

State of Illinois
Department of Natural Resources

***ILLINOIS BOAT
REGISTRATION &
SAFETY ACT
INFORMATION***

This is only a guide to the highlights of the Illinois Boat Registration and Safety Act. The entire Act may be found in the Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 625 at the following link; <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1826&ChapterID=49> . The information in this brochure is based on laws in effect as of January 1, 2017 and is subject to change.

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How to Register and Title Your Boat

To register your boat, you must submit a boat application, required documents and the appropriate fee (see page 2-4 for registration requirements). Applications are available from Department of Natural Resources offices, boat dealers or on-line at <http://www.dnr.illinois.gov> . If you have any questions regarding registration and titling, call: 217-557-0180 or 1-800-382-1696. Credit card holders can renew their boat registration by calling: 1-866-867-3542 (1-866-TO-RELICENSE). Have your credit card, current registration certificate and a pen and paper ready before making the call or going on-line. These services allow you to renew your boat registration 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Prepare with Safety Education

Boat safety education is a positive move toward a safe and enjoyable boating future. Enroll in a Boat Safety Course now. For information on class locations call: 1-800-832-2599

Definitions

Vessel or Watercraft means every description of 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.

Non-Powered Watercraft means any canoe, kayak, kiteboard, paddleboard, float tube, or watercraft not propelled by sail, canvas, or machinery of any sort.

Note: *The Department of Natural Resources does not define inner tubes or other swim type inflatable tubes as Non-Powered Watercraft, thus they are not subject to the Boat Safety & Registration Act.*

Personal Watercraft means a vessel that uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motor power and that is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel, and includes vessels that are similar in appearance and operation but are powered by an outboard or propeller driven motor.

Registration and Titling

Motorboat means any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not such machinery is the principal source of propulsion.

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.

Sailboat means any watercraft propelled by sail or canvas, including sailboards.

Operate means to navigate or otherwise use a motorboat or vessel.

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

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.

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

Application and Jurisdiction

The Department shall, for the purposes of this Act, have full and complete jurisdiction of all waters within the boundaries of the State of Illinois.

Inspection, Enforcement & Prosecutions

Agents of the Department of Natural Resources or other duly authorized police officers may board and inspect any watercraft at any time for the purpose of determining compliance with this Act.

Resistance to Officers

It is unlawful for any person to resist or obstruct any officer or employee of the Department in the discharge of their duties under the provisions hereof. It is unlawful for the operator of a watercraft, having been given a signal by a conservation police officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other police officer directing the operator of the watercraft to a stop, to willfully fail or refuse to obey the direction, to increase speed, to extinguish lights, or otherwise flee or attempt to elude the officer. The signal given by the officer may be by hand, voice, sign, siren, or blue or red light.

Boats which must be registered and titled: All watercraft operated on the waters within the jurisdiction of this state shall be registered and titled.

Boats exempted from registration and titling: Watercraft shall not be required to be registered and titled under this Act if it is:

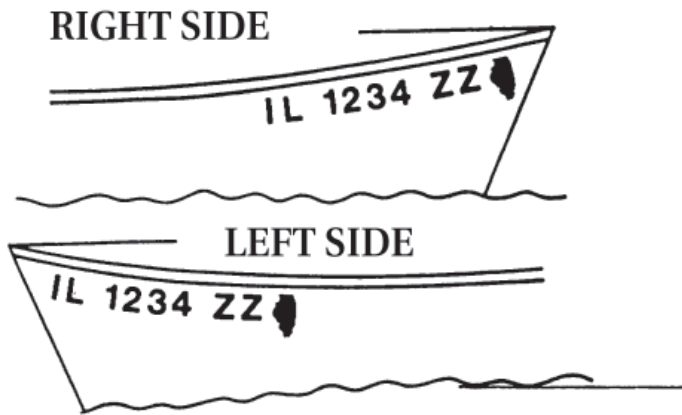
- A watercraft which has a valid marine document issued by the United States Coast Guard, EXCEPT THAT any such documented vessel used upon the waters of this State for more than 60 days in any calendar year shall be registered in compliance with this Act.
- Already covered by a number in full force and effect from another state, if such boat will not be within this State for a period in excess of 60 consecutive days.
- A watercraft from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of the State.
- A watercraft owned by the United States, a state or subdivision thereof, used solely for official purposes, and clearly identifiable.
- A vessel used exclusively as a ship's lifeboat.
- Watercraft while competing in any race approved by the Department, or if the watercraft is designed and intended solely for racing while engaged in navigation that is incidental to preparation of the watercraft for the race. Preparation of the watercraft for the race may be accomplished only after obtaining the written authorization of the Department.
- Non-powered watercraft as defined above

