**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #123bisR2-23xxxx**

**Xiamen, China, 9~13 October 2023**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **DRAFT CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.321** | **CR** | **Num** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **17.5.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Introduction of XR enhancements to TS 38.321 |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Qualcomm |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_XR\_enh-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2023-09-16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-18 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | New mechanisms have been agreed to support XR services in NR. |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | The agreements and the clauses in which they are implemented are tabulated in the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Agreement** | **Clause** |
| From RAN1#113:From RAN1 perspective, for determination of HARQ process IDs associated to PUSCHs in multi-PUSCHs CG assuming one TB per PUSCH:* The HARQ process ID for the first configured PUSCH in a period is determined based on the legacy CG procedure when cg-RetransmissionTimer is not configured, and applying the following formula, whichever is applicable
	+ HARQ Process ID = [X\*floor( (CURRENT\_symbol ) / *periodicity*)] modulo *nrofHARQ-Processes*
	+ HARQ Process ID = [X\*floor((CURRENT\_symbol ) / *periodicity*)] modulo *nrofHARQ-Processes* + *harq-ProcID-Offset2*
		- X= the number of configured PUSCHs in the CG period
* The HARQ process ID of the remaining configured and valid CG PUSCHs in the period is determined by incrementing the HARQ process ID of the preceding PUSCH in the period by one with module operation with *nrofHARQ-Processes* or module operation with (*nrofHARQ-Processes* + *harq-ProcID-Offset2*), whichever applicable.
* Note: A configured CG PUSCH is invalid if the CG PUSCH is dropped due to collision with DL symbol(s) indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated or SSB*.

From RAN2#123:* Send LS to RAN1 informing them of the error in the formula and tell RAN2 will capture the HARQ process formula in RAN2 specifications.
* Ask RAN1 to capture the definition and clarify the text accordingly (i.e. no “yes” or “no” parts) so that RAN2 can refer to it in our specifications
* Add “RAN2 would request RAN1 to capture the definition an invalid CG PUSCH as below” to the start of the the 2nd part, i.e. “RAN2 would respectfully request RAN1 to capture the definition an invalid CG PUSCH as below, and would also like to know where the definition will be captured in the RAN1 specifications (so that RAN2 specifications can refer to that definition).”
 | 5.4.1 |
| From RAN1#113:* When a CG PUSCH occasion is indicated as “unused”, the UE is not allowed to transmit CG PUSCH on that CG PUSCH occasion.
* For any other CG PUSCH occasion that is NOT indicated as “unused”, the UE is allowed to transmit or not to transmit CG PUSCH on that CG PUSCH occasion as per legacy specification.
* A CG PUSCH occasion indicated as “unused” earlier, is not allowed to be indicated as “NOT unused later”.
* A CG PUSCH occasion indicated as “NOT unused” earlier, can be indicated as “unused” later.
 | 5.4.3.1.3, 5.8.2 |
| From RAN2#121bis-e:* To address SFN wrap around, it is proposed to adopt option with a counter in DRX formula that increments at every SFN wrap around and an DRX reference SFN signalled by network.

From RAN2#122:* Not use broadcast signalling for counter and reference SFN in XR.
* Define DRX cycle based on rational numbers.

From RAN2#123:* The maximum value of the counter (NSFN) is 2^16 = 65536
* Network sets DRX reference SFN (drx-ReferenceSFN) to either 0 or 512, in the same way as in Rel-16 IIoT

Use the following option (option A): both the counter NSFN and the DRX reference SFN drx-ReferenceSFN are added to the DRX formula. NSFN is initialized to 0.From RAN2#123bis:* New DRX cycles in rational numbers are supported for both short and long DRX cycles.
* The new DRX parameter(s) for non-integer DRX cycles are common to both DRX groups
* At least use legacy formula and add floor () operation.
* We will have normative text to avoid rounding errors.
 | 5.7 |
| From RAN2#122:* For retransmission less CG enhancement in XR, adapt the NTN solution by disabling the HARQ RTT timer per CG configuration. Specifically, the following modifications shall be introduced:

- A new RRC parameter for disabling drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL for a CG configuration;- Changes in the procedural text of DRX operations for CG in the MAC specification;- A new UE capability for supporting disabling drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL for a CG configuration. | 5.7 |
| From RAN1#113:* Multi-PUSCHs CG is supported for Type-1 configured grant.

Multi-PUSCHs CG is supported for Type-2 configured grant. [RAN1#112]• To determine corresponding slots for CG PUSCHs in a period of a multi-PUSCH CG configuration:o For the first PUSCH in the period, follow the legacy procedures.o For remaining PUSCHs in the period* ForType-1 and Type-2, reuse the corresponding procedures for NR-U by applying the RRC parameters N ~~and M~~, instead of cg-nrofSlots-r16 and cg-nrofPUSCH-InSlot-r16, respectively.

From RAN2#123bis:* From RAN2 perspective, Multi-PUSCH CG is supported for Type 1 and Type 2 CG, i.e., separated uplink grants occur in consecutive slots in one CG period.
* We will specify some factors that the UE should consider when determining how to set the UTO-UCI bits in the MAC. FFS which ones we know for sure the UE shall at least consider
 | 5.8.2 |
| From RAN2#119bis-e:* Delay information consists of at least “remaining time”.
* If we have delay information, it needs to distinguish how much data is buffered for which delay value.

From RAN2#122:* UE calculates the remaining time based on the PDCP discard timer value.
* When/if UE reports remaining time, the reference time for the remaining time is determined from the point of the first transmission of the information.

From RAN2#123* Support threshold based DSR reporting, e.g. DSR reporting is triggered when remaining delay of a PDU/PDU set is below a NW configured threshold. The threshold is configured per LCG. FFS whether configuring multiple thresholds for a LCG is supported. Definition of remaining time is FFS.
* Network can configure the UE whether to trigger delay status reporting. FFS if we have some thresholds per LCG.

From RAN2#123bis:* For triggering DSR, the shortest remaining-time left for the buffered data in UL is smaller than a configured threshold is used, if there is no pending DSR associated for that LCG.
* One threshold per LCG for triggering purposes is enough for delay status report
* The data volume calculation to be reported in the DSR will consider the at size of the full remaining PDUs in the PDU set (if any PDU within the PDU set is with remaining time below the threshold), if the PDU set discard is configured. FFS what to report for the case of not PDU set discard configured
* Support single delay information per LCG as baseline for Rel-18 DSR. The remaining time (the shortest remaining time in the LCG) will be explicitly reported in the DSR.
 | 5.4.x |
| From RAN2#123bis:* The gNB signals an activation/deactivation indication (e.g. when congestion situation is detection).
* Activation/deactivation is signaled using an ON/OFF mechanism on a per UE basis. Introduce new MAC CE.
 | 5.18.x, 6.1.3.y, 6.2.1 |
| From RAN2#119bis-e:* Introduce new BS table(s) to reduce the quantisation errors (e.g. for high bit rates).

From RAN2#120:* RAN2 thinks we need one or more additional BSR table(s) for XR.

From RAN2#121bis-e:* As a working assumption, at most one BS index or BS value is reported by an LCG. This assumption can be revisited if new BSR table design cannot achieve a target level of quantization error.
* Support of new BSR table(s) is based on NW configuration and UE capability.
* Design/configuration for new BSR table(s) should include support for narrower ranges (i.e. finer granularity) than the legacy.
* At least linear distribution is used for generating code points in new BSR table(s).
* New BSR table(s) can be used by any UEs that support such a capability. However, design of the new BSR table(s) should be based on XR-specific use cases and requirements.
* Network can configure which BSR table(s) an LCG is eligible to use. UE determines which BSR table (i.e. legacy or something else) the LCG should use.

From RAN2#122:* Support one static BSR table with 8 bits BS field for Rel-18 XR (for all cases).

From RAN2#123bis:* Adopt an exponential BSR table. FFS on buffer size
* The UE uses the new defined BS table if the buffered data volume is within the range of the new table, otherwise the legacy table is used.
* New MAC CE including indication of table selection per LCG will be introduced. Exact format FFS (to be discussed in MAC CR review phase)
 | 6.1.3.1a, 6.2.1 |
| From RAN2#121:* RAN2 will introduce data volume information associated with delay information (e.g. remaining time) in a MAC CE.

From RAN2#123* Working assumption: Define a new, separate MAC CE for DSR (remaining delay and associated data volume) reporting, e.g. DSR reporting is not coupled with BSR reporting. Detailed Definition of associated data volume is FFS.
* When UE triggers reporting delay information for a LCG, and UE also reports the buffer status associated with the remaining time.
 | 6.1.3.x, 6.2.1 |

In addition, a definition of multi-PUSCH CG is added to 3.1 and an abbreviation for delay status report is added to 3.2. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | MAC-layer procedures for the agreed mechanisms to support XR services will be missing. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 3.2, 5.4.1, 5.7, 5.8.2, 5.4.X, 6.1.3.1a, 6.1.3.x, 6.2.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **x** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS 38.300 … CR …TS 38.306 … CR …TS 38.322 … CR …TS 38.323 … CR …TS 38.331 … CR …  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **x** |  Test specifications |  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **x** |  O&M Specifications |  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

*First Modified Subclause*

# 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

**Dormant BWP:** The dormant BWP is one of downlink BWPs configured by the network via dedicated RRC signaling. In the dormant BWP, the UE stop monitoring PDCCH on/for the SCell, but continues performing CSI measurements, Automatic Gain Control (AGC) and beam management, if configured.

**DRX group:** A group of Serving Cells that is configured by RRC and that have the same DRX Active Time.

**HARQ information:** HARQ information for DL-SCH, for UL-SCH, or for SL-SCH transmissions consists of New Data Indicator (NDI), Transport Block Size (TBS), Redundancy Version (RV), and HARQ process ID.

**IAB-donor:** gNB that provides network access to UEs via a network of backhaul and access links.

**IAB-node:** RAN node that supports NR access links to UEs and NR backhaul links to parent nodes and child nodes.

**Listen Before Talk**: A procedure according to which transmissions are not performed if the channel is identified as being occupied, see TS 37.213 [18].

**Msg3**: Message transmitted on UL-SCH containing a C-RNTI MAC CE or CCCH SDU, submitted from upper layer and associated with the UE Contention Resolution Identity, as part of a Random Access procedure.

**Multi-PUSCH configured grant**: A configured grant configuration that includes multiple consecutive configured uplink grants within a single periodicity.

**Non-terrestrial network:** An NG-RAN consisting of gNBs, which provide non-terrestrial NR access to UEs by means of an NTN payload embarked on an airborne or space-borne NTN vehicle and an NTN Gateway.

**NR backhaul link:** NR link used for backhauling between an IAB-node and an IAB-donor, and between IAB-nodes in case of a multi-hop backhauling.

**NR sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling at least V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.287 [19] and ProSe communication (including ProSe non-Relay and UE-to-Network Relay communication) as defined in TS 23.304 [26], between two or more nearby UEs, using NR technology but not traversing any network node.

**NR sidelink discovery**: AS functionality enabling ProSe non-Relay discovery and ProSe UE-to-Network Relay discovery for Proximity based Services as defined in TS 23.304 [26], between two or more nearby UEs, using NR technology but not traversing any network node.

**NR sidelink transmission**: Any NR Sidelink-based transmission, including both transmission for NR sidelink discovery and transmission for NR sidelink communication.

**PDCCH occasion**: A time duration (i.e. one or a consecutive number of symbols) during which the MAC entity is configured to monitor the PDCCH.

**PRS Processing Window**: A time window during which UE may perform PRS measurement inside the active DL BWP with the same numerology as the active DL BWP without measurement gap.

**RedCap UE:** A UE with reduced capabilities as specified in clause 4.2.21.1 in TS 38.306 [25].

**Serving Cell:** A PCell, a PSCell, or an SCell in TS 38.331 [5].

**Sidelink transmission information:** Sidelink transmission information included in an SCI for an SL-SCH transmission as specified in clause 8.3 and 8.4 of TS 38.212 [9] consists of Sidelink HARQ information including NDI, RV, Sidelink process ID, HARQ feedback enabled/disabled indicator, Sidelink identification information including cast type indicator, Source Layer-1 ID and Destination Layer-1 ID, and Sidelink other information including CSI request, a priority, a communication range requirement and Zone ID.

**Special Cell:** For Dual Connectivity operation the term Special Cell refers to the PCell of the MCG or the PSCell of the SCG depending on if the MAC entity is associated to the MCG or the SCG, respectively. Otherwise the term Special Cell refers to the PCell. A Special Cell supports PUCCH transmission and contention-based Random Access, and is always activated.

**Timing Advance Group:** A group of Serving Cells that is configured by RRC and that, for the cells with a UL configured, using the same timing reference cell and the same Timing Advance value. A Timing Advance Group containing the SpCell of a MAC entity is referred to as Primary Timing Advance Group (PTAG), whereas the term Secondary Timing Advance Group (STAG) refers to other TAGs.

**UE-gNB RTT:** For non-terrestrial networks, the sum of the UE's Timing Advance value (see TS 38.211 [8] clause 4.3.1) and *kmac*.

**V2X sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.285 [20], between nearby UEs, using E-UTRA technology but not traversing any network node.

