

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Approved by the Australian Communications and Media Authority

Telecommunications Act 1997

Telecommunications (Types of Cabling Work) Declaration 2024

Authority

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (the **ACMA**) has made the *Telecommunications (Types of Cabling Work) Declaration 2024* (the **Declaration**) under subsection 419(1) of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (the **Act**) and subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretations Act 1901* (the **AIA**).

Subsection 419(1) of the Act provides that the ACMA may, by legislative instrument, declare that a specified kind of cabling work is a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9 of Part 21 of the Act (**Division 9**).

Subsection 33(3) of the AIA relevantly provides that where an Act confers a power to make a legislative instrument, the power shall be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like conditions (if any) to repeal, rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such instrument.

Purpose and operation of the Declaration

Background

The ACMA is responsible for the technical regulation of telecommunications customer equipment, customer cabling and cabling work under Part 21 of the Act.

The objectives of the telecommunications customer cabling regulatory arrangements include managing risks to the health and safety of persons (including telecommunications workers) and protecting the integrity of telecommunications networks.

The Declaration addresses those risks by specifying the types of cabling work that must be performed in compliance with the regulatory arrangements under Division 9. This includes compliance with the provisions of the *Telecommunications Cabling Provider Rules 2014* (the **Cabling Provider Rules**) made under section 421 of the Act.

A reference to ‘cabling work’ in Division 9 is a reference to:

- the installation of customer cabling for connection to a telecommunications network or to a facility;
- the connection of customer cabling to a telecommunications network or to a facility; or
- the maintenance of customer cabling connected to a telecommunications network or to a facility.

The Declaration relates to cabling work performed on the customer side of the boundary of a telecommunications network.

The Declaration provides that any cabling work (other than cabling work of a kind mentioned in Schedule 1 to the Declaration (**Schedule 1**)) is declared to be a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9. Cabling work that is not of a kind mentioned in Schedule 1 must be performed in compliance with the regulatory arrangements under Division 9. In particular, such cabling work must be performed:

- by or under the supervision of a registered cabling provider (**registered cabler**);

- using customer cabling and customer equipment that are compliant with the requirements set out in an instrument made under section 407 of the Act (**section 407 instrument**)¹; and
- in accordance with the Cabling Provider Rules which generally require compliance with the Wiring Rules (AS/CA S009).

The cabling work that is of a kind mentioned in Schedule 1, and therefore not a type of regulated cabling work, includes the following (subject to certain other requirements being met):

- cabling work performed by or on behalf of a broadcaster or narrowcaster;
- cabling work that involves customer cabling for use by a criminal law-enforcement agency under a warrant;
- cabling work that involves customer cabling for a temporary field telecommunications facility for use by a defence organisation;
- cabling work that involves the connection of a particular type of item to a telecommunications network but only if the connected item is not concealed in a building cavity;
- cabling work that is performed for the sole purpose of inspecting, testing and maintaining an automatic fire sprinkler system, a fire detection and alarm system, an emergency warning and interconnection system, or a pumpset system;
- cabling work that involves customer cabling that is for use in relation to broadcasting content during a significant event, which includes an event declared by the ACMA under subsection 54A(2) of the *Radiocommunications Equipment (General) Rules 2021* (the **General Equipment Rules**).

It is an offence for a person to perform a particular type of cabling work unless the person is authorised to do so under subsection 420(1) of the Act. A person who is subject to the cabling provider rules (i.e. a registered cabler) or a person who performs work under the supervision of another person who is subject to the cabling provider rules is authorised to perform a particular type of cabling work. The maximum penalty for the offence is 120 penalty units (\$37,560, based on the value of a penalty unit at the time the Declaration was made).

Purpose

The ACMA has made the Declaration to repeal and replace the *Telecommunications (Types of Cabling Work) Declaration 2013* (the **previous Declaration**) prior to it sunsetting on 1 April 2024, to continue to specify what is a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9. Without the Declaration, the regulatory arrangements under Division 9 governing the performance of particular types of cabling work would not apply.