Registration – Title Application

The owner of each watercraft requiring registration and titling by this State shall file a watercraft application with the Department. The application shall be signed by the owner of the boat, and shall be accompanied by the required documents. Registration and/or titling is based upon the following; **New boats:** you must surrender the original properly endorsed Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin; **Boats previously registered or titled in another state;** you must surrender

the owner's registration certificate and/or title; **Illinois titled boats:** you must surrender the owner's Illinois title and appropriate fee. **Warning:** Boats purchased new or used from out of state dealers, manufacturers or lending institutions are subject to tax. You must contact the Illinois Department of Revenue at 1-800-732-8866 for instructions before submitting an application.

Registration Number Display The owner of the watercraft shall paint on or attach to both sides of the bow (front) of the boat the registration number, which shall be of block characters at least 3 inches in height. The figures shall read from left to right, be of contrasting color to their background and be maintained in a legible condition. No other numbers shall be displayed on the bow. A space shall be provided between the letters "IL" and the assigned number and another space between the assigned number and the letters which follow. A vessel that is covered by a valid marine document must display current expiration decals, but is exempt from the requirement to display an Illinois registration number. **Operators of non-powered watercraft, such as jon boats, canoes and kayaks are not required to obtain Illinois registration numbers, but instead shall purchase a Water Usage Stamp.** **Note:** For Federally documented vessels, the Illinois registration decals are to be displayed on either side of the Federally documented name of the vessel.



Hull Identification Number (HIN)
Boats manufactured after 1972 will have a hull identification number consisting of 12 characters normally found on the outboard side of the transom, or if there is no transom, to the outermost starboard

side at the end of the hull that bears the rudder or other steering mechanism above the water line. The HIN may be carved, burned, stamped, embossed, or otherwise permanently affixed in such a way that alteration, removal or replacement would be obvious or evident. **No person may possess a watercraft that has the HIN removed, defaced or obliterated.**

Water Usage Stamp Any person using a non-powered watercraft on the waters of this State shall have a valid water usage stamp affixed to an area easily visible either on the exterior or interior of the device. Each water usage stamp shall bear the calendar year the stamp is in effect. The fee for a water usage stamp is \$6 per stamp plus vendor fees for the first 3 stamps. Any person who purchases more than 3 water usage stamps receives each subsequent stamp for \$3 each plus vendor fees if purchased together as part of the same transaction.

Boat Equipment

The Illinois Boat Registration and Safety Act provides that the following equipment will be provided in various classes of boats:

Lanyards or Engine Cut-off Devices No person may operate any motor boat, including a 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. For the purposes of 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 operational emergency cut-off engine stop switch installed on a motorboat that attaches to a motorboat operator by an engine cut-off switch link.

Personal Flotation Devices (life preservers) It is unlawful to operate any watercraft unless at least one U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD of the following types or their equivalent is on board for each person: Type I, Type II or Type III (wearable PFDs). The PFD requirement does not apply to sailboards.

Any watercraft 16 feet or more in length, except a canoe or kayak, must have at least one Type IV (throwable) U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD or its' equivalent on board, in addition to the PFDs required above.

