is any amount of a drug, substance, or
 compound in the person's <u>breath</u>, blood, other bodily
 substance, or urine resulting from the unlawful use or

consumption of a controlled substance listed in the
 Illinois Controlled Substances Act, methamphetamine as
 listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community
 Protection Act, or an intoxicating compound listed in the
 Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act.

6 2. The fact that any person charged with violating this Section is or has been legally entitled to use alcohol, 7 8 cannabis under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot 9 Program Act, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof, other drug or drugs, any 10 11 intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination of them, 12 shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating 13 this Section.

3. Every person convicted of violating this Section shall
be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, except as otherwise
provided in this Section.

4. Every person convicted of violating this Section shallbe guilty of a Class 4 felony if:

(a) <u>The person</u> He or she has a previous conviction
under this Section;

(b) The offense results in personal injury where a person other than the operator suffers great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, when the violation was a proximate cause of the injuries. A person guilty of a Class 4 felony under this subparagraph (b), if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not 1

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less than one year nor more than 12 years; or

2 (c) The offense occurred during a period in which <u>the</u> 3 <u>person's his or her</u> privileges to operate a watercraft are 4 revoked or suspended, and the revocation or suspension was 5 for a violation of this Section or was imposed under 6 subsection (B).

5. Every person convicted of violating this Section shall be guilty of a Class 2 felony if the offense results in the death of a person. A person guilty of a Class 2 felony under this paragraph 5, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years.

13 5.1. A person convicted of violating this Section or a 14 similar provision of a local ordinance who had a child under 15 the age of 16 aboard the watercraft at the time of offense is 16 subject to a mandatory minimum fine of \$500 and to a mandatory 17 minimum of 5 days of community service in a program benefiting children. The assignment under this paragraph 5.1 is not 18 19 subject to suspension and the person is not eligible for 20 probation in order to reduce the assignment.

5.2. A person found guilty of violating this Section, if his or her operation of a watercraft while in violation of this Section proximately caused any incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response, is liable for the expense of an emergency response as provided in subsection (m) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. - 24 - LRB101 09269 TAE 54363 b

5.3. In addition to any other penalties and liabilities, a 1 2 person who is found guilty of violating this Section, including any person placed on court supervision, shall be fined \$100, 3 payable to the circuit clerk, who shall distribute the money to 4 5 the law enforcement agency that made the arrest. In the event that more than one agency is responsible for the arrest, the 6 \$100 shall be shared equally. Any moneys received by a law 7 enforcement agency under this paragraph 5.3 shall be used to 8 9 enforcement equipment or to purchase law provide law 10 enforcement training that will assist in the prevention of 11 alcohol related criminal violence throughout the State. Law 12 enforcement equipment shall include, but is not limited to, 13 in-car video cameras, radar and laser speed detection devices, and alcohol breath testers. 14

6. (a) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the Department of Natural Resources shall suspend the watercraft operation privileges of any person convicted or found guilty of a misdemeanor under this Section, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or Title 46 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations for a period of one year, except that a first time offender is exempt from this mandatory one year suspension.

As used in this subdivision (A)6(a), "first time offender" means any person who has not had a previous conviction or been assigned supervision for violating this Section, a similar provision of a local ordinance or, Title 46 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, or any person who has not had a suspension

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imposed under subdivision (B)3.1 of Section 5-16.

2 (b) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed, the 3 Department of Natural Resources shall suspend the watercraft 4 operation privileges of any person convicted of a felony under 5 this Section, a similar provision of a local ordinance, or 6 Title 46 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations for a period 7 of 3 years.

8 (B) 1. Any person who operates or is in actual physical 9 control of any watercraft upon the waters of this State shall 10 be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of 11 blood, breath, other bodily substance, or urine for the purpose 12 of determining the content of alcohol, other drug or drugs, 13 intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof in the person's blood or other bodily substance if arrested for 14 15 any offense of subsection (A) above. The chemical test or tests 16 shall be administered at the direction of the arresting 17 officer. The law enforcement agency employing the officer shall designate which of the tests shall be administered. Up to 2 18 additional tests of urine or other bodily substance may be 19 20 administered even after a blood or breath test or both has been administered. 21

