(3) can be integrated into networks for obtaining, retrieving, and disseminating information used by individuals who are not blind or visually impaired; and

(4) shall be obtained, whenever possible, without modification for compatibility with software and hardware for nonvisual access.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the nonvisual access clause required under subsection (a) of this section shall be included in each invitation for bids or request for proposals and in each procurement contract or modification of a contract issued under Title 13 of this article, without regard to the method chosen under Title 13, Subtitle 1 of this article for the purchase of new or upgraded information technology and information technology services.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (a)(4) of this section, the nonvisual access clause required under paragraph (1) of this subsection is not required if:

(i) the information technology is not available with nonvisual access because the essential elements of the information technology are visual and nonvisual equivalence cannot be developed; or

(ii) the cost of modifying the information technology for compatibility with software and hardware for nonvisual access would increase the price of the procurement by more than 5 percent.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2005.

May 20, 2005

The Honorable Michael E. Busch
Speaker of the House of Delegates
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Article II, Section 17 of the Maryland Constitution today I have vetoed House Bill 1162 – *Civil Actions – Burden of Proof – Uninsured Motorist Coverage.*

House Bill 1162 allows, for purposes of making a claim for uninsured motorist coverage, a claimant to prove that another driver was uninsured by one of two methods. First, a claimant may submit a certified copy of a Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) record or similar record from another state indicating the absence of insurance coverage on the date of the accident. Second, the claimant may introduce a denial of coverage by: (1) a document submitted by "the insurer that has been identified as the insurer of the motor vehicle" by the MVA or similar agency of another state; (2) a writing signed by the driver or owner of the motor vehicle; and (3) a report, if any, prepared by a law enforcement official who investigated the occurrence. In the event a claimant provides such records, the burden shifts to the