When assisting a person on water skis, aquaplane, or similar device, there must be one U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD on board the watercraft for each person being assisted or towed, or worn by the person being assisted or towed. NOTE: A ski belt is not a U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD.

- **Type I and II** personal flotation devices are designed to turn an unconscious person in the water from a face downward position to a vertical or slightly backward position.
- **Type III** personal flotation device is designed to keep a conscious person in a vertical or slightly backward position. A Type III is not required to turn an unconscious person to a face up position in the water but will maintain a stable face up attitude once a person assumes that position.
- **Type IV** personal flotation device is designed to be thrown to a person in the water and not worn.
- **Type V** personal flotation device is approved for restricted use and may be used in lieu of the Type I, II or III PFD only when used in the activity for which it is approved.

The type and USCG approval information will be found on the device label. All such PFDs mentioned in this section must be readily accessible, in serviceable condition, of an appropriate size for who it is intended, and legibly marked with the USCG approval number. • No person may operate a personal watercraft or specialty prop-craft unless each person aboard is wearing a Type I, Type II, Type III or Type V PFD approved by the United States Coast Guard.

No person may operate a watercraft under 26 feet in length unless a Type I, Type II, Type III, or Type V 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 in totally enclosed cabin spaces. This provision shall not apply to a person operating a watercraft on private property.

Lights Every vessel shall carry and display when underway between the hours of sunset and sunrise . such lights as shall be required by the United States Coast Guard for watercraft of equivalent length and type. The U.S. Coast Guard Navigation Rules, International-Inland encompasses lighting requirements for every description of watercraft. The information provided here is intended for power-driven and sailing vessels less than 20 meters.

➤ **Power-Driven Vessels** Power-driven vessels of less than 20 meters, shall exhibit navigation lights as shown in Figure 2. Vessels of less than 12 meters in length, may show the lights in either Figure 1 or Figure 2 (see following page). Sailing vessels operating under machinery, or under sail and machinery, are considered power-driven and must display the lights prescribed for a power-driven vessel.

➤ **Lights For Anchored Vessels** Power-driven vessels and sailing vessels at anchor must display anchor lights. An anchor light for a vessel less than 20 meters in length is an all-round white light visible for 2 miles exhibited where it can best be seen (see Figure 5). Vessels less than 7 meters are not required to display anchor lights unless anchored in or near a narrow channel, fairway or anchorage or where other vessels normally navigate.