The Declaration largely remakes the previous Declaration with some minor changes to address submissions made by industry about what types of cabling work should be regulated and to ensure that the provisions are clear and up to date.

One change relates to the risks of installing conversion technologies, such as Ethernet over Coaxial (**EoC**) adapters, which can be used to re-purpose existing TV antenna cabling as customer cabling. EoC adapters carry safety risks similar to those associated with concealed cabling work (which is a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9) as such equipment is typically deployed within a building cavity. The Declaration makes it clear that the re-purposing of existing cabling in such a way that it becomes customer cabling (such as through the installation of an EoC adapter), which is connected to a telecommunications network or to a facility, is a type of regulated cabling work. Such work must be performed by or under the supervision of a registered cabler.

¹ The *Telecommunications (Labelling Notice for Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Instrument 2015* is a section 407 instrument.

The Declaration also includes minor changes to ensure that item 1 of Schedule 1 only excludes from the regulatory arrangements under Division 9 cabling work that is performed by or on behalf of broadcasters or narrowcasters. This addresses an identified ambiguity in the previous Declaration which could be interpreted as inadvertently capturing the installation of customer cabling used by broadcasters or narrowcasters, such as residential customer cabling over which streaming services are provided.

One key effect of the Declaration is to continue to enable simple low-risk tasks involving the connection of an associated customer cabling product² or customer equipment to be performed by an unqualified person if the item is included in the list of items which may be involved, and the connected item is outside of a building cavity. For example, an end-user may wish to install pre-terminated ethernet cabling to connect modems, routers and printers to a home computer network. Item 4 of Schedule 1 allows the end-user to perform that cabling work if the cabling concerned is included in the list of items which may be involved, and no part of the connected cabling is concealed in the wall, floor or ceiling cavity of a building.

Item 4 of Schedule 1 expands the list of items which may be involved in cabling work performed by an unqualified person. The list now includes unlabelled associated customer cabling products and unlabelled customer equipment, in order to facilitate the connection of unlabelled items, such as video game consoles, TVs and security cameras, to a telecommunications network without requiring the involvement of a registered cabler. An unlabelled associated customer cabling product is an associated customer cabling product to which a compliance label has not been applied because there is an exemption from compliance with the requirement to apply such a label to the product under a section 407 instrument. Unlabelled customer equipment is an item of customer equipment to which a compliance label has not been applied because there is no applicable technical standard specified in any section 407 instrument for the item and consequently there is no requirement to apply such a label to the item under that instrument.

The Declaration reflects minor changes to remove redundant references and to update other references to legislation, industry standards, an industry guideline and some other matters which were referred to in the previous Declaration. The Declaration also reflects minor changes to remove ambiguities from the scope of the kinds of cabling work that are not intended to be a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9.

A provision-by-provision description of the Declaration is set out in the notes at **Attachment A**.

The Declaration is a legislative instrument for the purposes of the *Legislation Act 2003* (the **LA**) and is disallowable.

Documents incorporated by reference

The Declaration incorporates or otherwise refers to the following documents:

- the Act;
- the AIA;
- the Australian Standard AS 1851-2012 – *Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment* first published by Standards Australia on 3 December 2012 (**AS 1851-2012**);
- the Australian Standard AS/CA S035:2015 – *Requirements for installation of temporary field telecommunications customer cabling for defence purposes* first published by Communications Alliance Ltd on 20 April 2015 (**AS/CA S035:2015**);

² An associated customer cabling product is defined in subsection 5(1) as any of the following: a customer equipment connecting cord, a pre-terminated patch cord, a pre-terminated patch lead, an adapter cord, a pre-terminated telephone extension cord, or a plug/socket adaptor.