1.1. For the purposes of this Section, an Illinois Law Enforcement officer of this State who is investigating the person for any offense defined in Section 5-16 may travel into an adjoining state, where the person has been transported for medical care to complete an investigation, and may request that

the person submit to the test or tests set forth in this 1 2 Section. The requirements of this Section that the person be arrested are inapplicable, but the officer shall issue the 3 person a uniform citation for an offense as defined in Section 4 5 5-16 or a similar provision of a local ordinance prior to requesting that the person submit to the test or tests. The 6 7 issuance of the uniform citation shall not constitute an 8 arrest, but shall be for the purpose of notifying the person 9 that he or she is subject to the provisions of this Section and 10 of the officer's belief in the existence of probable cause to arrest. Upon returning to this State, the officer shall file 11 12 the uniform citation with the circuit clerk of the county where 13 the offense was committed and shall seek the issuance of an 14 arrest warrant or a summons for the person.

15 1.2. Notwithstanding any ability to refuse under this Act 16 to submit to these tests or any ability to revoke the implied 17 consent to these tests, if a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a watercraft operated by or 18 under actual physical control of a person under the influence 19 20 of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination of them has caused the death of 21 22 or personal injury to another, that person shall submit, upon 23 the request of a law enforcement officer, to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, other bodily substance, or 24 25 urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol content or the 26 presence of any other drug, intoxicating compound, or

1 combination of them. For the purposes of this Section, a 2 personal injury includes severe bleeding wounds, distorted 3 extremities, and injuries that require the injured party to be 4 carried from the scene for immediate professional attention in 5 either a doctor's office or a medical facility.

2. Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise
in a condition rendering such person incapable of refusal,
shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided
above, and the test may be administered.

10 3. A person requested to submit to a chemical test as 11 provided above shall be verbally advised by the law enforcement 12 officer requesting the test that a refusal to submit to the test will result in suspension of such person's privilege to 13 operate a watercraft for a minimum of 2 years. Following this 14 15 warning, if a person under arrest refuses upon the request of a 16 law enforcement officer to submit to a test designated by the 17 officer, no test shall be given, but the law enforcement officer shall file with the clerk of the circuit court for the 18 19 county in which the arrest was made, and with the Department of 20 Natural Resources, a sworn statement naming the person refusing 21 to take and complete the chemical test or tests requested under 22 the provisions of this Section. Such sworn statement shall 23 identify the arrested person, such person's current residence address and shall specify that a refusal by such person to take 24 25 the chemical test or tests was made. Such sworn statement shall 26 include a statement that the arresting officer had reasonable

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cause to believe the person was operating or was in actual 1 2 physical control of the watercraft within this State while 3 under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination thereof and 4 5 that such chemical test or tests were made as an incident to and following the lawful arrest for an offense as defined in 6 7 this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance, and 8 that the person after being arrested for an offense arising out 9 of acts alleged to have been committed while so operating a 10 watercraft refused to submit to and complete a chemical test or 11 tests as requested by the law enforcement officer.

12 3.1. The law enforcement officer submitting the sworn 13 statement as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection (B) 14 shall serve immediate written notice upon the person refusing 15 the chemical test or tests that the person's privilege to 16 operate a watercraft within this State will be suspended for a 17 period of 2 years unless, within 28 days from the date of the notice, the person requests in writing a hearing on the 18 19 suspension.

If the person desires a hearing, such person shall file a complaint in the circuit court for and in the county in which such person was arrested for such hearing. Such hearing shall proceed in the court in the same manner as other civil proceedings, shall cover only the issues of whether the person was placed under arrest for an offense as defined in this Section or a similar provision of a local ordinance as

evidenced by the issuance of a uniform citation; whether the 1 2 arresting officer had reasonable grounds to believe that such person was operating a watercraft while under the influence of 3 alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or 4 5 compounds, or combination thereof; and whether such person 6 refused to submit and complete the chemical test or tests upon 7 the request of the law enforcement officer. Whether the person informed that such person's privilege to operate a 8 was 9 watercraft would be suspended if such person refused to submit 10 to the chemical test or tests shall not be an issue.

If the person fails to request in writing a hearing within 28 days from the date of notice, or if a hearing is held and the court finds against the person on the issues before the court, the clerk shall immediately notify the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department shall suspend the watercraft operation privileges of the person for at least 2 years.