NOTE 1: A timer is running once it is started, until it is stopped or until it expires; otherwise it is not running. A timer can be started if it is not running or restarted if it is running. A Timer is always started or restarted from its initial value. The duration of a timer is not updated until it is stopped or expires (e.g. due to BWP switching). When the MAC entity applies zero value for a timer, the timer shall be started and immediately expire unless explicitly stated otherwise.

NOTE 2: In this version of the specification, the SRS in the procedural description includes Positioning SRS except for the Positioning SRS for transmission in RRC\_INACTIVE as in clause 5.26. Positioning SRS except for the Positioning SRS for transmission in RRC\_INACTIVE is treated the same as SRS by the UE unless explicitly stated otherwise.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

AP Aperiodic

BFR Beam Failure Recovery

BSR Buffer Status Report

BWP Bandwidth Part

CE Control Element

CG Cell Group

CG-SDT Configured Grant-based SDT

CI-RNTI Cancellation Indication RNTI

CSI Channel State Information

CSI-IM CSI Interference Measurement

CSI-RS CSI Reference Signal

CS-RNTI Configured Scheduling RNTI

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack

DCP DCI with CRC scrambled by PS-RNTI

DL-PRS DownLink-Positioning Reference Signal

DSR Delay Status Report

G-CS-RNTI Group Configured Scheduling RNTI

G-RNTI Group RNTI

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

INT-RNTI Interruption RNTI

LBT Listen Before Talk

LCG Logical Channel Group

LCP Logical Channel Prioritization

MBS Multicast/Broadcast Services

MCCH MBS Control Channel

MCCH-RNTI MBS Control Channel RNTI

MCG Master Cell Group

MPE Maximum Permissible Exposure

MTCH MBS Traffic Channel

NCD-SSB Non Cell Defining SSB

NSAG Network Slice AS Group

NUL Normal Uplink

NZP CSI-RS Non-Zero Power CSI-RS

PDB Packet Delay Budget

PEI-RNTI Paging Early Indication RNTI

PHR Power Headroom Report

PS-RNTI Power Saving RNTI

PSI PDU Set Importance

PTAG Primary Timing Advance Group

PTM Point to Multipoint

PTP Point to Point

QCL Quasi-colocation

PPW PRS Processing Window

PRS Positioning Reference Signal

RA-SDT Random Access-based SDT

RS Reference Signal

SCG Secondary Cell Group

SDT Small Data Transmission

SFI-RNTI Slot Format Indication RNTI

SI System Information

SL-RNTI Sidelink RNTI

SLCS-RNTI Sidelink Configured Scheduling RNTI

SpCell Special Cell

SP Semi-Persistent

SP-CSI-RNTI Semi-Persistent CSI RNTI

SPS Semi-Persistent Scheduling

SR Scheduling Request

SS Synchronization Signals

SSB Synchronization Signal Block

STAG Secondary Timing Advance Group

SUL Supplementary Uplink

TAG Timing Advance Group

TCI Transmission Configuration Indicator

TPC-SRS-RNTI Transmit Power Control-Sounding Reference Signal-RNTI

TRIV Time Resource Indicator Value

TRP Transmit/Receive Point

TRS CSI-RS for tracking

U2N UE-to-Network

UCI Uplink Control Information

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

ZP CSI-RS Zero Power CSI-RS

*Next Modified Subclause*

### 5.4.1 UL Grant reception

Uplink grant is either received dynamically on the PDCCH, in a Random Access Response, configured semi-persistently by RRC or determined to be associated with the PUSCH resource of MSGA as specified in clause 5.1.2a. The MAC entity shall have an uplink grant to transmit on the UL-SCH. To perform the requested transmissions, the MAC layer receives HARQ information from lower layers. An uplink grant addressed to CS-RNTI with NDI = 0 is considered as a configured uplink grant. An uplink grant addressed to CS-RNTI with NDI = 1 is considered as a dynamic uplink grant.

If the MAC entity has a C-RNTI, a Temporary C-RNTI, or CS-RNTI, the MAC entity shall for each PDCCH occasion and for each Serving Cell belonging to a TAG that has a running *timeAlignmentTimer* or a running *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* and for each grant received for this PDCCH occasion:

1> if an uplink grant for this Serving Cell has been received on the PDCCH for the MAC entity's C-RNTI or Temporary C-RNTI; or

1> if an uplink grant has been received in a Random Access Response:

2> if the uplink grant is for MAC entity's C-RNTI and if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was either an uplink grant received for the MAC entity's CS-RNTI or a configured uplink grant:

3> consider the NDI to have been toggled for the corresponding HARQ process regardless of the value of the NDI.

2> if the uplink grant is for MAC entity's C-RNTI, and the identified HARQ process is configured for a configured uplink grant:

3> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if configured;

3> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running.

2> stop the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running.

2> deliver the uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.

1> else if an uplink grant for this PDCCH occasion has been received for this Serving Cell on the PDCCH for the MAC entity's CS-RNTI:

2> if the NDI in the received HARQ information is 1:

3> consider the NDI for the corresponding HARQ process not to have been toggled;

3> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if configured;

3> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running;

3> stop the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running;

3> deliver the uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity;

3> if a logical channel associated with a DRB configured with *survivalTimeStateSupport* is multiplexed in the MAC PDU stored in the HARQ buffer for the corresponding HARQ process:

4> trigger activation of PDCP duplication for all configured RLC entities of the DRB.

2> else if the NDI in the received HARQ information is 0:

3> if PDCCH contents indicate configured grant Type 2 deactivation:

4> trigger configured uplink grant confirmation.

3> else if PDCCH contents indicate configured grant Type 2 activation:

4> trigger configured uplink grant confirmation;

4> store the uplink grant for this Serving Cell and the associated HARQ information as configured uplink grant;

4> initialise or re-initialise the configured uplink grant for this Serving Cell to start in the associated PUSCH duration and to recur according to rules in clause 5.8.2;

4> stop the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running;

4> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running.

A configured uplink grant is considered available for use:

1. if it has not been indicated by the MAC entity to the lower layers as to be unused for PUSCH transmission; or
2. if it is associated with a multi-PUSCH configured grant and it does not meet the invalidality conditions specified in the clause 6.1 in TS 38.214 [7].

For each Serving Cell and each configured uplink grant, if configured and activated and available for use, the MAC entity shall:

Editor’s Notes: FFS whether validity requirements should be included in the condition above.

1> if the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, and the PUSCH duration of the configured uplink grant does not overlap with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant received in a Random Access Response or with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant addressed to Temporary C-RNTI or the PUSCH duration of a MSGA payload for this Serving Cell; or

1. if the MAC entity is not configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, and the PUSCH duration of the configured uplink grant does not overlap with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant received on the PDCCH or in a Random Access Response or the PUSCH duration of a MSGA payload for this Serving Cell:

2> set the HARQ Process ID to the HARQ Process ID associated with this PUSCH duration;

2> if, for the corresponding HARQ process, the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running and *cg-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured and *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured (i.e. new transmission):

3> if there is an on-going CG-SDT procedure and PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity's C-RNTI has been received; or

3> if there is no on-going CG-SDT procedure:

4> consider the NDI bit for the corresponding HARQ process to have been toggled;

4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.

2> else if the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process is configured and not running, then for the corresponding HARQ process:

3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running, and the HARQ process is not pending (i.e. new transmission):

4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;

4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.

3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant (i.e. retransmission on configured grant):

4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.

2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running for the corresponding HARQ process;

3> if the configured uplink grant is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., initial new transmission); or

3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or not configured, and PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity's C-RNTI has been received after the initial transmission of the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., subsequent new transmission):

4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;

4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.

3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message or for its retransmission; and

3> if PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity's C-RNTI has not been received (i.e., retransmission for initial CG-SDT transmission):

4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;

4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.

For configured uplink grants that are not part of a multi-PUSCH configured grant and neither configured with *harq-ProcID-Offset2* nor with *cg-RetransmissionTimer*, the HARQ Process ID associated with the first symbol of a UL transmission is derived from the following equation:

 HARQ Process ID = [floor(CURRENT\_symbol/*periodicity*)] modulo *nrofHARQ-Processes*

For configured uplink grants that are not part of a multi-PUSCH configured grant and configured with *harq-ProcID-Offset2*, the HARQ Process ID associated with the first symbol of a UL transmission is derived from the following equation:

 HARQ Process ID = [floor(CURRENT\_symbol / *periodicity*)] modulo *nrofHARQ-Processes* + *harq-ProcID-Offset2*

For a multi-PUSCH configured grant (as specified in clause 5.8.2) configured with neither *harq-ProcID-Offset2* nor *cg-RetransmissionTimer*, the HARQ Process ID associated with the first symbol of a UL transmission is derived from the following equation:

HARQ Process ID = [*numberOfPUSCH-PerPeriod* × floor (CURRENT\_symbol/*periodicity*) + ID\_OFFSET] modulo *nrofHARQ-Processes*

For a multi-PUSCH configured grant configured with *harq-ProcID-Offset2*, the HARQ Process ID associated with the first symbol of a UL transmission is derived from the following equation:

HARQ Process ID = [*numberOfPUSCH-PerPeriod* × floor (CURRENT\_symbol/*periodicity*) + ID\_OFFSET] modulo *nrofHARQ-Processes* + *harq-ProcID-Offset2*

where CURRENT\_symbol = (SFN × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* + slot number in the frame × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* + symbol number in the slot), and *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* and *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* refer to the number of consecutive slots per frame and the number of consecutive symbols per slot, respectively as specified in TS 38.211 [8]. For a multi-PUSCH configured grant, ID\_OFFSET equals 0 for the first configured uplink grant within a *periodicity* of the configuration and K for the Kth (1 ≤ K < *numberOfPUSCH\_PerPeriod*) valid configured uplink grant after the first configured uplink grant within the same *periodicity*. A configured uplink grant in a multi-PUSCH configured grant is not considered valid if it satisfies the conditions specified in clause 6.1 in TS 38.214 [7].

For configured uplink grants configured with *cg-RetransmissionTimer*, the UE implementation selects an HARQ Process ID among the HARQ process IDs available for the configured grant configuration. If the MAC entity is configured with *intraCG-Prioritization*, for HARQ Process ID selection, the UE shall prioritize the HARQ Process ID with the highest priority, where the priority of HARQ process is determined by the highest priority among priorities of the logical channels that are multiplexed (i.e. the MAC PDU to transmit is already stored in the HARQ buffer) or have data available that can be multiplexed (i.e. the MAC PDU to transmit is not stored in the HARQ buffer) in the MAC PDU, according to the mapping restrictions as described in clause 5.4.3.1.2. If the MAC entity is configured with *intraCG-Prioritization*, for HARQ Process ID selection among initial transmission and retransmission with equal priority, the UE shall prioritize retransmissions before initial transmissions. The priority of a HARQ Process for which no data for logical channels is multiplexed or can be multiplexed in the MAC PDU is lower than the priority of a HARQ Process for which data for any logical channels is multiplexed or can be multiplexed in the MAC PDU. If the MAC entity is not configured with *intraCG-Prioritization*, for HARQ Process ID selection, the UE shall prioritize retransmissions before initial transmissions. The UE shall toggle the NDI in the CG-UCI for new transmissions and not toggle the NDI in the CG-UCI in retransmissions.

NOTE 1: CURRENT\_symbol refers to the symbol index of the first transmission occasion of a bundle of configured uplink grant.

NOTE 2: A HARQ process is configured for a configured uplink grant where neither *harq-ProcID-Offset* nor *harq-ProcID-Offset2* is configured, if the configured uplink grant is activated and the associated HARQ process ID is less than *nrofHARQ-Processes*. A HARQ process is configured for a configured uplink grant where *harq-ProcID-Offset2* is configured, if the configured uplink grant is activated and the associated HARQ process ID is greater than or equal to *harq-ProcID-Offset2* and less than sum of *harq-ProcID-Offset2* and *nrofHARQ-Processes* for the configured grant configuration.

NOTE 3: If the MAC entity receives a grant in a Random Access Response (i.e. MAC RAR or fallbackRAR), or addressed to Temporary C-RNTI or determines a grant as specified in clause 5.1.2a for MSGA payload and if the MAC entity also receives an overlapping grant for its C-RNTI or CS-RNTI, requiring concurrent transmissions on the SpCell, the MAC entity may choose to continue with either the grant for its RA-RNTI/Temporary C-RNTI/MSGB-RNTI/the MSGA payload transmission or the grant for its C-RNTI or CS-RNTI.

NOTE 4: In case of unaligned SFN across carriers in a cell group, the SFN of the concerned Serving Cell is used to calculate the HARQ Process ID used for configured uplink grants.

NOTE 5: If *cg-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured, a HARQ process is not shared between different configured grant configurations in the same BWP.

For the MAC entity configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, priority of an uplink grant is determined by the highest priority among priorities of the logical channels that are multiplexed (i.e. the MAC PDU to transmit is already stored in the HARQ buffer) or have data available that can be multiplexed (i.e. the MAC PDU to transmit is not stored in the HARQ buffer) in the MAC PDU, according to the mapping restrictions as described in clause 5.4.3.1.2. The priority of an uplink grant for which no data for logical channels is multiplexed or can be multiplexed in the MAC PDU is lower than either the priority of an uplink grant for which data for any logical channels is multiplexed or can be multiplexed in the MAC PDU or the priority of the logical channel triggering an SR.