- the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*;
- the General Equipment Rules;
- the Industry Guideline G642:2016 – *Installation of Broadcast Cabling and connection of Digital Broadcast Equipment to a Telecommunications Network* first published by Communications Alliance Ltd in February 2016 (**G642:2016**);
- the LA;
- the previous Declaration;
- the *Telecommunications (Labelling Notice for Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Instrument 2015* (the **Telecommunications Labelling Notice**);
- the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*.

The Acts referred to above are incorporated as in force from time to time, in accordance with section 10 of the AIA and subsection 13(1) of the LA. The legislative instruments are incorporated as in force from time to time, in accordance with section 589 of the Act and subsection 14(1) of the LA. The Acts and legislative instruments are registered on the Federal Register of Legislation and may be accessed free of charge at <http://legislation.gov.au>.

The industry standards and guideline referred to above are incorporated as existing at the times specified in the Declaration, in accordance with section 589 of the Act and subsection 14(1) of the LA. Copies of AS/CA S035:2015 and G642:2016 can be obtained free of charge from the Communications Alliance website at <https://www.commsalliance.com.au>. A copy of AS 1851-2012 is available for a fee from a Standards Australia distributor listed on the Standards Australia website at www.standards.org.au. A copy may also be inspected free of charge at an office of the ACMA, on prior request and subject to licensing conditions.

Consultation

Before the Declaration was made, the ACMA was satisfied that consultation was undertaken to the extent appropriate and reasonably practicable, in accordance with section 17 of the LA.

A public consultation process was conducted during the period 30 October 2023 to 27 November 2023. A draft of the Declaration and a consultation paper containing explanatory information were made available on the ACMA website during that period. Interested parties were notified of the release of the draft Declaration and invited to comment.

The ACMA received 9 submissions in response to the consultation which were considered before making the Declaration. The majority of submissions expressed support for the proposed Declaration.

Four submissions raised the matter of re-purposing of TV antenna cabling as customer cabling through the use of conversion technologies, such as EoC adapters, where such cabling work is not compliant with the Cabling Provider Rules. As noted above, to address that issue, the Declaration makes it clear that the re-purposing of existing cabling in such a way that it becomes customer cabling (such as through the installation of an EoC adapter), which is connected to a telecommunications network or to a facility, is a type of regulated cabling work. Such work must be performed by or under the supervision of a registered cabler.

Regulatory impact assessment

A preliminary assessment of the proposal to make the Declaration was conducted by the Office of Impact Analysis (OIA), based on information provided by the ACMA, for the purposes of determining whether a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) would be required. OIA advised that a RIS would not be required because the Declaration makes minor administrative/technical changes and is likely to have a minor impact on businesses, community and individuals (OIA reference number OIA23-05563).

Statement of compatibility with human rights

Subsection 9(1) of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* requires the rule-maker in relation to a legislative instrument to which section 42 (disallowance) of the LA applies to cause a statement of compatibility with human rights to be prepared in respect of that legislative instrument.

The statement of compatibility with human rights set out below has been prepared to meet that requirement.

Overview of the Declaration

As noted above, the Declaration repeals and replaces the previous Declaration to continue to specify what is a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9. Without the Declaration, the regulatory arrangements under Division 9 governing the performance of particular types of cabling work would not apply.

The Declaration manages the risks to the health and safety of persons (including telecommunications workers) and protects the integrity of telecommunications networks by specifying that any cabling work (other than cabling work of a kind mentioned in Schedule 1) is declared to be a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9. The kinds of cabling work mentioned in Schedule 1 are based on circumstances in which the expected risk is either low or otherwise managed by the involvement of other qualified persons acting in accordance with relevant industry standards or guidelines.

The cabling work that is of a kind mentioned in Schedule 1, and therefore not required to be performed in compliance with the regulatory arrangements under Division 9, includes the following (subject to certain other requirements being met):

- cabling work performed by or on behalf of a broadcaster or narrowcaster;
- cabling work that involves customer cabling for use by a criminal law-enforcement agency under a warrant;
- cabling work that involves customer cabling for a temporary field telecommunications facility for use by a defence organisation;
- cabling work that involves the connection of a particular type of item to a telecommunications network but only if the connected item is not concealed in a building cavity;
- cabling work that is performed for the sole purpose of inspecting, testing and maintaining an automatic fire sprinkler system, a fire detection and alarm system, an emergency warning and interconnection system, or a pumpset system;
- cabling work that involves customer cabling that is for use in relation to broadcasting content during a significant event, which includes an event declared by the ACMA under subsection 54A(2) of the General Equipment Rules.