17 3.2. If the person is a CDL holder and submits to a test that discloses an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, or any 18 19 amount of a drug, substance or intoxicating compound in the 20 person's breath, blood, other bodily substance, or urine resulting from the unlawful use of cannabis listed in the 21 22 Cannabis Control Act, a controlled substance listed in the 23 Illinois Controlled Substances Act, methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or 24 an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating 25 26 Compounds Act, the law enforcement officer shall immediately

submit a sworn report to the circuit clerk of venue and the 1 2 Department of Natural Resources, certifying that the test or 3 tests were requested under paragraph 1 of this subsection (B)and the person submitted to testing that disclosed an alcohol 4 5 concentration of 0.08 or more or any amount of a drug, 6 substance or intoxicating compound in the person's breath, 7 blood, other bodily substance, or urine resulting from the unlawful use of cannabis listed in the Cannabis Control Act, a 8 controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled 9 Substances Act, methamphetamine as listed in the 10 11 Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or an 12 intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act. If the person is not a CDL holder and submits to 13 a test that discloses an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, 14 a tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in the person's whole 15 16 blood or other bodily substance as defined in paragraph 6 of 17 subsection (a) of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or any amount of a drug, substance or intoxicating 18 compound in the person's breath, blood, other bodily substance, 19 20 or urine resulting from the unlawful use of a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, 21 22 methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and 23 Community Protection Act, or an intoxicating compound listed in the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, the law enforcement 24 25 officer shall immediately submit a sworn report to the circuit clerk of venue and the Department of Natural Resources, 26

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certifying that the test or tests were requested under 1 2 paragraph 1 of this subsection (B) and the person submitted to testing that disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or 3 4 more, a tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in the person's 5 whole blood or other bodily substance as defined in paragraph 6 6 of subsection (a) of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or any amount of a drug, substance or intoxicating 7 8 compound in the person's breath, blood, other bodily substance, or urine resulting from the unlawful use of a controlled 9 10 substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, 11 methamphetamine as listed in the Methamphetamine Control and 12 Community Protection Act, or an intoxicating compound listed in 13 the Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act.

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In cases involving a person who is a CDL holder where the 14 15 blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or greater or any amount of 16 drug, substance or compound resulting from the unlawful use of 17 cannabis, a controlled substance, methamphetamine, or an intoxicating compound is established by a subsequent analysis 18 19 of blood, other bodily substance, or urine collected at the 20 time of arrest, the arresting officer or arresting agency shall 21 immediately submit a sworn report to the circuit clerk of venue 22 and the Department of Natural Resources upon receipt of the 23 test results. In cases involving a person who is not a CDL holder where the blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or 24 25 greater, a tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in the person's whole blood or other bodily substance as defined in paragraph 6 26

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of subsection (a) of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois Vehicle 1 2 Code, or any amount of drug, substance, or compound resulting from the unlawful use of a controlled substance, 3 methamphetamine, or an intoxicating compound is established by 4 5 a subsequent analysis of blood, other bodily substance, or 6 urine collected at the time of arrest, the arresting officer or 7 arresting agency shall immediately submit a sworn report to the 8 circuit clerk of venue and the Department of Natural Resources 9 upon receipt of the test results.

4. A person must submit to each chemical test offered by
the law enforcement officer in order to comply with the implied
consent provisions of this Section.

13 5. The provisions of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois 14 Vehicle Code, as amended, concerning the certification and use 15 of chemical tests apply to the use of such tests under this 16 Section.

17 (C) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed 18 by any person while operating a watercraft while under the 19 20 influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating 21 compound or compounds, or combination thereof, the 22 concentration of alcohol, drug, or compound in the person's 23 blood, other bodily substance, or breath at the time alleged as shown by analysis of a person's blood, urine, breath, or other 24 25 bodily substance shall give rise to the presumptions specified in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of subsection (b) and subsection 26

1 (b-5) of Section 11-501.2 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The 2 foregoing provisions of this subsection (C) shall not be 3 construed as limiting the introduction of any other relevant 4 evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under 5 the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating 6 compound or compounds, or a combination thereof.