Figure 1

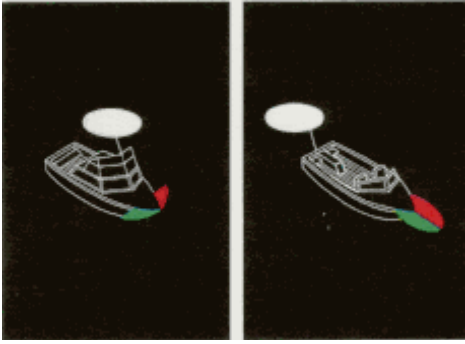


Figure 2

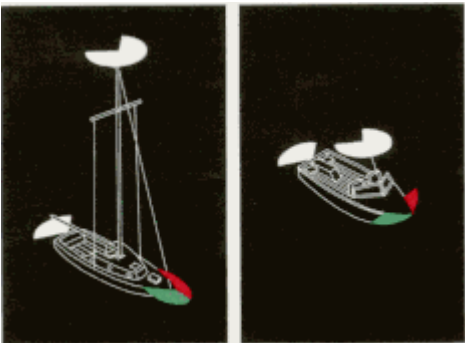


Figure 3

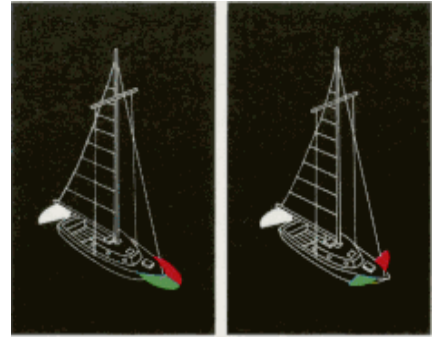


Figure 4

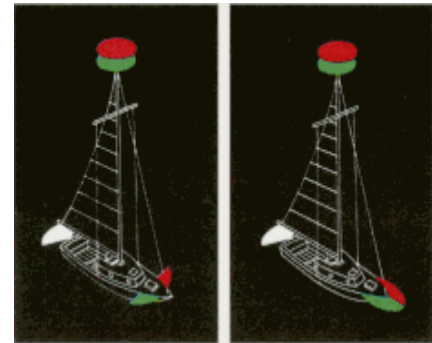


Figure 5

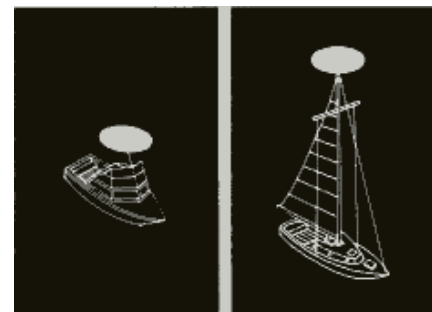
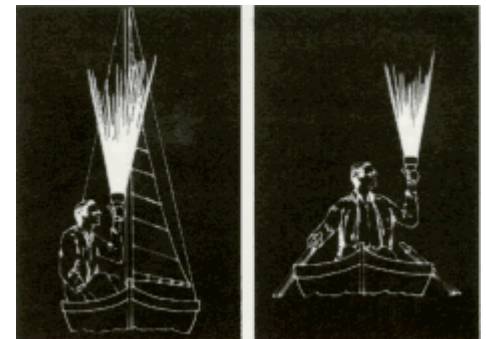


Figure 6



➤ ***Sailing Vessels & Vessels Under Oars***

Sailing vessels less than 20 meters shall exhibit navigation lights shown in Figure 3 or 4 or may be combined in a single lantern carried at the top of the mast as shown in the right image of Figure 5. Sailing vessels less than 7 meters may carry an electric torch or lighted lantern showing a white light to be displayed in sufficient time to prevent collision (see Figure 6), if practicable, the lights prescribed for sailing vessels less than 20 meters should be displayed.

Vessels under oars may display the lights prescribed for sailing vessels, but if not, must have ready at hand an electric torch or lighted lantern showing a white light to be shown in sufficient time to prevent collision (see Figure 6).

Mufflers All motorboats shall be equipped and maintained with an effective muffler or underwater exhaust system. An effective muffler or underwater exhaust system is one which does not produce sound levels that create excessive or unusual noise, or sound levels that are in excess of 90 decibels when subjected to a stationary sound level test or 75 decibels when in operation on the waters of this State. A motorboat tuned up for or participating in official trials for a sanctioned race or regatta conducted under a permit, or a motorboat being operated by a boat or marine engine manufacturer for the purpose of testing or development are exempt from this requirement. Any person who operates any motorboat upon the waters of this State shall be deemed to have given consent to the test or tests prescribed by the Department to determine if the motorboat is in compliance.

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 audible for at least one-half mile. This regulation applies to all motorboats, regardless of size or motor.

Fire Extinguisher It is unlawful to operate any motorboat equipped with an internal combustion engine anywhere in this State without at least one U.S. Coast Guard approved fire extinguisher so placed as to be readily accessible and in such condition as to be ready for immediate and effective use.

Carburetor Arrestors Except for outboard motors, all motorboats shall be fitted with a Coast Guard approved device for arresting back fire.

Sealing of Marine Heads No marine head (toilet) on any watercraft used upon waters of this state may be so constructed and operated as to permit the discharge of any sewage into the waters directly or indirectly.