For the MAC entity configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, if the corresponding PUSCH transmission of a configured uplink grant is cancelled by CI-RNTI as specified in clause 11.2A of TS 38.213 [6] or cancelled by a high PHY-priority PUCCH transmission as specified in clause 9 of TS 38.213 [6], this configured uplink grant is considered as a de-prioritized uplink grant. If this de-prioritized uplink grant is configured with *autonomousTx*, the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of this de-prioritized uplink grant shall be stopped if it is running. If this de-prioritized uplink grant is configured with *autonomousTx*, the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of this de-prioritized uplink grant shall be stopped if it is running.

When the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, for each uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity and whose associated PUSCH can be transmitted by lower layers, the MAC entity shall:

1> if this uplink grant is received in a Random Access Response (i.e. in a MAC RAR or fallback RAR), or addressed to Temporary C-RNTI, or is determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload:

2> consider this uplink grant as a prioritized uplink grant.

1> else if this uplink grant is addressed to CS-RNTI with NDI = 1 or C-RNTI:

2> if there is no overlapping PUSCH duration of a configured uplink grant which was not already de-prioritized, in the same BWP, whose priority is higher than the priority of the uplink grant; and

2> if there is no overlapping PUCCH resource with an SR transmission which was not already de-prioritized and the simultaneous transmission of the SR and the uplink grant is not allowed by configuration of *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH* or *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH-SecondaryPUCCHgroup* or *simultaneousSR-PUSCH-diffPUCCH-Groups*, and the priority of the logical channel that triggered the SR is higher than the priority of the uplink grant:

3> consider this uplink grant as a prioritized uplink grant;

3> consider the other overlapping uplink grant(s), if any, as a de-prioritized uplink grant(s);

3> consider the other overlapping SR transmission(s), if any, as a de-prioritized SR transmission(s), except for the SR transmission(s) whose simultaneous transmission is allowed by configuration of *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH* or *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH-SecondaryPUCCHgroup* or *simultaneousSR-PUSCH-diffPUCCH-Groups*;

3> if the de-prioritized uplink grant(s) is a configured uplink grant configured with *autonomousTx* whose PUSCH has already started:

4> stop the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of the de-prioritized uplink grant(s);

4> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of the de-prioritized uplink grant(s).

1> else if this uplink grant is a configured uplink grant:

2> if there is no overlapping PUSCH duration of another configured uplink grant which was not already de-prioritized, in the same BWP, whose priority is higher than the priority of the uplink grant; and

2> if there is no overlapping PUSCH duration of an uplink grant addressed to CS-RNTI with NDI = 1 or C-RNTI which was not already de-prioritized, in the same BWP, whose priority is higher than or equal to the priority of the uplink grant; and

2> if there is no overlapping PUCCH resource with an SR transmission which was not already de-prioritized and the simultaneous transmission of the SR and the uplink grant is not allowed by configuration of *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH* or *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH-SecondaryPUCCHgroup* or *simultaneousSR-PUSCH-diffPUCCH-Groups*, and the priority of the logical channel that triggered the SR is higher than the priority of the uplink grant:

3> consider this uplink grant as a prioritized uplink grant;

3> consider the other overlapping uplink grant(s), if any, as a de-prioritized uplink grant(s);

3> if the de-prioritized uplink grant(s) is a configured uplink grant configured with *autonomousTx* whose PUSCH has already started:

4> stop the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of the de-prioritized uplink grant(s);

4> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of the de-prioritized uplink grant(s).

3> consider the other overlapping SR transmission(s), if any, as a de-prioritized SR transmission(s), except for the SR transmission(s) whose simultaneous transmission is allowed by configuration of *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH* or *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH-SecondaryPUCCHgroup* or *simultaneousSR-PUSCH-diffPUCCH-Groups*.

NOTE 6: If the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization* and if there is overlapping PUSCH duration of at least two configured uplink grants whose priorities are equal, the prioritized uplink grant is determined by UE implementation.

NOTE 7: If the MAC entity is not configured with *lch-basedPrioritization* and if there is overlapping PUSCH duration of at least two configured uplink grants, it is up to UE implementation to choose one of the configured uplink grants.

NOTE 8: If the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, the MAC entity does not take UCI multiplexing according to the procedure specified in TS 38.213 [6] into account when determining whether the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant overlaps with the PUCCH resource for an SR transmission.

*Next Modified Subclause*

5.4.3.1.3 Allocation of resources

Before the successful completion of the Random Access procedure initiated for DAPS handover, the target MAC entity shall not select the logical channel(s) corresponding to non-DAPS DRB(s) for the uplink grant received in a Random Access Response or the uplink grant for the transmission of the MSGA payload. The source MAC entity shall select only the logical channel(s) corresponding to DAPS DRB(s) during DAPS handover.

The MAC entity shall, when a new transmission is performed:

1> allocate resources to the logical channels as follows:

2> logical channels selected in clause 5.4.3.1.2 for the UL grant with *Bj* > 0 are allocated resources in a decreasing priority order. If the PBR of a logical channel is set to *infinity*, the MAC entity shall allocate resources for all the data that is available for transmission on the logical channel before meeting the PBR of the lower priority logical channel(s);

2> decrement *Bj* by the total size of MAC SDUs served to logical channel *j* above;

2> if any resources remain, all the logical channels selected in clause 5.4.3.1.2 are served in a strict decreasing priority order (regardless of the value of *Bj*) until either the data for that logical channel or the UL grant is exhausted, whichever comes first. Logical channels configured with equal priority should be served equally.

NOTE 1: The value of *Bj* can be negative.

If the MAC entity is requested to simultaneously transmit multiple MAC PDUs, or if the MAC entity receives the multiple UL grants within one or more coinciding PDCCH occasions (i.e. on different Serving Cells), it is up to UE implementation in which order the grants are processed.

The UE shall also follow the rules below during the scheduling procedures above:

- the UE should not segment an RLC SDU (or partially transmitted SDU or retransmitted RLC PDU) if the whole SDU (or partially transmitted SDU or retransmitted RLC PDU) fits into the remaining resources of the associated MAC entity;

- if the UE segments an RLC SDU from the logical channel, it shall maximize the size of the segment to fill the grant of the associated MAC entity as much as possible;

- the UE should maximise the transmission of data;

- if the MAC entity is given a UL grant size that is equal to or larger than 8 bytes (when eLCID is not used) or 10 bytes (when eLCID is used) while having data available and allowed (according to clause 5.4.3.1) for transmission, the MAC entity shall not transmit only padding BSR and/or padding.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if the MAC entity is configured with *enhancedSkipUplinkTxDynamic* with value *true* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity was addressed to a C-RNTI, or if the MAC entity is configured with *enhancedSkipUplinkTxConfigured* with value *true* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity is a configured uplink grant:

2> if there is no UCI to be multiplexed on this PUSCH transmission as specified in TS 38.213 [6]; and

2> if there is no aperiodic CSI requested for this PUSCH transmission as specified in TS 38.212 [9]; and

2> if the MAC PDU includes zero MAC SDUs; and

2> if the MAC PDU includes only the periodic BSR and there is no data available for any LCG, or the MAC PDU includes only the padding BSR:

3> not generate a MAC PDU for the HARQ entity.

1> else if the MAC entity is configured with *skipUplinkTxDynamic* with value *true* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity was addressed to a C-RNTI, or the grant indicated to the HARQ entity is a configured uplink grant:

2> if there is no aperiodic CSI requested for this PUSCH transmission as specified in TS 38.212 [9]; and

2> if the MAC PDU includes zero MAC SDUs; and

2> if the MAC PDU includes only the periodic BSR and there is no data available for any LCG, or the MAC PDU includes only the padding BSR:

3> not generate a MAC PDU for the HARQ entity.

Logical channels shall be prioritised in accordance with the following order (highest priority listed first):

- MAC CE for C-RNTI, or data from UL-CCCH;

- MAC CE for (Enhanced) BFR, or MAC CE for Configured Grant Confirmation, or MAC CE for Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation;

- MAC CE for Sidelink Configured Grant Confirmation;

- MAC CE for LBT failure;

- MAC CE for Timing Advance Report;

- MAC CE for SL-BSR prioritized according to clause 5.22.1.6;

- MAC CE for (Extended) BSR, with exception of BSR included for padding;

Editor’s Notes: FFS the priority of the Enhanced BSR MAC CE and DSR MAC CE

- MAC CE for (Enhanced) Single Entry PHR, or MAC CE for (Enhanced) Multiple Entry PHR;

- MAC CE for Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/Deactivation Request;

- MAC CE for the number of Desired Guard Symbols;

- MAC CE for Case-6 Timing Request;

- MAC CE for (Extended) Pre-emptive BSR;

- MAC CE for SL-BSR, with exception of SL-BSR prioritized according to clause 5.22.1.6 and SL-BSR included for padding;

- MAC CE for IAB-MT Recommended Beam Indication, or MAC CE for Desired IAB-MT PSD range, or MAC CE for Desired DL Tx Power Adjustment;

- data from any Logical Channel, except data from UL-CCCH;

- MAC CE for Recommended bit rate query;

- MAC CE for BSR included for padding;

- MAC CE for SL-BSR included for padding.

NOTE 2: Prioritization among MAC CEs of same priority is up to UE implementation.

The MAC entity shall prioritize any MAC CE listed in a higher order than 'data from any Logical Channel, except data from UL-CCCH' over NR sidelink transmission.

*Next Modified Subclause*

5.4.4 Scheduling Request

The Scheduling Request (SR) is used for requesting UL-SCH resources for new transmission.

The MAC entity may be configured with zero, one, or more SR configurations. An SR configuration consists of a set of PUCCH resources for SR across different BWPs and cells. For a logical channel or for SCell beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) and for consistent LBT failure recovery (see clause 5.21), at most one PUCCH resource for SR is configured per BWP. For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, PUCCH resource for SR is not configured for SDT. For beam failure recovery of BFD-RS set(s) of Serving Cell, up to two PUCCH resources for SR is configured per BWP. For positioning measurement gap activation/deactivation request, a dedicated SR configuration is configured.

Each SR configuration corresponds to one or more logical channels and/or to SCell beam failure recovery and/or to consistent LBT failure recovery and/or to beam failure recovery of a BFD-RS set and/or to positioning measurement gap activation/deactivation request. Each logical channel, SCell beam failure recovery, beam failure recovery of a BFD-RS set and consistent LBT failure recovery, may be mapped to zero or one SR configuration, which is configured by RRC. The SR configuration of the logical channel that triggered a BSR (clause 5.4.5) or the SCell beam failure recovery or the beam failure recovery of a BFD-RS set or the consistent LBT failure recovery (clause 5.21) (if such a configuration exists) or positioning measurement gap activation/deactivation request (clause 5.25) is considered as corresponding SR configuration for the triggered SR. Any SR configuration may be used for an SR triggered by Pre-emptive BSR (clause 5.4.7) or Timing Advance reporting (clause 5.4.8).

RRC configures the following parameters for the scheduling request procedure:

- *sr-ProhibitTimer* (per SR configuration);

- *sr-TransMax* (per SR configuration).

The following UE variables are used for the scheduling request procedure:

- *SR\_COUNTER* (per SR configuration).

If an SR is triggered and there are no other SRs pending corresponding to the same SR configuration, the MAC entity shall set the *SR\_COUNTER* of the corresponding SR configuration to 0.

When an SR is triggered, it shall be considered as pending until it is cancelled.

All pending SR(s) for BSR triggered according to the BSR procedure (clause 5.4.5) prior to the MAC PDU assembly shall be cancelled and each respective *sr-ProhibitTimer* shall be stopped when the MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes a Long or Short or Enhanced BSR MAC CE which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a BSR (see clause 5.4.5) prior to the MAC PDU assembly. All pending SR(s) for BSR triggered according to the BSR procedure (clause 5.4.5) shall be cancelled and each respective *sr-ProhibitTimer* shall be stopped when the UL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available for transmission.

The MAC entity shall for each pending SR not triggered according to the BSR procedure (clause 5.4.5) for a Serving Cell:

1> if this SR was triggered by Pre-emptive BSR procedure (see clause 5.4.7) prior to the MAC PDU assembly and a MAC PDU containing the relevant Pre-emptive BSR MAC CE is transmitted; or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) of an SCell and a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes a MAC CE for BFR which contains beam failure recovery information for this SCell; or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) for a BFD-RS set of a Serving Cell and a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes an Enhanced BFR MAC CE or a Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information for this BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell; or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) of an SCell and this SCell is deactivated (see clause 5.9); or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) for a BFD-RS set of an SCell and this SCell is deactivated (see clause 5.9); or

1> if the SR is triggered by positioning measurement gap activation/deactivation request (see clause 5.25) and the Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/Deactivation Request MAC CE that triggers the SR has already been cancelled; or

1> if this SR was triggered by consistent LBT failure recovery (see clause 5.21) of an SCell and a MAC PDU is transmitted and the MAC PDU includes an LBT failure MAC CE that indicates consistent LBT failure for this SCell; or

1> if this SR was triggered by consistent LBT failure recovery (see clause 5.21) of an SCell and all the triggered consistent LBT failure(s) for this SCell are cancelled; or

1> if this SR was triggered by Timing Advance reporting (see clause 5.4.8) and all the triggered Timing Advance reports are cancelled:

2> cancel the pending SR and stop the corresponding *sr-ProhibitTimer*, if running.