Human rights implications

The ACMA has assessed whether the Declaration is compatible with human rights, being the rights and freedoms recognised or declared by the international instruments listed in subsection 3(1) of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* as they apply to Australia.

Having considered the likely impact of the Declaration and the nature of the applicable rights and freedoms, the ACMA has formed the view that the Declaration does not engage any of those rights or freedoms.

Conclusion

The Declaration is compatible with human rights as it does not raise any human rights issues.

Notes to the *Telecommunications (Types of Cabling Work) Declaration 2024*

Section 1 Name

This section provides for the Declaration to be cited as the *Telecommunications (Types of Cabling Work) Declaration 2024*.

Section 2 Commencement

This section provides for the Declaration to commence at the start of the day after the day it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

The Federal Register of Legislation may be accessed free of charge at www.legislation.gov.au.

Section 3 Authority

This section identifies the provision of the Act that authorises the making of the Declaration, namely subsection 419(1) of the Act.

Section 4 Repeal of the *Telecommunications (Types of Cabling Work) Declaration 2013*

This section repeals the previous Declaration (F2013L01845).

Section 5 Definitions

This section defines a number of key terms used throughout the Declaration.

Some of those terms were used in the previous Declaration and have been defined in the same or a similar way as in that instrument.

Other terms are new and described below in the notes to the section which use them.

A number of other expressions used in the Declaration are defined in the Act.

Section 6 References to other legislative instruments

This section provides that in the Declaration, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to any other legislative instrument is a reference to that other legislative instrument as in force from time to time.

Section 7 Types of cabling work

This section provides that any cabling work (other than cabling work of a kind mentioned in Schedule 1) is declared to be a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9.

Any cabling work that is not mentioned in Schedule 1 must be performed in compliance with the regulatory arrangements under Division 9.

There is a note that indicates that the Declaration relates to cabling work performed on the customer side of the boundary of a telecommunications network.

There is also a note that describes what are the types of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9. It points out that the re-purposing of existing cabling may be a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9 if it converts that cabling into customer cabling and connects that cabling to a telecommunications network or to a facility. An example is the conversion of existing coaxial cabling for television in a home into customer cabling for Ethernet, through the use of an EoC adapter, and

the connection of that cabling to a telecommunications network. Such work must be performed by or under the supervision of a registered cabler.

Schedule 1 Cabling work that is not a type of cabling work for Division 9 of Part 21 of the Act

Schedule 1 to the Declaration sets out cabling work that is not a type of cabling work for the purposes of Division 9. Such work can be performed without the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 1

This item covers cabling work performed by or on behalf of a broadcaster or narrowcaster, subject to certain other requirements being met.

The terms ‘broadcaster’ and ‘narrowcaster’ are defined in subsection 5(1).

A broadcaster is any of the following:

- the Australian Broadcasting Corporation;
- the Special Broadcasting Service Corporation;
- a person holding a licence issued under Part 4, 6, 6A, 7 or 8B of, or Schedule 6 to, the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*;
- a person providing a broadcasting service under a class licence determined by the ACMA under Part 8 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

A narrowcaster is a provider of a subscription narrowcasting service or an open narrowcasting service (within the meaning of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*) under a class licence determined by the ACMA under Part 8 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

Cabling work performed ‘by or on behalf of’ a broadcaster or narrowcaster is defined in subsection 5(2) as including a reference to cabling work performed by:

- an officer or employee of the broadcaster or narrowcaster, acting in the course of the officer’s or employee’s duties or within the scope of authority given by the broadcaster or narrowcaster;
- a contracted services provider for a relevant contract, in fulfilment of the contracted service provider’s obligations under the relevant contract or a subcontract for the purposes (whether direct or indirect) of the relevant contract; or
- an officer or employee of a contracted service provider for a relevant contract, acting in the course of the officer’s or employee’s duties or within the scope of authority given by the contracted service provider.