Siren and Flashing Lights The use of sirens or flashing lights shall be unlawful except on duly designated patrol boats, and such sirens or flashing lights used in violation of the Boating Act shall be considered a public nuisance and subject to confiscation and disposal as determined by a competent court of jurisdiction.

Battery Covers Storage batteries shall be provided with suitable supports and secured against shifting. Batteries shall be equipped with nonconductive shielding means to prevent accidental shorting.

Ventilators Except for open boats, all motorboats using fuel having a flashpoint of 110 degrees Fahrenheit or less shall have at least 2 ventilator ducts, fitted with cowls or their equivalent, for the efficient removal of explosive or flammable gases from the bilges of every engine and fuel tank compartment.

There shall be at least one exhaust duct installed so as to extend from the open atmosphere to the lower portion of the bilge and at least one intake duct installed so as to extend to a point at least midway to the bilge or at least below the level of the carburetor air intake. The cowls shall be located and trimmed for maximum effectiveness and in such manner so as to prevent displaced fumes from being recirculated.

Visual Distress Signals It is unlawful to operate any watercraft on the waters of Lake Michigan without having onboard visual distress signals as required and approved by the U.S. Coast Guard, so placed as to be readily accessible and in such condition as to be ready for immediate and effective use. (Note: The U.S. Coast Guard requires visual distress signals on all vessels whose length is 16 feet or greater being operated during the day.)

Operation of Boats

Careless Operation No person shall operate any watercraft in a careless or heedless manner as to endanger any person or property, or at a rate of speed greater than will permit him, in the exercise of reasonable care, to bring the watercraft to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead.

Reckless Operation No person shall operate any watercraft, specialty prop-craft, personal watercraft or manipulate any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device in such a manner as to willfully or wantonly endanger the life, limb or property of any person, to weave through congested traffic, to jump the wake of another vessel unreasonably or unnecessarily close to the other vessel or when visibility around the other vessel is obstructed, to wait until the last possible moment to swerve to avoid collision, or operate any watercraft so as to approach or pass another watercraft in such a manner or at such a rate of speed as to create a hazardous wake or wash. A person convicted of committing a violation of this section shall be guilty of aggravated reckless operation of a watercraft if the violation of this Section resulted in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement of another, when the violation was a proximate cause of the injuries.

Interference with Navigation No person shall operate any watercraft in a manner which unreasonably or unnecessarily interferes with other watercraft or with the free and proper navigation of the waterways of the State. Anchoring under bridges or in heavily traveled channels constitutes such interference if unreasonable under the prevailing circumstances.

Incapacity of Operator The owner of any motorboat or any person having such in charge or in control shall not authorize or knowingly permit the same to be operated by any person who by reason of physical or mental disability is incapable of operating such motorboat under the prevailing circumstances.

Overloading No motorboat may be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity taking into consideration weather and other existing operating conditions. Water skiers, tubers, parasailers, or other persons towed by the motorboat shall be considered part of the total number of passengers and cargo allowed by a watercraft's capacity plate for the purpose of determining a motorboat's carrying capacity. Every vessel less than 26 feet in length, designed to carry 2 or more persons and to be propelled by machinery as its principal source of power or designed to be propelled by oars shall, if manufactured or offered for sale in this State, have affixed permanently thereto by the manufacturer a capacity plate as required by this Section.

Overpowering No motorboat shall be equipped with any motor or other propulsion machinery beyond its safe power capacity taking into consideration the type and construction of such motorboat and other existing operating conditions.

Passing When two boats are approaching each other "head on" or nearly so (so as to involve risk of collision), each boat must bear to the right and pass the other boat on its left side.

Crossing When boats approach each other at right angles, the boat approaching on the right side has the right of way.

Overtaking One boat may overtake another on either side but must grant right of way to the overtaken boat.