7 (D) If a person under arrest refuses to submit to a 8 chemical test under the provisions of this Section, evidence of 9 refusal shall be admissible in any civil or criminal action or 10 proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed 11 while the person under the influence of alcohol, other drug or 12 drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or combination of 13 them was operating a watercraft.

14 (E) The owner of any watercraft or any person given 15 supervisory authority over a watercraft, may not knowingly 16 permit a watercraft to be operated by any person under the 17 influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating 18 compound or compounds, or combination thereof.

19 (F) Whenever any person is convicted or found quilty of a 20 violation of this Section, including any person placed on court supervision, the court shall notify the Office of Law 21 22 Enforcement of the Department of Natural Resources, to provide 23 the Department with the records essential for the performance of the Department's duties to monitor and enforce any order of 24 25 suspension or revocation concerning the privilege to operate a 26 watercraft.

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1 (G) No person who has been arrested and charged for 2 violating paragraph 1 of subsection (A) of this Section shall 3 operate any watercraft within this State for a period of 24 4 hours after such arrest.

5 (Source: P.A. 99-697, eff. 7-29-16.)

6 (625 ILCS 45/5-18) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 315-13)

Sec. 5-18. (a) <u>No</u> 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.

13 (b) No person under 10 years of age may operate a 14 motorboat.

15 (c) A person Prior to January 1, 2016, persons at least 10 16 vears of age and less than 12 years of age may operate a motorboat with over 10 horse power only if they are accompanied 17 18 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 19 parent or guardian. Beginning on January 1, 2016, persons at 20 21 least 10 years of age and less than 12 years of age may operate 22 a motorboat with over 10 horse power only if the person is under the direct on-board supervision of a parent or quardian 23 24 who meets the requirements of subsection (a) or a person at 25 least 18 years of age who meets the requirements of subsection 1 (a) and is designated by a parent or guardian.

2 (d) A person Prior to January 1, 2016, persons at least 12 years of age and less than 18 years of age may operate a 3 motorboat with over 10 horse power only if they are accompanied 4 5 on the motorboat and under the direct control of a parent or 6 guardian or a person at least 18 years of age designated by a 7 parent or guardian, or the motorboat operator is in possession of a Boating Safety Certificate issued by the Department of 8 9 Natural Resources, Division of Law Enforcement, authorizing 10 the holder to operate motorboats. Beginning on January 1, 2016, 11 persons at least 12 years and less than 18 years of age may 12 operate a motorboat with over 10 horse power only if the person 13 meets the requirements of subsection (a) or is under the direct on-board supervision of a parent or guardian who meets the 14 15 requirements of subsection (a) or a person at least 18 years of age who meets the requirements of subsection (a) and is 16 17 designated by a parent or guardian.

(e) <u>The Beginning January 1, 2016, the</u> 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.

8 (g) Violations.

9 (1) A person who is operating a motorboat with over 10 10 horse power and is required to have a valid Boating Safety 11 Certificate under the provisions of this Section shall 12 present the certificate to a law enforcement officer upon 13 request. Failure of the person to present the certificate 14 upon request is a petty offense.

15 (2)A person who provides false or fictitious 16 information in an application for a Boating Safety 17 Certificate; or who alters, forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a Boating Safety Certificate; or who possesses a 18 19 Boating Safety Certificate that has been altered, forged, 20 counterfeited, or falsified is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. 21

(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.

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(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 4 5 program of instruction on boating safety, laws, regulations and administrative laws, and any other subject matter which might 6 7 be related to the subject of general boat safety. The program shall be conducted by instructors certified by the Department 8 9 of Natural Resources. The course of instruction for persons 10 certified to teach boating safety shall be not less than 8 11 hours in length, and the Department shall have the authority to 12 revoke the certification of any instructor who has demonstrated 13 his inability to conduct courses on the subject matter. The 14 Department of Natural Resources shall develop and provide a 15 method for students to complete the program online. Students 16 satisfactorily completing a program of not less than 8 hours in 17 length shall receive a certificate of safety from the Department of Natural Resources. The Department may cooperate 18 schools, online vendors, private clubs 19 with and other 20 organizations in offering boating safety courses throughout the State of Illinois. 21

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.