Only PUCCH resources on a BWP which is active at the time of SR transmission occasion are considered valid.

As long as at least one SR is pending, the MAC entity shall for each pending SR:

1> if the MAC entity has no valid PUCCH resource configured for the pending SR:

2> initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell and cancel the pending SR.

1> else, for the SR configuration corresponding to the pending SR:

2> when the MAC entity has an SR transmission occasion on the valid PUCCH resource for SR configured; and

2> if *sr-ProhibitTimer* is not running at the time of the SR transmission occasion; and

2> if the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion does not overlap with a measurement gap:

3> if the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion overlaps with neither a UL-SCH resource whose simultaneous transmission with the SR is not allowed by configuration of *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH* or *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH-SecondaryPUCCHgroup* or *simultaneousSR-PUSCH-diffPUCCH-Groups* nor an SL-SCH resource; or

3> if the MAC entity is able to perform this SR transmission simultaneously with the transmission of the SL-SCH resource; or

3> if the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, and the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion does not overlap with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant received in a Random Access Response or with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant addressed to Temporary C-RNTI or with the PUSCH duration of a MSGA payload, and the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.4.5 overlaps with any other UL-SCH resource(s), and the physical layer can signal the SR on one valid PUCCH resource for SR, and the priority of the logical channel that triggered SR is higher than the priority of the uplink grant(s) for any UL-SCH resource(s) where the uplink grant was not already de-prioritized and its simultaneous transmission with the SR is not allowed by configuration of *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH* or *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH-SecondaryPUCCHgroup* or *simultaneousSR-PUSCH-diffPUCCHgroups*, and the priority of the uplink grant is determined as specified in clause 5.4.1; or

3> if both *sl-PrioritizationThres* and *ul-PrioritizationThres* are configured and the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.22.1.5 overlaps with any UL-SCH resource(s) carrying a MAC PDU, and the value of the priority of the triggered SR determined as specified in clause 5.22.1.5 is lower than *sl-PrioritizationThres* and the value of the highest priority of the logical channel(s) in the MAC PDU is higher than or equal to *ul-PrioritizationThres* and any MAC CE prioritized as described in clause 5.4.3.1.3 is not included in the MAC PDU and the MAC PDU is not prioritized by upper layer according to TS 23.287 [19]; or

3> if an SL-SCH resource overlaps with the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.4.5, and the MAC entity is not able to perform this SR transmission simultaneously with the transmission of the SL-SCH resource, and either transmission on the SL-SCH resource is not prioritized as described in clause 5.22.1.3.1a or the priority value of the logical channel that triggered SR is lower than *ul-PrioritizationThres*, if configured; or

3> if an SL-SCH resource overlaps with the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.22.1.5, and the MAC entity is not able to perform this SR transmission simultaneously with the transmission of the SL-SCH resource, and the priority of the triggered SR determined as specified in clause 5.22.1.5 is higher than the priority of the MAC PDU determined as specified in clause 5.22.1.3.1a for the SL-SCH resource:

4> consider the SR transmission as a prioritized SR transmission.

4> consider the other overlapping uplink grant(s), if any, as a de-prioritized uplink grant(s), except for the overlapping uplink grant(s) whose simultaneous transmission is allowed by configuration of *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH* or *simultaneousPUCCH-PUSCH-SecondaryPUCCHgroup* or *simultaneousSR-PUSCH-diffPUCCH-Groups*;

4> if the de-prioritized uplink grant(s) is a configured uplink grant configured with *autonomousTx* whose PUSCH has already started:

5> stop the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of the de-prioritized uplink grant(s);

5> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of the de-prioritized uplink grant(s).

4> if *SR\_COUNTER* < *sr-TransMax*:

5> instruct the physical layer to signal the SR on one valid PUCCH resource for SR;

5> if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers:

6> increment *SR\_COUNTER* by 1;

6> start the *sr-ProhibitTimer*.

5> else if *lbt-FailureRecoveryConfig* is not configured:

6> increment *SR\_COUNTER* by 1.

4> else:

5> notify RRC to release PUCCH for all Serving Cells;

5> notify RRC to release SRS for all Serving Cells;

5> clear any configured downlink assignments and uplink grants;

5> clear any PUSCH resources for semi-persistent CSI reporting;

5> initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell and cancel all pending SRs.

3> else:

4> consider the SR transmission as a de-prioritized SR transmission.

NOTE 1: Except for SR for SCell beam failure recovery, the selection of which valid PUCCH resource for SR to signal SR on when the MAC entity has more than one overlapping valid PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion is left to UE implementation.

NOTE 2: If more than one individual SR triggers an instruction from the MAC entity to the PHY layer to signal the SR on the same valid PUCCH resource, the *SR\_COUNTER* for the relevant SR configuration is incremented only once.

NOTE 3: When the MAC entity has pending SR for SCell beam failure recovery and the MAC entity has one or more PUCCH resources (other than PUCCH resources of pending SR for beam failure recovery of a BFD-RS set) overlapping with PUCCH resource for SCell beam failure recovery for the SR transmission occasion, the MAC entity considers only the PUCCH resource for SCell beam failure recovery as valid. When the MAC entity has pending SR for beam failure recovery of a BFD-RS set of Serving Cell and the MAC entity has one or more PUCCH resources (other than PUCCH resources of pending SR for beam failure recovery) overlapping with PUCCH resource for beam failure recovery of that BFD-RS set for the SR transmission occasion, the MAC entity considers only the PUCCH resource for beam failure recovery of that BFD-RS set as valid.

NOTE 4: For a UE operating in a semi-static channel access mode as described in TS 37.213 [18], PUCCH resources overlapping with the set of consecutive symbols where the UE does not transmit before the start of a next channel occupancy time are not considered valid.

NOTE 5: If the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, the MAC entity does not take UCI multiplexing according to the procedure specified in TS 38.213 [6] into account when determining whether the valid PUCCH resource for the SR transmission can be signalled by the physical layer and the SR transmission occasion overlaps with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant of a MSGA payload.

NOTE 6: When the MAC entity has PUCCH resource for pending SR for SCell beam failure recovery overlapping with PUCCH resource for pending SR for beam failure recovery of a BFD-RS set for the SR transmission occasion, it's up to UE implementation to select PUCCH resource for SCell beam failure recovery or PUCCH resource for beam failure recovery of a BFD-RS set.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for BSR, which was initiated by the MAC entity prior to the MAC PDU assembly and which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU includes a BSR MAC CE which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a BSR (see clause 5.4.5) prior to the MAC PDU assembly; or

- the UL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available for transmission.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for SL-BSR and/or SL-CSI reporting and/or SL-DRX command indication, which was initiated by the MAC entity prior to the sidelink MAC PDU assembly and which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU includes an SL-BSR MAC CE which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered an SL-BSR (see clause 5.22.1.6) prior to the MAC PDU assembly; or

- the SL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available and/or SL-CSI reporting MAC CE and/or SL-DRX command indication for transmission.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for BFR of an SCell, which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU contains a MAC CE for BFR which includes beam failure recovery information of that SCell; or

- the SCell is deactivated (as specified in clause 5.9) and all triggered BFRs for SCells are cancelled.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for BFR of a BFD-RS set of a Serving Cell, which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU contains an Enhanced BFR MAC CE or a Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE which includes beam failure recovery information of that BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for consistent LBT failure recovery, which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU includes an LBT failure MAC CE that indicates consistent LBT failure for all the SCells that triggered consistent LBT failure; or

- all the SCells that triggered consistent LBT failure recovery are deactivated (see clause 5.9).

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for positioning measurement gap activation/deactivation request, which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- the Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/Deactivation Request MAC CE that triggers the SR corresponding to the Random Access procedure has already been cancelled.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for Timing Advance report, which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU includes a Timing Advance Report MAC CE (see clause 5.4.8).

*Next Modified Subclause*

5.4.5 Buffer Status Reporting

The Buffer Status reporting (BSR) procedure is used to provide the serving gNB with information about UL data volume in the MAC entity.

RRC configures the following parameters to control the BSR:

- *periodicBSR-Timer*;

- *retxBSR-Timer*;

- *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimerApplied*;

- *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimer*;

- *logicalChannelSR-Mask*;

- *logicalChannelGroup*, *logicalChannelGroupIAB-Ext*;

- *sdt-LogicalChannelSR-DelayTimer;*

*- additionalBSR-TableAllowed*.

Each logical channel may be allocated to an LCG using the *logicalChannelGroup*. The maximum number of LCGs is eight except for IAB-MTs configured with *logicalChannelGroupIAB-Ext*, for which the maximum number of LCGs is 256.

The MAC entity determines the amount of UL data available for a logical channel according to the data volume calculation procedure in TSs 38.322 [3] and 38.323 [4].

A BSR shall be triggered if any of the following events occur for activated cell group:

- UL data, for a logical channel which belongs to an LCG, becomes available to the MAC entity; and either

- this UL data belongs to a logical channel with higher priority than the priority of any logical channel containing available UL data which belong to any LCG; or

- none of the logical channels which belong to an LCG contains any available UL data.

 in which case the BSR is referred below to as 'Regular BSR';

- UL resources are allocated and number of padding bits is equal to or larger than the size of the Buffer Status Report MAC CE plus its subheader, in which case the BSR is referred below to as 'Padding BSR';

- *retxBSR-Timer* expires, and at least one of the logical channels which belong to an LCG contains UL data, in which case the BSR is referred below to as 'Regular BSR';

- *periodicBSR-Timer* expires, in which case the BSR is referred below to as 'Periodic BSR'.

NOTE 1: When Regular BSR triggering events occur for multiple logical channels simultaneously, each logical channel triggers one separate Regular BSR.

For Regular BSR, the MAC entity shall:

1> if the BSR is triggered for a logical channel for which *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimerApplied* with value *true* is configured by upper layers and SDT procedure is not on-going according to clause 5.27:

2> start or restart the *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimer*.

1> else if BSR is triggered for a logical channel for which *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimerApplied* with value *true* is configured by upper layers and SDT procedure is on-going according to clause 5.27:

2> start or restart *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimer* with the value as configured by the *sdt-LogicalChannelSR-DelayTimer*.

1> else:

2> if running, stop the *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimer*.

For Regular and Periodic BSR, the MAC entity for which *logicalChannelGroupIAB-Ext* is not configured by upper layers shall:

1> if more than one LCG has data available for transmission when the MAC PDU containing the BSR is to be built:

2> report Long BSR for all LCGs which have data available for transmission.

1> else:

2> report Short BSR.

For Regular and Periodic BSR, the MAC entity for which *logicalChannelGroupIAB-Ext* is configured by upper layers shall:

1> if more than one LCG has data available for transmission when the MAC PDU containing the BSR is to be built:

2> if the maximum LCG ID among the configured LCGs is 7 or lower:

3> report Long BSR for all LCGs which have data available for transmission.

2> else:

3> report Extended Long BSR for all LCGs which have data available for transmission.

1> else:

2> report Extended Short BSR.

For Padding BSR, the MAC entity for which *logicalChannelGroupIAB-Ext* is not configured by upper layers shall:

1> if the number of padding bits is equal to or larger than the size of the Short BSR plus its subheader but smaller than the size of the Long BSR plus its subheader:

2> if more than one LCG has data available for transmission when the BSR is to be built:

3> if the number of padding bits is equal to the size of the Short BSR plus its subheader:

4> report Short Truncated BSR of the LCG with the highest priority logical channel with data available for transmission.

3> else:

4> report Long Truncated BSR of the LCG(s) with the logical channels having data available for transmission following a decreasing order of the highest priority logical channel (with or without data available for transmission) in each of these LCG(s), and in case of equal priority, in increasing order of LCGID.

2> else:

3> report Short BSR.

1> else if the number of padding bits is equal to or larger than the size of the Long BSR plus its subheader:

2> report Long BSR for all LCGs which have data available for transmission.

For Padding BSR, the MAC entity for which *logicalChannelGroupIAB-Ext* is configured by upper layers shall:

1> if the number of padding bits is equal to or larger than the size of the Extended Short BSR plus its subheader but smaller than the size of the Extended Long BSR plus its subheader:

2> if more than one LCG has data available for transmission when the BSR is to be built:

3> if the number of padding bits is smaller than the size of the Extended Long Truncated BSR with zero Buffer Size field plus its subheader:

4> report Extended Short Truncated BSR of the LCG with the highest priority logical channel with data available for transmission.

3> else:

4> report Extended Long Truncated BSR of the LCG(s) with the logical channels having data available for transmission following a decreasing order of the highest priority logical channel (with or without data available for transmission) in each of these LCG(s), and in case of equal priority, in increasing order of LCGID.

2> else:

3> report Extended Short BSR.

1> else if the number of padding bits is equal to or larger than the size of the Extended Long BSR plus its subheader:

2> report Extended Long BSR for all LCGs which have data available for transmission.