Sailboats and Rowboats When a motorboat is approaching a boat propelled solely by sails or oars, the motorboat must yield the right of way to the sailboat or rowboat except, 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.

Restricted Areas No person shall operate a motorboat in a water area which has been clearly marked by buoys or signs as a bathing, fishing or otherwise restricted area, except in the manner prescribed by the buoys or signs marking the area. In areas designated as “No Wake” areas, no motorboat underway shall exceed 5 miles per hour while in the posted “No Wake” area.

Slow – No Wake Areas A wake is defined as a movement of the water created by a boat underway great enough to disturb a boat at rest, but under no circumstances shall a boat underway exceed 5 miles per hour while in a posted "No Wake" area. In addition, no person shall operate a watercraft within 150 feet of a public launching ramp owned, operated or maintained by the Department or a political subdivision of the State at greater than a “No Wake” speed. Posting of the areas is not required.

Water Skiing When towing a person on water skis, aquaplane or similar device, the towing vessel must have a capacity of at least three persons and must be occupied by at least two competent people. It is unlawful to water ski from the period of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour prior to sunrise. All persons being towed are considered part of the watercraft’s carrying capacity. The operator of any watercraft that is towing a person or persons shall display on the watercraft a bright or brilliant orange flag measuring not less than 12 inches per side. The flag shall be displayed at the highest point of the area surrounding the boat's helm as to be visible from all directions, continuously, while the person or persons being towed depart the boat in preparation for towing and until reentry into the boat when the activity has ceased. Display of the flag for purposes other than the activity described in this Section is prohibited.

Diving No watercraft shall be operated within 150 feet of a diving flag, except for watercraft directly associated with the diving activity.

Operating Under the Influence (OUI) No person shall operate a watercraft while under the influence of alcohol or any other drug to the degree which renders him/her incapable of safely operating such watercraft, or who has any amount of a drug, substance, or compound in his/her blood or urine resulting from the unlawful use or consumption of cannabis as defined in the Cannabis Control Act or a controlled substance listed in the Illinois Controlled Substance Act.

Unlawful Operation at Night No person shall operate a personal watercraft or a specialty prop craft between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Passenger Location No person operating a motorboat shall allow a person in the motorboat to ride or sit on the gunwales, tops of seat backs, or on the decking over the bow or stern of the motorboat while the motorboat is underway, unless the person is inboard of guards or rails provided on the motorboat to prevent passengers from being lost overboard. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit entry upon the decking over the bow or stern of the motorboat for the purpose of anchoring, mooring, or casting off or some other necessary purpose nor to prohibit customary practices while lawfully engaged in commercial fishing under the provisions of the Fish and Aquatic Life Code or hunting and trapping under the provisions of the Wildlife Code. These provisions shall not apply to the driver of the boat, a person while fishing or to a person on private property.

Age of Operator

- 1) No person under 10 years of age may operate a motor boat.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Persons at least 10 years of age and less than 12 years of age may operate a motorboat with over 10 horsepower only if they are accompanied on the motorboat and under the direct control of a parent or guardian that meet section 2) above, or are accompanied by a person at least 18 years of age that meet section 2) above.
- 4) Persons at least 12 years of age and less than 18 years of age may operate a motorboat only if they meet section 2) above, they are accompanied on the motorboat and under the direct control of a parent or guardian that meet section 2) above, or are accompanied by a person at least 18 years of age that meet section 2) above.

Violations of this Section done with the knowledge of a parent or guardian shall be deemed a violation by the parent or guardian and Safety Act.