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

9 (1) a person who possesses a valid United States Coast 10 Guard commercial vessel operator's license or a marine 11 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 <u>over the age of 12 years</u> 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,

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1 and is returning the motorboat or personal watercraft to 2 shore in order to provide assistance or care for that 3 operator;

4 (6) a person who is registered as a commercial 5 fisherman or a person who is under the onboard direct 6 supervision of the commercial fisherman while operating 7 the commercial fisherman's vessel;

8 (7) a person who is serving or has qualified as a 9 surface warfare officer or enlisted surface warfare 10 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;

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

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

(11) a person over the age of 12 years who holds a 19 20 valid certificate issued by another state, a province of the Dominion of Canada, the United States Coast Guard 21 22 Auxiliary or the United States Power Squadron need not 23 obtain a certificate from the Department if the course 24 content of the program in such other state, province or 25 organization substantially meets that established by the Department under this Section. A certificate issued by the 26

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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 6 this State for the purpose of participating in a boat 7 8 racing event sanctioned by the Department of Natural 9 Resources or authorized federal agency. The organizer or 10 holder of the sanctioned event shall possess liability 11 insurance for property damage and bodily injury or death 12 with a minimum benefit of \$1,000,000 that shall remain in 13 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.

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

(625 ILCS 45/6-1) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 316-1)
Sec. 6-1. Collisions, accidents, and casualties; reports.
A. The operator of a vessel involved in a collision,
accident, or other casualty, <u>resulting in personal injury to or</u>

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death of any person shall immediately stop the vessel at the 1 2 scene of the accident, or as close thereto as possible, shall 3 forthwith return to, and in every event shall remain at the scene of the collision, accident, or other casualty until the 4 5 requirements of Section 6-2 have been fulfilled. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing navigation more than 6 7 necessary. so far as he can without serious danger to his own 8 vessel, crew, passengers and quests, if any, shall render to 9 other persons affected by the collision, accident, or other 10 casualty assistance as may be practicable and as may be 11 necessary in order to save them from or minimize any danger 12 caused by the collision, accident, or other casualty, and also shall give his name, address, and identification of his vessel 13 14 to any person injured and to the owner of any property damaged 15 in the collision, accident, or other casualty.

16 If the collision, accident, or other casualty has resulted 17 in the death of or personal injury to any person, failure to 18 comply with this subsection A is a Class A misdemeanor.

A-1. Any person who has failed to stop or to comply with 19 20 the requirements of subsection A must, as soon as possible but in no case later than one-half one hour after the collision, 21 22 accident, or other casualty, or, if hospitalized and 23 incapacitated from reporting at any time during that period, as soon as possible but in no case later than one-half one hour 24 25 after being discharged from the hospital, report the date, 26 place, and approximate time of the collision, accident, or

1 other casualty, the watercraft operator's name and address, the 2 identification number of the watercraft, if any, and the names 3 of all other occupants of the watercraft, at a police station or sheriff's office near the location where the collision, 4 5 accident, or other casualty occurred. A report made as required under this subsection A = 1 may not be used, directly or 6 7 indirectly, as a basis for the prosecution of any violation of 8 subsection A.

9 A-2. Any person arrested for violating this Section may be 10 subject to chemical testing of his or her blood, breath, other 11 bodily substance, or urine for the presence of alcohol, other 12 drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof, as provided in Section 5-16c, if the 13 14 testing occurs within 12 hours of the time of the occurrence of the collision, accident, or other casualty that led to the 15 16 arrest. The person's watercraft operation privileges are 17 subject to a statutory summary suspension under Section 5-16c, if the person fails testing, or statutory summary revocation 18 19 under Section 5-16c, if the person refuses to undergo testing.

20 <u>For purposes of As used in</u> this Section, <u>"personal injury"</u> 21 means any injury requiring <u>immediate professional treatment in</u> 22 <u>a medical facility or doctor's office</u> treatment beyond first 23 aid.

A-3. Any person failing to comply with this subsection A-1 is guilty of a Class 4 felony if the collision, accident, or other casualty does not result in the death of any person. Any person failing to comply with this subsection A-1 when the collision, accident, or other casualty results in the death of any person is guilty of a Class 2 felony, for which the person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years.

B. In the case of collision, accident, or other casualty 6 7 involving a vessel, the operator, if the collision, accident, 8 or other casualty results in death or injury to a person or 9 damage to property in excess of \$2000, or there is a complete 10 loss of the vessel, shall file with the Department a full 11 description of the collision, accident, or other casualty, 12 including information as the Department may by regulation 13 require. Reports of the accidents must be filed with the 14 Department on a Department Accident Report form within 5 days.