For BSR triggered by *retxBSR-Timer* expiry, the MAC entity considers that the logical channel that triggered the BSR is the highest priority logical channel that has data available for transmission at the time the BSR is triggered.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if the Buffer Status reporting procedure determines that at least one BSR has been triggered and not cancelled; and

1. if UL-SCH resources are available for a new transmission:
2. if at least one LCG is configured with *additionalBSR-TableAllowed* and the amount of data that it has available for transmission is within the range of the BSR table specified in Table 6.1.3.1a-x; and
3. if the UL-SCH resources can accommodate the Enhanced BSR MAC CE plus its subheader as a result of logical channel prioritization:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate the Enhanced BSR MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.1a;

2> else:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate the BSR MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.1;

3> start or restart *periodicBSR-Timer* except when all the generated BSRs are long or short Truncated or Extended long or short Truncated BSRs;

3> start or restart *retxBSR-Timer*.

2> if a Regular BSR has been triggered and *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimer* is not running:

3> if there is no UL-SCH resource available for a new transmission; or

3> if the MAC entity is configured with configured uplink grant(s) and the Regular BSR was triggered for a logical channel for which *logicalChannelSR-Mask* is set to *false*; or

3> if the UL-SCH resources available for a new transmission do not meet the LCP mapping restrictions (see clause 5.4.3.1) configured for the logical channel that triggered the BSR:

4> trigger a Scheduling Request.

NOTE 2: UL-SCH resources are considered available if the MAC entity has been configured with, receives, or determines an uplink grant. If the MAC entity has determined at a given point in time that UL-SCH resources are available, this need not imply that UL-SCH resources are available for use at that point in time.

A MAC PDU shall contain at most one MAC CE for BSR, even when multiple events have triggered a BSR. The Regular BSR and the Periodic BSR shall have precedence over the padding BSR.

The MAC entity shall restart *retxBSR-Timer* upon reception of a grant for transmission of new data on any UL-SCH.

All triggered BSRs may be cancelled when the UL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available for transmission but is not sufficient to additionally accommodate a MAC CE for BSR plus its subheader. All BSRs triggered prior to MAC PDU assembly shall be cancelled when a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes an Enhanced, Long, Extended Long, Short, or Extended Short BSR MAC CE which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a BSR prior to the MAC PDU assembly.

Editor’s Notes: It is to be confirmed whether the requirements in the above paragraph should include the Enhanced BSR MAC CE too.

NOTE 3: MAC PDU assembly can happen at any point in time between uplink grant reception and actual transmission of the corresponding MAC PDU. BSR and SR can be triggered after the assembly of a MAC PDU which contains a MAC CE for BSR, but before the transmission of this MAC PDU. In addition, BSR and SR can be triggered during MAC PDU assembly.

NOTE 4: Void

NOTE 5: If a HARQ process is configured with *cg-RetransmissionTimer* and if the BSR is already included in a MAC PDU for transmission on configured grant by this HARQ process, but not yet transmitted by lower layers, it is up to UE implementation how to handle the BSR content.

*Next Modified Subclause*

5.7 Discontinuous Reception (DRX)

The MAC entity may be configured by RRC with a DRX functionality that controls the UE's PDCCH monitoring activity for the MAC entity's C-RNTI, CI-RNTI, CS-RNTI, INT-RNTI, SFI-RNTI, SP-CSI-RNTI, TPC-PUCCH-RNTI, TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, TPC-SRS-RNTI, AI-RNTI, SL-RNTI, SLCS-RNTI and SL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI. When using DRX operation, the MAC entity shall also monitor PDCCH according to requirements found in other clauses of this specification. When in RRC\_CONNECTED, if DRX is configured, for all the activated Serving Cells, the MAC entity may monitor the PDCCH discontinuously using the DRX operation specified in this clause; otherwise the MAC entity shall monitor the PDCCH as specified in TS 38.213 [6].

NOTE 1: Void

RRC controls DRX operation by configuring the following parameters:

- *drx-onDurationTimer*: the duration at the beginning of a DRX cycle;

- *drx-SlotOffset*: the delay before starting the *drx-onDurationTimer*;

- *drx-InactivityTimer*: the duration after the PDCCH occasion in which a PDCCH indicates a new UL, DL or SL transmission for the MAC entity;

- *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* (per DL HARQ process except for the broadcast process): the maximum duration until a DL retransmission is received;

- *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* (per UL HARQ process): the maximum duration until a grant for UL retransmission is received;

- *drx-LongCycleStartOffset*: the Long DRX cycle and *drx-StartOffset* which defines the subframe where the Long and Short DRX cycle start;

- *drx-NonIntegerLongCycleStartOffset* (optional): the Long DRX cycle and *drx-StartOffset* which defines the subframe where the Long and Short DRX cycle start, when the length of the Long DRX cycle and/or the short DRX cycle is a rational number;

- *drx-ShortCycle* (optional): the Short DRX cycle;

- *drx-NonIntegerShortCycle* (optional): the Short DRX cycle whose length is a rational number;

- *drx-ShortCycleTimer* (optional): the duration the UE shall follow the Short DRX cycle;

- *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* (per DL HARQ process except for the broadcast process): the minimum duration before a DL assignment for HARQ retransmission is expected by the MAC entity;

- *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* (per UL HARQ process): the minimum duration before a UL HARQ retransmission grant is expected by the MAC entity;

- *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* (per SL HARQ process): the maximum duration until a grant for SL retransmission is received;

- *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* (per SL HARQ process): the minimum duration before an SL retransmission grant is expected by the MAC entity;

- *drx-LastTransmissionUL* (optional): the configuration to start *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* after the last transmission within a bundle;

- *ps-Wakeup* (optional): the configuration to start associated *drx-onDurationTimer* in case DCP is monitored but not detected;

- *ps-TransmitOtherPeriodicCSI* (optional): the configuration to report periodic CSI that is not L1-RSRP on PUCCH during the time duration indicated by *drx-onDurationTimer* in case DCP is configured but associated *drx-onDurationTimer* is not started;

- *ps-TransmitPeriodicL1-RSRP* (optional): the configuration to transmit periodic CSI that is L1-RSRP on PUCCH during the time duration indicated by *drx-onDurationTimer* in case DCP is configured but associated *drx-onDurationTimer* is not started;

- *downlinkHARQ-FeedbackDisabled* (optional): the configuration to disable HARQ feedback per DL HARQ process;

- *uplinkHARQ-Mode* (optional): the configuration to set *HARQmodeA* or *HARQmodeB* per UL HARQ process;

- *disableCG-RetransmissionMonitoring* (optional): the configuration to disable starting *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* for UL transmission over a configured uplink grant;

- *drx-TimeReferenceSFN* (optional): the reference SFN used in determining the start time of DRX on durations when short and/or long DRX cycle is a rational number.

The following UE variable is used for the DRX operation if *drx-NonIntegerLongCycleStartOffset* and/or *drx-NonIntegerShortCycle* is configured:

- *DRX\_SFN\_COUNTER*: the counter that increments when SFN changes to 0. This counter can be implemented with a maximum value of 65536.

Serving Cells of a MAC entity may be configured by RRC in two DRX groups with separate DRX parameters. When RRC does not configure a secondary DRX group, there is only one DRX group and all Serving Cells belong to that one DRX group. When two DRX groups are configured, each Serving Cell is uniquely assigned to either of the two groups. The DRX parameters that are separately configured for each DRX group are: *drx-onDurationTimer*, *drx-InactivityTimer*. The DRX parameters that are common to the DRX groups are: *drx-SlotOffset*, *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL*, *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL*, *drx-LongCycleStartOffset*, *drx-ShortCycle* (optional), *drx-ShortCycleTimer* (optional), *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL*, and *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL*.

When DRX is configured, the Active Time for Serving Cells in a DRX group includes the time while:

- *drx-onDurationTimer* or *drx-InactivityTimer* configured for the DRX group is running; or

- *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL*, *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* is running on any Serving Cell in the DRX group; or

- *ra-ContentionResolutionTimer* (as described in clause 5.1.5) or *msgB-ResponseWindow* (as described in clause 5.1.4a) is running; or

- a Scheduling Request is sent on PUCCH and is pending (as described in clause 5.4.4 or 5.22.1.5). If this Serving Cell is part of a non-terrestrial network, the Active Time is started after the Scheduling Request transmission that is performed when the *SR\_COUNTER* is 0 for all the SR configurations with pending SR(s) plus the UE-gNB RTT; or

- a PDCCH indicating a new transmission addressed to the C-RNTI of the MAC entity has not been received after successful reception of a Random Access Response for the Random Access Preamble not selected by the MAC entity among the contention-based Random Access Preamble (as described in clauses 5.1.4 and 5.1.4a).

The following MAC timers are used for DRX operation in a non-terrestrial network:

- *HARQ-RTT-TimerDL-NTN* (per DL HARQ process configured with HARQ feedback enabled): the minimum duration before a DL assignment for HARQ retransmission is expected by the MAC entity;

- *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* (per UL HARQ process configured with *HARQModeA*): the minimum duration before a UL HARQ retransmission grant is expected by the MAC entity.

When DRX is not configured and multicast DRX is configured for a G-RNTI or G-CS-RNTI, the MAC entity shall:

1> monitor the PDCCH as specified in TS 38.213 [6];

1> if a MAC PDU is received in a configured downlink assignment for unicast; or

1> if the PDCCH indicates a DL unicast transmission:

2> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL-PTM* for the corresponding HARQ process.

When DRX is configured, the MAC entity shall:

1> if a MAC PDU is received in a configured downlink assignment for unicast:

2> if this Serving Cell is configured with *downlinkHARQ-FeedbackDisabled*:

3> if the corresponding HARQ process is configured with HARQ feedback enabled:

4> set *HARQ-RTT-TimerDL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process equal to *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* plus the latest available UE-gNB RTT value;

4> start the *HARQ-RTT-TimerDL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding transmission carrying the DL HARQ feedback.

2> else:

3> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding transmission carrying the DL HARQ feedback.

NOTE 1a: Void.

NOTE 1b: Void.

2> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* for the corresponding HARQ process;

2> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL-PTM* for the corresponding HARQ process.

1> if a MAC PDU is transmitted in a configured uplink grant and LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers:

2> if this Serving Cell is configured with *uplinkHARQ-Mode*:

3> if the corresponding HARQ process is configured as *HARQModeA*:

4> set *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process equal to *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* plus the latest available UE-gNB RTT value;

4> if *drx-LastTransmissionUL* is configured:

5> start the *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the last transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

4> else:

5> start the *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the first transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

2> else:

3> if *disableCG-RetransmissionMonitoring* is not configured for the configured uplink grant:

 4> if *drx-LastTransmissionUL* is configured:

 5> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the last transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

 4> else:

 5> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the first transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

2> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process at the first transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

1> if a MAC PDU is transmitted in a configured sidelink grant:

2> if the PUCCH resource is configured:

3> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding PUCCH transmission carrying the SL HARQ feedback; or

3> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding PUCCH resource for the SL HARQ feedback when the PUCCH is not transmitted;

3> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process.

2> else:

3> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process at the first symbol after the end of the corresponding PSSCH transmission;

3> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process.

1> if a *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* expires:

2> if the data of the corresponding HARQ process was not successfully decoded:

3> start the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the expiry of *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL*.

1> if a *HARQ-RTT-TimerDL-NTN* expires:

2> if the data of the corresponding HARQ process was not successfully decoded:

3> start the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the expiry of *HARQ-RTT-TimerDL-NTN*.

1> if a *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* expires:

2> start the *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the expiry of *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL*.

1> if a *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* expires:

2> start the *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the expiry of *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN*.

1> if a *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* expires:

2> if a HARQ NACK feedback for the corresponding HARQ process is transmitted on PUCCH; or

2> if a HARQ NACK feedback for the corresponding HARQ process is generated but not transmitted on PUCCH; or

2> if the PUCCH resource is not configured for the SL grant:

3> start the *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the expiry of *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL*.

NOTE 1c: The UE handles the *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* operation when *sl-PUCCH-Config* is configured by RRC but PUCCH resource is not scheduled same as when *sl-PUCCH-Config* is not configured.

1> if a DRX Command MAC CE indicated by PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI or CS-RNTI, or by a configured downlink assignment for unicast transmission or a Long DRX Command MAC CE is received:

2> stop *drx-onDurationTimer* for each DRX group;

2> stop *drx-InactivityTimer* for each DRX group.

1> if *drx-InactivityTimer* for a DRX group expires:

2> if the Short DRX cycle is configured:

3> start or restart *drx-ShortCycleTimer* for this DRX group in the first symbol after the expiry of *drx-InactivityTimer*;

3> use the Short DRX cycle for this DRX group.

2> else:

3> use the Long DRX cycle for this DRX group.

1> if a DRX Command MAC CE indicated by PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI or CS-RNTI, or by a configured downlink assignment for unicast transmission is received:

2> if the Short DRX cycle is configured:

3> start or restart *drx-ShortCycleTimer* for each DRX group in the first symbol after the end of DRX Command MAC CE reception;

3> use the Short DRX cycle for each DRX group.

2> else:

3> use the Long DRX cycle for each DRX group.

1> if *drx-ShortCycleTimer* for a DRX group expires:

2> use the Long DRX cycle for this DRX group.

1> if a Long DRX Command MAC CE is received:

2> stop *drx-ShortCycleTimer* for each DRX group;

2> use the Long DRX cycle for each DRX group.