Operation of Watercraft Upon the Approach of an Authorized Emergency Watercraft

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency watercraft making use of rotating or flashing visual signals and lawfully making use of a visual signal, the operator of every other watercraft shall yield the right of way and shall immediately reduce the speed of the watercraft, so as not to create a wake, and shall yield way to

the emergency watercraft, moving to the right to permit the safe passage of the emergency watercraft, and shall stop and remain in that position until the authorized emergency watercraft has passed, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon approaching a stationary authorized emergency watercraft when the authorized emergency watercraft is giving a signal by displaying its emergency lights, a person operating the watercraft shall proceed with due caution at no wake speed and yield the right of way by moving safely away from that authorized emergency watercraft, proceeding with caution at a no wake speed with due regard to safety and water conditions, until sufficiently away from the emergency watercraft so as not to create a wake that would otherwise rock or otherwise disturb the authorized emergency watercraft.

A person who violates this Section commits a business offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$10,000. It is a factor in aggravation if the person committed the offense while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. If a violation of this Section results in damage to the property of another person, in addition to any other penalty imposed, the person's watercraft operating privileges shall be suspended for a fixed period of not less than 90 days and not more than one year. If a violation of this Section results in injury to another person, in addition to any other penalty imposed, the person's watercraft operating privileges shall be suspended for a fixed period of not less than 180 days and not more than 2 years.

Boat Accident Reports

The operator of a vessel involved in a collision or accident must render aid (if practical) to any affected persons and provide his name, address and vessel information to any person injured and to the owner of any property damaged as a result of the collision or accident. Failure to comply, when the accident or collision results in the death or personal injury to a person, is a Class A misdemeanor.

Boat Accident Reports

The operator of a vessel involved in a collision or accident must render aid (if practical) to any affected persons and provide his name, address and vessel information to any person injured and to the owner of any property damaged as a result of the collision or accident. Failure to comply, when the accident or collision results in the death or personal injury to a person, is a Class A misdemeanor.

Any person who has failed to stop or comply with this section must as soon as possible but no later than one hour after the collision or accident occurred, report the incident to the nearest police station or sheriff's office. If the operator was hospitalized, this report must be filed within one hour of being discharged from the hospital. If the collision or accident involved personal injury, failure to comply is a Class 4 felony. Personal injury is defined as any injury requiring treatment beyond first aid. If the collision or accident resulted in death, failure to comply is a Class 2 felony punishable by 3 – 4 years in prison.

In addition to the above requirements, whenever a boat is involved in a collision or accident causing property damage of \$2000 or more, or results in total loss of the vessel, or causes injury to any person requiring medical attention beyond first aid, a report, completed by the operator, must be made to the Department, on forms provided, within 5 days. All boating accidents which result in loss of life must be reported, by the operator, to the Department on forms provided, within 48 hours.

Operators of motorboats involved in a boating accident resulting in serious injury or death must submit to chemical testing (breath, blood, or urine) upon request by the investigating law enforcement officer. Failure to submit to requested testing or submitting to testing but failing such testing, shall result in a suspension of the motorboat operators Illinois driver's license by the Illinois Secretary of State.

How Do I Report A Boating Violation or Boat Accident?

Illinois Conservation Police Officers (CPO's) are dispatched by your local Illinois State Police District HQ dispatch center. If you have a serious boating violation or boat accident to report, dial "911" immediately. Otherwise, contact your local Illinois State Police District HQ dispatch center for assistance in contacting a Conservation Police Officer. A listing of Illinois State Police Districts can be found at <http://www.isp.state.il.us/>

Suspension Provisions

A person's privileges to operate a watercraft may be suspended for a period of 1 to 3 years for violations of operating under the influence, careless or reckless operation, or failure to report an accident. Further, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a watercraft when their privileges have been suspended or revoked in this state, or by another state, a federal agency, or a province of Canada.

Boating questions can also be directed to the
**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702-1271
(217) 782-6431 TDD: (217) 782-9175
Ameritech Relay Number: 1-800-526-0844

Equal opportunity to participate in programs of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and those funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies is available to all individuals regardless of race, sex, national origin, disability, age, religion or other non-merit factors. If you believe you have been discriminated against, contact the funding source's civil rights office and/or the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, IDNR, One Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62702-1271; 217/785-0067; TTY 217/782-9175.