The terms ‘contracted service provider’, ‘relevant contract’ and ‘subcontractor’ are defined in subsection 5(1).

A contracted service provider, for a relevant contract, is:

- a person who is a party to, and is responsible under, the relevant contract for the performance of cabling work for, or in connection with the activities of, the broadcaster or narrowcaster concerned; or
- a subcontractor for the relevant contract.

A relevant contract is a contract to which a broadcaster or narrowcaster is a party for the performance of cabling work for, or in connection with the activities of, the broadcaster or narrowcaster.

A subcontractor, for a relevant contract, is a person who:

- is a party to a contract (the *subcontract*) with a contracted service provider for the relevant contract or a subcontractor for the relevant contract; and
- is responsible under the subcontract for the performance of cabling work for the purposes (whether direct or indirect) of the relevant contract.

The cabling work must involve an item of customer cabling to which:

- a compliance label has been applied in accordance with a section 407 instrument; or
- a compliance label has not been applied because there is an exemption from compliance with the requirement to apply a compliance label to the item under a section 407 instrument.

As noted above, the Telecommunications Labelling Notice is a section 407 instrument.

The item of customer cabling must also be installed in accordance with the requirements of Industry Guideline G642:2016 or terms of a written consent of the kind described in Industry Guideline G642:2016.

This item has two notes. The first note indicates that Industry Guideline G642:2016 contains requirements relating to the installation and connection of digital equipment and cabling.

The second note indicates that section 3 of Industry Guideline G642:2016 applies to digital broadcast interfaces used with customer equipment to connect to a telecommunications network, unless consent from a carrier or carriage service provider who operates the network has been provided to connect those interfaces to the networks and those interfaces are not listed in section 3.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 2

This item covers cabling work that involves customer cabling for use by a criminal law-enforcement agency under a warrant issued under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.

The term ‘criminal law enforcement agency’ is defined in subsection 5(1) as any of the following:

- an authority or body that is a criminal law-enforcement agency within the meaning of the *Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Act 1979*;
- the Australian Secret Intelligence Service;
- the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 3

This item covers cabling work that:

- involves customer cabling for a facility that is a temporary field telecommunications facility for use by a defence organisation; and
- meets requirements of AS/CA S035:2015.

The term ‘defence organisation’ is defined in subsection 5(1) as having the same meaning as in clause 2 of Schedule 3 to the Act and includes the Department of Defence and the Australian Defence Force.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 4

This item covers cabling work that involves the connection of a labelled associated customer cabling product, unlabelled associated customer cabling product, labelled customer equipment or unlabelled customer equipment (defined as a ‘connected item’) in circumstances where the connected item is not concealed in a building cavity.

This item allows any unqualified person to perform cabling work using compliant pre-terminated ‘plug-and-play’ type equipment without the requirement to engage the services of a registered cabler. This item does not allow the performance of cabling work by such a person where any part of the cabling or equipment is concealed in a building cavity. Where cabling work involves concealment of cabling or equipment within a building cavity, a registered cabler must be used to perform, or supervise the performance of, the cabling work in accordance with the regulatory arrangements under Division 9.

The item has 3 notes. The first note provides examples of some of the types of cabling work covered by the item, including:

- the use of leads and cords which have been pre-terminated with a Registered Jack (RJ) plug to connect ‘plug-and-play’ equipment (such as modems, routers, printers, gaming consoles and televisions) to a home computer network;
- the provision of cross-connections on a patch panel; and
- the connection of a telephone handset to a telecommunications network with a pre-terminated extension lead.