1> if the *drx-NonIntegerLongCycle* is used for a DRX group:

 2> set *DRX\_SFN\_COUNTER* to 0 upon successful reception of RRC (re-)configuration for DRX;

1. increment *DRX\_SFN\_COUNTER* by 1 in the first symbol of a slot in which SFN changes to 0;

1> if the Short DRX cycleis used for a DRX group and the *drx-NonIntegerShortCycle* is not configured for the DRX group, and [(SFN × 10) + subframe number] modulo (*drx-ShortCycle*) = (*drx-StartOffset*) modulo (*drx-ShortCycle*); or

1. if the Short DRX cycle is used for a DRX group and the *drx-NonIntegerShortCycle* is configured for the DRX group, and floor([(*DRX\_SFN\_COUNTER* × 10240) + (SFN × 10) + subframe number] modulo (*drx-NonIntegerShortCycle*)) = floor([(*drx-TimeReferenceSFN* × 10) + *drx-StartOffset*] modulo (*drx-NonIntegerShortCycle*)):

2> start *drx-onDurationTimer* for this DRX group after *drx-SlotOffset* from the beginning of the subframe.

Editor’s Note: The final formula for determining the start time of the *drx-onDurationTimer* when the *drx-NonIntegerShortCycle* is configured is pending further agreements.

1> if the Long DRX cycleis used for a DRX group and the *drx-NonIntegerLongCycle* is not configured for the DRX group, and [(SFN × 10) + subframe number] modulo (*drx-LongCycle*) = *drx-StartOffset*; or

1. if the Long DRX cycle is used for a DRX group and the *drx-NonIntegerLongCycle* is configured for the DRX group, and floor([(*DRX\_SFN\_COUNTER* × 10240) + (SFN × 10) + subframe number] modulo (*drx-NonIntegerLongCycle*)) = floor([(*drx-TimeReferenceSFN* × 10) + *drx-StartOffset*] modulo (*drx-NonIntegerLongCycle*)):

Editor’s Notes: The final formula for determining the start time of the *drx-onDurationTimer* when the *drx-NonIntegerLongCycle* is used is pending further agreements.

2> if DCP monitoring is configured for the active DL BWP as specified in TS 38.213 [6], clause 10.3:

3> if DCP indication associated with the current DRX cycle received from lower layer indicated to start *drx-onDurationTimer*, as specified in TS 38.213 [6]; or

3> if all DCP occasion(s) in time domain, as specified in TS 38.213 [6], associated with the current DRX cycle occurred in Active Time considering grants/assignments/DRX Command MAC CE/Long DRX Command MAC CE received and Scheduling Request sent until 4 ms prior to start of the last DCP occasion, or during a measurement gap, or when the MAC entity monitors for a PDCCH transmission on the search space indicated by *recoverySearchSpaceId* of the SpCell identified by the C-RNTI while the *ra-ResponseWindow* is running (as specified in clause 5.1.4); or

3> if *ps-Wakeup* is configured with value *true* and DCP indication associated with the current DRX cycle has not been received from lower layers:

4> start *drx-onDurationTimer* after *drx-SlotOffset* from the beginning of the subframe.

2> else:

3> start *drx-onDurationTimer* for this DRX group after *drx-SlotOffset* from the beginning of the subframe.

NOTE 2: In case of unaligned SFN across carriers in a cell group, the SFN of the SpCell is used to calculate the DRX duration.

1> if a DRX group is in Active Time:

2> monitor the PDCCH on the Serving Cells in this DRX group as specified in TS 38.213 [6];

2> if the PDCCH indicates a DL transmission; or

2> if the PDCCH indicates a one-shot HARQ feedback as specified in clause 9.1.4 of TS 38.213 [6]; or

2> if the PDCCH indicates a retransmission of HARQ feedback as specified in clause 9.1.5 of TS 38.213 [6]:

3> if this Serving Cell is configured with *downlinkHARQ-FeedbackDisabled*:

4> if the corresponding HARQ process is configured with HARQ feedback enabled:

5> set *HARQ-RTT-TimerDL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process equal to *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* plus the latest available UE-gNB RTT value;

5> start the *HARQ-RTT-TimerDL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding transmission carrying the DL HARQ feedback.

3> else:

4> start or restart the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* for the corresponding HARQ process(es) whose HARQ feedback is reported in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding transmission carrying the DL HARQ feedback.

NOTE 3: When HARQ feedback is postponed by PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicating an inapplicable k1 value, as specified in TS 38.213 [6], the corresponding transmission opportunity to send the DL HARQ feedback is indicated in a later PDCCH requesting the HARQ-ACK feedback.

3> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* for the corresponding HARQ process(es) whose HARQ feedback is reported;

3> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL-PTM* for the corresponding HARQ process;

3> if the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicate an inapplicable k1 value as specified in TS 38.213 [6]:

4> start the *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* in the first symbol after the (end of the last) PDSCH transmission (within a bundle) for the corresponding HARQ process.

2> if the PDCCH indicates a UL transmission:

3> if this Serving Cell is configured with *uplinkHARQ-Mode*:

4> if the corresponding HARQ process is configured as *HARQModeA*:

5> set *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process equal to *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* plus the latest available UE-gNB RTT value;

5> if *drx-LastTransmissionUL* is configured:

6> start the *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the last transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

5> else:

6> start the *HARQ-RTT-TimerUL-NTN* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the first transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

3> else:

4> if *drx-LastTransmissionUL* is configured:

5> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the last transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

4> else:

5> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the first transmission (within a bundle) of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

3> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process.

2> if the PDCCH indicates an SL transmission:

3> if the PUCCH resource is configured:

4> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding PUCCH transmission carrying the SL HARQ feedback; or

4> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process in the first symbol after the end of the corresponding PUCCH resource for the SL HARQ feedback when the PUCCH is not transmitted;

4> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process.

3> else:

4> start the *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process at the first symbol after end of PDCCH occasion;

4> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerSL* for the corresponding HARQ process.

2> if the PDCCH indicates a new transmission (DL, UL or SL) on a Serving Cell in this DRX group:

3> start or restart *drx-InactivityTimer* for this DRX group in the first symbol after the end of the PDCCH reception.

NOTE 3a: A PDCCH indicating activation of SPS, configured grant type 2, or configured sidelink grant of configured grant Type 2 is considered to indicate a new transmission.

NOTE 3b: If the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from corresponding search spaces, as described in clause 10.1 in 38.213, start or restart *drx-InactivityTimer* for this DRX group in the first symbol after the end of the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time.

2> if a HARQ process receives downlink feedback information and acknowledgement is indicated:

3> stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* for the corresponding HARQ process.

1> if DCP monitoring is configured for the active DL BWP as specified in TS 38.213 [6], clause 10.3; and

1> if the current symbol n occurs within *drx-onDurationTimer* duration; and

1> if *drx-onDurationTimer* associated with the current DRX cycle is not started as specified in this clause:

2> if the MAC entity would not be in Active Time considering grants/assignments/DRX Command MAC CE/Long DRX Command MAC CE received and Scheduling Request sent until 4 ms prior to symbol n when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in this clause; and

2> if *allowCSI-SRS-Tx-MulticastDRX-Active* is not configured, or if *cfr-ConfigMulticast* is not configured for any of the active BWP(s) of the Serving Cell(s), or if all multicast DRXes would not be in Active Time considering multicast assignments/DRX Command MAC CE for MBS multicast received until 4 ms prior to symbol n when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in Clause 5.7b and all multicast sessions are configured with multicast DRX:

3> not transmit periodic SRS and semi-persistent SRS defined in TS 38.214 [7];

3> not report semi-persistent CSI configured on PUSCH;

3> if *ps-TransmitPeriodicL1-RSRP* is not configured with value *true*:

4> not report periodic CSI that is L1-RSRP on PUCCH.

3> if *ps-TransmitOtherPeriodicCSI* is not configured with value *true*:

4> not report periodic CSI that is not L1-RSRP on PUCCH.

1> else:

2> in current symbol n, if a DRX group would not be in Active Time considering grants/assignments scheduled on Serving Cell(s) in this DRX group and DRX Command MAC CE/Long DRX Command MAC CE received and Scheduling Request sent until 4 ms prior to symbol n when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in this clause; and

2> if *allowCSI-SRS-Tx-MulticastDRX-Active* is not configured, or if *cfr-ConfigMulticast* is not configured for any of the active BWP(s) of the Serving Cell(s), or, in current symbol n, if all multicast DRXes corresponding to the DRX group would not be in Active Time considering multicast assignments/DRX Command MAC CE for MBS multicast received until 4 ms prior to symbol n when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in Clause 5.7b and all multicast sessions corresponding to the DRX group are configured with multicast DRX:

3> not transmit periodic SRS and semi-persistent SRS defined in TS 38.214 [7] in this DRX group;

3> not report CSI on PUCCH and semi-persistent CSI configured on PUSCH in this DRX group.

2> if CSI masking (*csi-Mask*) is setup by upper layers:

3> in current symbol n, if *drx-onDurationTimer* of a DRX group would not be running considering grants/assignments scheduled on Serving Cell(s) in this DRX group and DRX Command MAC CE/Long DRX Command MAC CE received until 4 ms prior to symbol n when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in this clause; and

3> if *allowCSI-SRS-Tx-MulticastDRX-Active* is not configured, or if *cfr-ConfigMulticast* is not configured for any of the active BWP(s) of the Serving Cell(s), or, in current symbol n, if *drx-onDurationTimerPTM(s)* of all multicast DRXes corresponding to the DRX group would not be running considering DRX Command MAC CE for MBS multicast received until 4 ms prior to symbol n when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in Clause 5.7b and all multicast sessions corresponding to the DRX group are configured with multicast DRX:

4> not report CSI on PUCCH in this DRX group.

NOTE 4: If a UE multiplexes a CSI configured on PUCCH with other overlapping UCI(s) according to the procedure specified in TS 38.213 [6] clause 9.2.5 and this CSI multiplexed with other UCI(s) would be reported on a PUCCH resource either outside DRX Active Time of the DRX group in which this PUCCH is configured or outside the on-duration period of the DRX group in which this PUCCH is configured if CSI masking is setup by upper layers, it is up to UE implementation whether to report this CSI multiplexed with other UCI(s).

The MAC entity shall ensure no rounding error is generated when performing the modulus operation with *drx-NonIntegerShortCycle* or *drx-NonIntegerLongCycle* as the divisor.

Editor’s Notes: FFS whether more details of the modulus operation on *drx-NonIntegerShortCycle* or *drx-NonIntegerLongCycle* need to be specified to avoid rounding errors in the operation.

Regardless of whether the MAC entity is monitoring PDCCH or not on the Serving Cells in a DRX group, the MAC entity transmits HARQ feedback, aperiodic CSI on PUSCH, and aperiodic SRS defined in TS 38.214 [7] on the Serving Cells in the DRX group when such is expected.

The MAC entity needs not to monitor the PDCCH if it is not a complete PDCCH occasion (e.g. the Active Time starts or ends in the middle of a PDCCH occasion).

*Next Modified Subclause*

5.8.2 Uplink

There are two types of transmission without dynamic grant:

- configured grant Type 1 where an uplink grant is provided by RRC, and stored as configured uplink grant;

- configured grant Type 2 where an uplink grant is provided by PDCCH, and stored or cleared as configured uplink grant based on L1 signalling indicating configured uplink grant activation or deactivation.

Type 1 and Type 2 are configured by RRC for a Serving Cell per BWP. Multiple configurations can be active simultaneously in the same BWP. For Type 2, activation and deactivation are independent among the Serving Cells. For the same BWP, the MAC entity can be configured with both Type 1 and Type 2.

A multi-PUSCH configured grant has multiple consecutive configured uplink grants within a *periodicity*. Both Type 1 and Type 2 can be configured for a multi-PUSCH configured grant by RRC.

Only configured grant Type 1 can be configured for CG-SDT. CG-SDT can only be configured on initial BWP.

RRC configures the following parameters when the configured grant Type 1 is configured:

- *cs-RNTI*: CS-RNTI for retransmission;

- *cg-SDT-CS-RNTI*: CS-RNTI for CG-SDT retransmission;

- *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*: an RSRP threshold configured for SSB selection for CG-SDT;

- *periodicity*: periodicity of the configured grant Type 1;

- *timeDomainOffset*: Offset of a resource with respect to SFN = *timeReferenceSFN* in time domain;

- *timeDomainAllocation*: Allocation of configured uplink grant in time domain which contains *startSymbolAndLength* (i.e. *SLIV* in TS 38.214 [7]) or *startSymbol* (i.e. *S* in TS 38.214 [7]);

- *nrofHARQ-Processes*: the number of HARQ processes for configured grant;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant configured with *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for operation with shared spectrum channel access;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset2*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant not configured with *cg-RetransmissionTimer*;

- *timeReferenceSFN*: SFN used for determination of the offset of a resource in time domain. The UE uses the closest SFN with the indicated number preceding the reception of the configured grant configuration.