15 C. Reports of accidents resulting in personal injury, where 16 a person sustains an injury requiring medical attention beyond 17 first aid, must be filed with the Department on a Department 18 Accident Report form within 5 days. Accidents that result in 19 loss of life shall be reported to the Department on a 20 Department form within 48 hours.

D. All required accident reports and supplemental reports are without prejudice to the individual reporting, and are for the confidential use of the Department, except that the Department may disclose the identity of a person involved in an accident when the identity is not otherwise known or when the person denies his presence at the accident. No report to the

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Department may be used as evidence in any trial, civil or 1 2 criminal, arising out of an accident, except that the 3 Department must furnish upon demand of any person who has or claims to have made a report or upon demand of any court a 4 5 certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has 6 not been made to the Department solely to prove a compliance or 7 a failure to comply with the requirements that a report be made 8 to the Department.

9 E. (1) Every coroner or medical examiner shall on or before 10 the 10th day of each month report in writing to the Department 11 the circumstances surrounding the death of any person that has 12 occurred as the result of a boating accident within the 13 examiner's jurisdiction during the preceding calendar month.

14 (2) Within 6 hours after a death resulting from a 15 boating accident, but in any case not more than 12 hours 16 after the occurrence of the boating accident, a blood 17 specimen of at least 10 cc shall be withdrawn from the body of the decedent by the coroner or medical examiner or by a 18 qualified person at the direction of the physician. All 19 20 morticians shall obtain a release from the coroner or medical examiner prior to proceeding with embalming any 21 22 body coming under the scope of this Section. The blood so 23 drawn shall be forwarded to a laboratory approved by the Department of State Police for analysis of the alcoholic 24 25 content of the blood specimen. The coroner or medical 26 examiner causing the blood to be withdrawn shall be

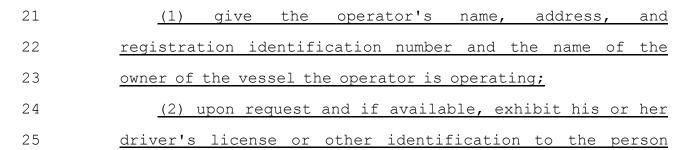
notified of the results of each analysis made and shall forward the results of each analysis to the Department. The Department shall keep a record of all examinations to be used for statistical purposes only. The cumulative results of the examinations, without identifying the individuals involved, shall be disseminated and made public by the Department.

8 (Source: P.A. 93-782, eff. 1-1-05; 94-214, eff. 1-1-06.)

9 (625 ILCS 45/6-2) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 316-2)

Sec. 6-2. <u>Duty to give information and render aid.</u>
Operator's responsibility.

12 (a) The operator of a watercraft involved in a collision, 13 accident, or other casualty resulting in injury to or death of 14 a person or damage to a vessel that is operated or attended by 15 a person shall: The operator of a watercraft is liable for any 16 injury or damage occasioned by the negligent operation of such watercraft, whether such negligence consists of a violation of 17 18 the provisions of the Statutes of this State, or in the failure 19 to observe such ordinary care in such operation as the rules of 20 the common law require.



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1	struck or the operator or occupant of or person attending
2	any vessel collided with; and

3 <u>(3) render to any person injured in the collision,</u> 4 <u>accident, or other casualty reasonable assistance,</u> 5 <u>including the carrying or the making of arrangements for</u> 6 <u>the carrying of the person to a physician, surgeon, or</u> 7 <u>hospital for medical or surgical treatment, if it is</u> 8 <u>apparent that such treatment is necessary or if the</u> 9 <u>carrying is requested by the injured person.</u>

10 <u>(b) If none of the persons entitled to information pursuant</u> 11 <u>to this Section is in a condition to receive and understand</u> 12 <u>such information and no police officer is present, the</u> 13 <u>operator, after rendering reasonable assistance, shall</u> 14 <u>forthwith report the collision, accident, or other casualty at</u> 15 <u>the nearest office of a duly authorized police authority,</u> 16 <u>disclosing the information required by this Section.</u>

17 (c) Any person failing to comply with this Section is
 18 guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

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

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