The second note indicates that a connected item is concealed within a building cavity if all or part of the item is concealed in the wall, floor or ceiling cavity of the building. A connected item can be concealed in a building cavity even if it is still visible due to the building materials used. For example, if a connected item is within a ceiling cavity and covered by transparent or slatted material, it is concealed in a building cavity and such cabling work would require the involvement of a registered cabler.

The third note indicates that the terms ‘labelled associated customer cabling product’, ‘labelled customer equipment’, ‘unlabelled associated customer cabling product’ and ‘unlabelled customer equipment’ are defined in subsection 5(1).

A labelled associated customer cabling product is an associated customer cabling product to which a compliance label has been applied in accordance with a section 407 instrument. As noted above, the Telecommunications Labelling Notice is a section 407 instrument.

Labelled customer equipment is an item of customer equipment to which a compliance label has been applied in accordance with a section 407 instrument.

An unlabelled associated customer cabling product is an associated customer cabling product to which a compliance label has not been applied because there is an exemption from the requirement to apply a compliance label to the product under a section 407 instrument.

Unlabelled customer equipment is an item of customer equipment to which a compliance label has not been applied because there is no applicable technical standard specified in any section 407 instrument for the item and therefore there is no requirement to apply a compliance label to the item.

Item 4 does not permit an end-user to install customer equipment or customer cabling that is unlabelled due to non-compliance with a section 407 instrument.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 5

This item covers cabling work that is performed for the sole purpose of inspecting, testing and maintaining an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with AS 1851-2012, subject to certain other requirements being met.

The cabling work must involve the disconnection and reconnection of terminal wiring at any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or at any peripheral equipment, in the process of:

- checking the operation of certain indicators or facilities, or checking the generation of certain electrical signals;
- testing certain water flow alarm switches and water pressure alarm switches; or
- replacing any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or any peripheral equipment, that is found to be faulty during the checking or testing.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 6

This item covers cabling work that is performed for the sole purpose of inspecting, testing and maintaining a fire detection and alarm system in accordance with AS 1851-2012, subject to certain other requirements being met.

The cabling work must involve the disconnection and reconnection of a fire detector and base in an alarm zone circuit at any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or at any peripheral equipment, in the process of:

- confirmation testing that the fault signal and alarm signal is registered at the appropriate alarm zone facility; or
- replacing any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or any peripheral equipment that is found to be faulty during the confirmation testing.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 7

This item covers cabling work that is performed for the sole purpose of inspecting, testing and maintaining an emergency warning and intercommunication system in accordance with AS 1851-2012, subject to certain other requirements being met.

The cabling work must involve the disconnection and reconnection of terminal wiring at any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or at any peripheral equipment, in the process of:

- testing the equipment; or
- replacing any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or any peripheral equipment, that is found to be faulty during the testing.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 8

This item covers cabling work that is performed for the sole purpose of inspecting, testing and maintaining a pumpset system in accordance with AS 1851-2012, subject to certain other requirements being met.

The cabling work must involve the disconnection and reconnection of terminal wiring at any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or at any peripheral equipment:

- in the process of checking the operation of certain things referred to in the item; or
- replacing any discrete mechanical or electrical interface, or any peripheral equipment, that is found to be faulty during the checking.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.

Item 9

This item covers cabling work that involves customer cabling that is for use in relation to broadcasting content during a significant event, subject to certain other requirements being met.

The term ‘significant event’ is defined in subsection 5(1) to include an event declared by the ACMA under subsection 54A(2) of the General Equipment Rules. The definition also includes an event if that event was a significant event within the meaning of the previous Declaration as in force immediately before its repeal, and the whole or part of that event occurs after that repeal. Previous significant events have included the Australian Formula One Grand Prix and the Australian MotoGP events.

The customer cabling must be connected, or be for connection, to a telecommunications network in accordance with the terms of a written consent of the manager of the network and must be completely removed from the location of the significant event at the end of the period of the significant event.

Cabling work that meets the requirements of this item does not require the involvement of a registered cabler.