RRC configures the following parameters when the configured grant Type 2 is configured:

- *cs-RNTI*: CS-RNTI for activation, deactivation, and retransmission;

- *periodicity*: periodicity of the configured grant Type 2;

- *nrofHARQ-Processes*: the number of HARQ processes for configured grant;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant configured with *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for operation with shared spectrum channel access;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset2*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant not configured with *cg-RetransmissionTimer*.

RRC configures the following parameter when retransmissions on configured uplink grant is configured:

- *cg-RetransmissionTimer*: the duration after a configured grant (re)transmission of a HARQ process when the UE shall not autonomously retransmit that HARQ process;

- *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer*: the duration after a configured grant (re)transmission of a HARQ process of the initial CG-SDT transmission with CCCH message when the UE shall not autonomously retransmit the HARQ process.

RRC configures the following additional parameter for a multi-PUSCH configured grant:

* *numberOfPUSCH-PerPeriod*: the number of configured uplink grants in a *periodicity* of a multi-PUSCH configured grant.

Upon configuration of a configured grant Type 1 for a BWP of a Serving Cell by upper layers, the MAC entity shall:

1> store the uplink grant provided by upper layers as a configured uplink grant for the indicated BWP of the Serving Cell;

1> initialise or re-initialise the configured uplink grant to start in the symbol according to *timeDomainOffset*, *timeReferenceSFN*, and *S* (derived from *SLIV* or provided by *startSymbol* as specified in TS 38.214 [7]), and to reoccur with *periodicity*.

After an uplink grant is configured for a configured grant Type 1, the MAC entity shall consider sequentially that the configured uplink grant, or the first configured uplink grant in a multi-PUSCH configured grant, in the Nth (N ≥ 0) *periodicity* occurs in the symbol for which:

 [(SFN × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*)
 + (slot number in the frame × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*) + symbol number in the slot] =
 (*timeReferenceSFN* × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*
 + *timeDomainOffset* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* + S + N × *periodicity*)
 modulo (1024 × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*)

For a multi-PUSCH configured grant Type 1, the Kth (1 < K ≤ *numberOfPUSCH-PerPeriod*) configured uplink grant within a *periodicity* occurs (K-1) × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* symbols after the symbol in which the first configured uplink grant in that *periodicity* occurs.

For an uplink grant configured for configured grant Type 1 for CG-SDT on the selected uplink carrier as in clause 5.27, when CG-SDT is triggered and not terminated, for each configured uplink grant valid according to TS 38.214 [7] for which the above formula is satisfied, the MAC entity shall:

1> if, after initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message has been performed according to clause 5.4.1, PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity's C-RNTI has not been received:

2> if the SSB corresponding to the configured UL grant has the same SSB index as the SSB selected for initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., retransmission of initial transmission of CG-SDT):

3> select this SSB;

3> indicate the SSB index corresponding to the configured uplink grant to the lower layer;

3> consider this configured uplink grant as valid.

1> else if at least one SSB configured for CG-SDT with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:

2> if at least one SSB corresponding to the configured uplink grant with SS-RSRP above the *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:

3> if this is the initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message after the CG-SDT procedure is initiated as in clause 5.27 (i.e., initial transmission for CG-SDT):

4> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* amongst the SSB(s) associated with the configured uplink grant.

3> else if PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI has been received after the initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., subsequent new transmission for CG-SDT):

4> if SS-RSRP of the SSB selected for the previous transmission for CG-SDT is above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* and this SSB is associated with this configured uplink grant:

5> select this SSB.

4> else if SS-RSRP of the SSB selected for the previous transmission for CG-SDT is not above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*:

5> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* amongst the SSB(s) associated with the configured uplink grant.

3> if SSB is selected above:

4> indicate the SSB index to the lower layer;

4> consider this configured uplink grant as valid.

1> else:

2> consider this configured uplink grant as not valid.

2> if PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI after the initial transmission of the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been received:

3> if there is data available for transmission for at least one RB configured for SDT:

4> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1.

NOTE 1: When the UE determines if there is an SSB with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*, the UE uses the latest unfiltered L1-RSRP measurement.

After an uplink grant is configured for a configured grant Type 2, the MAC entity shall consider sequentially that the configured uplink grant, or the first configured uplink grant in a multi-PUSCH configured grant, in the Nth (N ≥ 0) *periodicity* occurs in the symbol for which:

 [(SFN × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*)
 + (slot number in the frame × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*) + symbol number in the slot] =
 [(SFNstart time × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*
 + slotstart time × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* + symbolstart time) + N × *periodicity*]
 modulo (1024 × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*)

where SFNstart time, slotstart time, and symbolstart time are the SFN, slot, and symbol, respectively, of the first transmission opportunity of PUSCH where the configured uplink grant was (re-)initialised.

For a multi-PUSCH configured grant Type 2, the Kth (1 < K ≤ *numberOfPUSCH-PerPeriod*) configured uplink grant within the same *periodicity* occurs (K-1) × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* symbols after the symbol in which the first configured uplink grant in that *periodicity* occurs.

If *cg-nrofPUSCH-InSlot* or *cg-nrofSlots* is configured for a configured grant Type 1 or Type 2, the MAC entity shall consider the uplink grants occur in those additional PUSCH allocations as specified in clause 6.1.2.3 of TS 38.214 [7].

NOTE 2: In case of unaligned SFN across carriers in a cell group, the SFN of the concerned Serving Cell is used to calculate the occurrences of configured uplink grants.

If the MAC entity determines that a configured uplink grant is not going to be used for PUSCH transmission, it sends an indication to lower layers about this decision.

Editor’s Notes: We will specify some factors that the UE should consider when determining how to set the UTO-UCI bits in the MAC. FFS which ones we know for sure the UE shall consider.

When the configured uplink grant is released by upper layers, all the corresponding configurations shall be released and all corresponding uplink grants shall be cleared.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if at least one configured uplink grant confirmation has been triggered and not cancelled; and

1> if the MAC entity has UL resources allocated for new transmission:

2> if, in this MAC entity, at least one configured uplink grant is configured by *configuredGrantConfigToAddModList*:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate a Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.31.

2> else:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate a Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.7.

2> cancel all triggered configured uplink grant confirmation(s).

For a configured grant Type 2, the MAC entity shall clear the configured uplink grant(s) immediately after first transmission of Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE or Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE which confirms the configured uplink grant deactivation.

Retransmissions use:

- repetition of configured uplink grants; or

- received uplink grants addressed to CS-RNTI; or

- configured uplink grants with *cg-RetransmissionTimer* or *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* configured.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

### 5.18.1 General

This clause specifies the requirements upon reception of the following MAC CEs:

- SP CSI-RS/CSI-IM Resource Set Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Aperiodic CSI Trigger State Subselection MAC CE;

- TCI States Activation/Deactivation for UE-specific PDSCH MAC CE;

- TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE;

- SP CSI reporting on PUCCH Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- SP SRS Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Enhanced PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- SP ZP CSI-RS Resource Set Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Recommended Bit Rate MAC CE;

- Enhanced SP/AP SRS Spatial Relation Indication MAC CE;

- SRS Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE;

- PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE;

- Serving Cell set based SRS Spatial Relation Indication MAC CE;

- SP Positioning SRS Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Timing Delta MAC CE;

- Guard Symbols MAC CEs;

- Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/Deactivation Command MAC CE;

- PPW Activation/Deactivation Command MAC CE;

- PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation for multiple TRP PUCCH repetition MAC CE;

- PUCCH Power Control Set Update for multiple TRP PUCCH repetition MAC CE;

- Unified TCI States Activation/Deactivation for UE-specific PDSCH MAC CE;

- Differential Koffset MAC CE;

- Case-7 Timing advance offset MAC CE;

- DL TX Power Adjustment MAC CE;

- Child IAB-DU Restricted Beam Indication MAC CE;

- Timing Case Indication MAC CE;

- PSI-Based PDU PDU Discard Activation/Deactivation MAC CE.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

## 5.18.X Activation/deactivation of PSI-based PDU discard

The network activates and deactivates PSI-based PDU discard by sending the PSI-Based PDU Discard Activation/Deactivation MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.y.

Editor’s Notes: FFs the initial state of PSI-based PDU discard upon configuration and after a handover.

The MAC entity shall:

 1> if the MAC entity receives the PSI-Based PDU Discard Activation/Deactivation MAC CE:

2> indicate to upper layers the information regarding the PSI-Based PDU Discard Activation/Deactivation MAC CE.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

## 5.4.X Delay status reporting

The Delay Status Reporting (DSR) procedure is used to provide the serving gNB with delay status of LCGs. This delay status for an LCG includes its shortest remaining time and the amount of data associated with the reported remaining time (specified in clause 6.1.3.x).

RRC controls the DSR operation by configuring the following parameters:

- *LCG-DSR-Config*: the configuration that enables delay status reporting for an LCG;

- *remainingTimeThreshold*: the threshold on remaining time of UL data for triggering a DSR.

If an LCG is enabled for delay status reporting, the MAC entity shall

1. if the smallest value of the PDCP *discardTimer* (as described in clause 7.3 in TS 38.323 [4]) among all PDUs in the LCG is below *remainingTimeThreshold*; and
2. if no DSR has been triggered for the LCG since the last transmission of a DSR MAC CE:
3. triggers a DSR for the LCG.

Editor’s Notes: FFS whether to include the case that a DSR was triggered but cancelled (e.g. due to PDU discard)

Editor’s Notes: Additional aspects of DSR operations need to be specified, e.g. How to send a DSR MAC CE after a DSR is triggered, conditions for cancelling a DSR, etc.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

6.1.3.1a Enhanced Buffer Status Report MAC CE

The Enhanced Buffer Status Report MAC CE is identified by MAC subheader with an eLCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-2b.

Editor’s Notes: FFS whether the Enhanced BSR MAC CE includes a trucated format too.

The fields in the Enhanced BSR MAC CE are illustrated in Figure 6.1.3.1a-x and defined as follows:

- LCGi: this field indicates the presence of the Buffer Size field for the logical channel group i. The LCGi field set to 1 indicates that the Buffer Size field for the logical channel group i is reported. The LCGi field set to 0 indicates that the Buffer Size field for the logical channel group i is not reported;

- BTi: this field indicates which buffer size table is used to encode the buffer size of the logical channel group i. The BTi field set to 1 indicates that the buffer size table specified in Table 6.1.3.1a-x is used for the logical channel group i. The BTi field set to 0 indicates that the buffer size table specified in Table 6.1.3.1-2 is used for the logical channel group i;

- Buffer Size: The Buffer Size field identifies the total amount of data available according to the data volume calculation procedure in TS 38.322 [3] and TS 38.323 [4] across all logical channels of a logical channel group after the MAC PDU has been built (i.e. after the logical channel prioritization procedure, which may result the value of the Buffer Size field to zero). The amount of data is indicated in number of bytes. The size of the RLC headers and MAC subheaders are not considered in the buffer size computation. The length of this field is 8 bits. The values for the Buffer Size fields are shown in Table 6.1.3.1a-x. The Buffer Size fields are included in ascending order based on the LCGi.



**Figure 6.1.3.1a-x: Enhanced BSR MAC CE**

Editor’s Notes: The MAC CE format illustrated above is included as a possible baseline for further discussion on its design.

**Table 6.1.3.1a-x: Buffer size levels (in bytes) in the new BSR table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Index** | **BS value** | **Index** | **BS value** | **Index** | **BS value** | **Index** | **BS value** |
| 0 |  | 64 |  | 128 |  | 192 |  |
| 1 |  | 65 |  | 129 |  | 193 |  |
| 2 |  | 66 |  | 130 |  | 194 |  |
| 3 |  | 67 |  | 131 |  | 195 |  |
| 4 |  | 68 |  | 132 |  | 196 |  |
| 5 |  | 69 |  | 133 |  | 197 |  |
| 6 |  | 70 |  | 134 |  | 198 |  |
| 7 |  | 71 |  | 135 |  | 199 |  |
| 8 |  | 72 |  | 136 |  | 200 |  |
| 9 |  | 73 |  | 137 |  | 201 |  |
| 10 |  | 74 |  | 138 |  | 202 |  |
| 11 |  | 75 |  | 139 |  | 203 |  |
| 12 |  | 76 |  | 140 |  | 204 |  |
| 13 |  | 77 |  | 141 |  | 205 |  |
| 14 |  | 78 |  | 142 |  | 206 |  |
| 15 |  | 79 |  | 143 |  | 207 |  |
| 16 |  | 80 |  | 144 |  | 208 |  |
| 17 |  | 81 |  | 145 |  | 209 |  |
| 18 |  | 82 |  | 146 |  | 210 |  |
| 19 |  | 83 |  | 147 |  | 211 |  |
| 20 |  | 84 |  | 148 |  | 212 |  |
| 21 |  | 85 |  | 149 |  | 213 |  |
| 22 |  | 86 |  | 150 |  | 214 |  |
| 23 |  | 87 |  | 151 |  | 215 |  |
| 24 |  | 88 |  | 152 |  | 216 |  |
| 25 |  | 89 |  | 153 |  | 217 |  |
| 26 |  | 90 |  | 154 |  | 218 |  |
| 27 |  | 91 |  | 155 |  | 219 |  |
| 28 |  | 92 |  | 156 |  | 220 |  |
| 29 |  | 93 |  | 157 |  | 221 |  |
| 30 |  | 94 |  | 158 |  | 222 |  |
| 31 |  | 95 |  | 159 |  | 223 |  |
| 32 |  | 96 |  | 160 |  | 224 |  |
| 33 |  | 97 |  | 161 |  | 225 |  |
| 34 |  | 98 |  | 162 |  | 226 |  |
| 35 |  | 99 |  | 163 |  | 227 |  |
| 36 |  | 100 |  | 164 |  | 228 |  |
| 37 |  | 101 |  | 165 |  | 229 |  |
| 38 |  | 102 |  | 166 |  | 230 |  |
| 39 |  | 103 |  | 167 |  | 231 |  |
| 40 |  | 104 |  | 168 |  | 232 |  |
| 41 |  | 105 |  | 169 |  | 233 |  |
| 42 |  | 106 |  | 170 |  | 234 |  |
| 43 |  | 107 |  | 171 |  | 235 |  |
| 44 |  | 108 |  | 172 |  | 236 |  |
| 45 |  | 109 |  | 173 |  | 237 |  |
| 46 |  | 110 |  | 174 |  | 238 |  |
| 47 |  | 111 |  | 175 |  | 239 |  |
| 48 |  | 112 |  | 176 |  | 240 |  |
| 49 |  | 113 |  | 177 |  | 241 |  |
| 50 |  | 114 |  | 178 |  | 242 |  |
| 51 |  | 115 |  | 179 |  | 243 |  |
| 52 |  | 116 |  | 180 |  | 244 |  |
| 53 |  | 117 |  | 181 |  | 245 |  |
| 54 |  | 118 |  | 182 |  | 246 |  |
| 55 |  | 119 |  | 183 |  | 247 |  |
| 56 |  | 120 |  | 184 |  | 248 |  |
| 57 |  | 121 |  | 185 |  | 249 |  |
| 58 |  | 122 |  | 186 |  | 250 |  |
| 59 |  | 123 |  | 187 |  | 251 |  |
| 60 |  | 124 |  | 188 |  | 252 |  |
| 61 |  | 125 |  | 189 |  | 253 |  |
| 62 |  | 126 |  | 190 |  | 254 |  |
| 63 |  | 127 |  | 191 |  | 255 |  |

Editor’s Notes: The entries in the table will be populated after RAN2 agree on the range of buffer sizes.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

6.1.3.x Delay Status Report MAC CE

The Delay Status Report (DSR) MAC CE is identified by MAC subheader with an eLCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-2b.

Editor’s Notes: It is FFS whether the DSR MAC CE uses a legacy LCID or one-octet eLCID.

The fields in the DSR MAC CE are defined as follows:

- LCGi: This field indicates the presence of delay information (i.e. the Remaining Time and Buffer Size fields) for the logical channel group i. The LCGi field set to 1 indicates that the delay information for the logical channel group i is reported. The LCGi field set to 0 indicates that the delay information for the logical channel group i is not reported;

- Remaining time: This field indicates the shortest remaining time, which is defined as the smallest value of PDCP *discardTimer* (as described in clause 7.3 in TS 38.323 [4]) among all PDUs in a logical channel group, at the time of the first symbol of the first PUSCH transmission that includes this DSR MAC CE. The length of this field is 7 bits. If this field is set to *r*, then it corresponds to a remaining time in the range of 0.5 × (*r*, *r*+1] msec.

Editor’s Notes: Since the typical delay requirement for uplink XR traffic is 50 msec or less, the rapporteur thinks it is probably sufficient to define a linear mapping between the values of Remaining Time field and actual remaining times. If you have a different view, please describe your preferred mapping and your justification for it.

- BT: This field indicates the buffer size table used to encode the Buffer Size field that follows it. If the field is set to 1, it indicates that the buffer size table specified in Table 6.1.3.1a-x is used. If the field is set to 0, it indicates that the buffer size table specified in Table 6.1.3.1-2 is used.

Editor’s Notes: The rapporteur assumes that the new BSR table can be used to report buffer size in DSR MAC CE too. Then there can be different options to indicate which BSR table is used for a LCG, e.g. either use a bitmap such as the one used in the Enhanced BSR MAC CE, or use an one-bit indicator between the Remaining Time field and the Buffer Size field for the purpose. The rapporteur thinks the latter probably is a bit more efficient, because in typical scenarios only a small number of LCGs may be configured for delay status reporting.

- Buffer Size: The Buffer Size field indicates the total size of all PDUs that are in the same PDU set as the PDU which triggered the DSR for the corresponding logical channel group and have remaining times below the *remainingTimeThreshold* at the time when the MAC PDU which contains this DSR MAC CE is assembled, if *pdu-SetDiscard* is configured. This total size is calculated according to the data volume calculation procedure in TS 38.322 [3] and TS 38.323 [4] and is indicated in bytes. If the corresponding logical channel group is configured with *additionalBSR-TableAllowed* and this total size is within the range of the BSR table specified in Table 6.1.3.1a-x, the MAC entity shall use the BSR table specified in Table 6.1.3.1a-x to set the value of this field. Otherwise, the MAC entity shall use the BSR table specified in Table 6.1.3.1. The length of this field is 8 bits.

Editor’s Notes: FFS how to report buffer size when PDU-set based discard is not configured.

The Remaining Time field, the BT field, and the Buffer Size field for a logical channel group shall be reported in two consecutive octets. These three fields for different logical channel groups shall be included in a DSR MAC CE in ascending order based on the LCGi.



**Figure 6.1.3.x-1. DSR MAC CE**

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

6.1.3.y PSI-Based PDU Discard Activation/Deactivation MAC CE

The PSI-Based PDU Discard Activation/Deactivation MAC CE is identified by MAC subheader with an LCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-1.

It has a fixed size of zero bits.

*Next Modified Subclause*

### 6.2.1 MAC subheader for DL-SCH and UL-SCH

The MAC subheader consists of the following fields:

- LCID: The Logical Channel ID field identifies the logical channel instance of the corresponding MAC SDU or the type of the corresponding MAC CE or padding as described in Tables 6.2.1-1, 6.2.1-1c and 6.2.1-2 for the DL-SCH and UL-SCH respectively. There is one LCID field per MAC subheader. The size of the LCID field is 6 bits. If the LCID field is set to 34, one additional octet is present in the MAC subheader containing the eLCID field and follow the octet containing LCID field. If the LCID field is set to 33, two additional octets are present in the MAC subheader containing the eLCID field and these two additional octets follow the octet containing LCID field;

NOTE 1: For MBS broadcast, a logical channel is identified based on G-RNTI and LCID if the same LCID is allocated for logical channels corresponding to different G-RNTIs.

- eLCID: The extended Logical Channel ID field identifies the logical channel instance of the corresponding MAC SDU or the type of the corresponding MAC CE as described in tables 6.2.1-1a, 6.2.1-1b, 6.2.1-2a and 6.2.1-2b for the DL-SCH and UL-SCH respectively. The size of the eLCID field is either 8 bits or 16 bits.

NOTE 2: The extended Logical Channel ID space using two-octet eLCID and the relevant MAC subheader format is used, only when configured, on the NR backhaul links between IAB nodes or between IAB node and IAB Donor, or for multicast MTCHs.

- L: The Length field indicates the length of the corresponding MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC CE in bytes. There is one L field per MAC subheader except for subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC CEs, padding, and MAC SDUs containing UL CCCH. The size of the L field is indicated by the F field;

- F: The Format field indicates the size of the Length field. There is one F field per MAC subheader except for subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC CEs, padding, and MAC SDUs containing UL CCCH. The size of the F field is 1 bit. The value 0 indicates 8 bits of the Length field. The value 1 indicates 16 bits of the Length field;

- R: Reserved bit, set to 0.

The MAC subheader is octet aligned.

Table 6.2.1-1 Values of LCID for DL-SCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Codepoint/Index | LCID values |
| 0 | CCCH |
| 1–32 | Identity of the logical channel of DCCH, DTCH and multicast MTCH |
| 33 | Extended logical channel ID field (two-octet eLCID field) |
| 34 | Extended logical channel ID field (one-octet eLCID field) |
| 35–45 | Reserved |
| 46 | PSI-Based PDU Discard Activation/Deactivation |
| 47 | Recommended bit rate |
| 48 | SP ZP CSI-RS Resource Set Activation/Deactivation |
| 49 | PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation |
| 50 | SP SRS Activation/Deactivation  |
| 51 | SP CSI reporting on PUCCH Activation/Deactivation |
| 52 | TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH |
| 53 | TCI States Activation/Deactivation for UE-specific PDSCH |
| 54 | Aperiodic CSI Trigger State Subselection |
| 55 | SP CSI-RS/CSI-IM Resource Set Activation/Deactivation |
| 56 | Duplication Activation/Deactivation |
| 57 | SCell Activation/Deactivation (four octets) |
| 58 | SCell Activation/Deactivation (one octet) |
| 59 | Long DRX Command |
| 60 | DRX Command |
| 61 | Timing Advance Command |
| 62 | UE Contention Resolution Identity |
| 63 | Padding |

Table 6.2.1-1a Values of two-octet eLCID for DL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to (216 – 1) | 320 to (216 + 319) | Identity of the logical channel |

Table 6.2.1-1b Values of one-octet eLCID for DL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to 226 | 64 to 290 | Reserved |
| 227 | 291 | Serving Cell Set based SRS TCI State Indication MAC CE |
| 228 | 292 | SP/AP SRS TCI State Indication MAC CE |
| 229 | 293 | BFD-RS Indication MAC CE |
| 230 | 294 | Differential Koffset |
| 231 | 295 | Enhanced SCell Activation/Deactivation MAC CE with one octet Ci field |
| 232 | 296 | Enhanced SCell Activation/Deactivation MAC CE with four octet Ci field  |
| 233 | 297 | Unified TCI States Activation/Deactivation MAC CE |
| 234 | 298 | PUCCH Power Control Set Update for multiple TRP PUCCH repetition MAC CE |
| 235 | 299 | PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation for multiple TRP PUCCH repetition MAC CE |
| 236 | 300 | Enhanced TCI States Indication for UE-specific PDCCH |
| 237 | 301 | Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/Deactivation Command |
| 238 | 302 | PPW Activation/Deactivation Command |
| 239 | 303 | DL Tx Power Adjustment |
| 240 | 304 | Timing Case Indication |
| 241 | 305 | Child IAB-DU Restricted Beam Indication |
| 242 | 306 | Case-7 Timing advance offset |
| 243 | 307 | Provided Guard Symbols for Case-6 timing |
| 244 | 308 | Provided Guard Symbols for Case-7 timing |
| 245 | 309 | Serving Cell Set based SRS Spatial Relation Indication |
| 246 | 310 | PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update |
| 247 | 311 | SRS Pathloss Reference RS Update |
| 248 | 312 | Enhanced SP/AP SRS Spatial Relation Indication |
| 249 | 313 | Enhanced PUCCH Spatial Relation Activation/Deactivation |
| 250 | 314 | Enhanced TCI States Activation/Deactivation for UE-specific PDSCH |
| 251 | 315 | Duplication RLC Activation/Deactivation |
| 252 | 316 | Absolute Timing Advance Command |
| 253 | 317 | SP Positioning SRS Activation/Deactivation |
| 254 | 318 | Provided Guard Symbols |
| 255 | 319 | Timing Delta |

Table 6.2.1-1c Values of LCID for MBS broadcast on DL-SCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Codepoint/Index | LCID values |
| 0 | MCCH |
| 1–32 | Identity of the logical channel of broadcast MTCH |
| 33–63 | Reserved |

Table 6.2.1-2 Values of LCID for UL-SCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Codepoint/Index | LCID values |
| 0 | CCCH of size 64 bits (referred to as "CCCH1" in TS 38.331 [5]), except for a RedCap UE |
| 1–32 | Identity of the logical channel of DCCH and DTCH |
| 33 | Extended logical channel ID field (two-octet eLCID field) |
| 34 | Extended logical channel ID field (one-octet eLCID field) |
| 35 | CCCH of size 48 bits (referred to as "CCCH" in TS 38.331 [5]) for a RedCap UE  |
| 36 | CCCH of size 64 bits (referred to as "CCCH1" in TS 38.331 [5]) for a RedCap UE |
| 37–42 | Reserved |
| 43 | Truncated Enhanced BFR (one octet Ci) |
| 44 | Timing Advance Report |
| 45 | Truncated Sidelink BSR |
| 46 | Sidelink BSR |
| 47 | Reserved |
| 48 | LBT failure (four octets) |
| 49 | LBT failure (one octet) |
| 50 | BFR (one octet Ci) |
| 51 | Truncated BFR (one octet Ci) |
| 52 | CCCH of size 48 bits (referred to as "CCCH" in TS 38.331 [5]), except for a RedCap UE |
| 53 | Recommended bit rate query |
| 54 | Multiple Entry PHR (four octets Ci) |
| 55 | Configured Grant Confirmation |
| 56 | Multiple Entry PHR (one octet Ci) |
| 57 | Single Entry PHR |
| 58 | C-RNTI |
| 59 | Short Truncated BSR |
| 60 | Long Truncated BSR |
| 61 | Short BSR |
| 62 | Long BSR |
| 63 | Padding |

Table 6.2.1-2a Values of two-octet eLCID for UL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to (216 – 1) | 320 to (216 + 319) | Identity of the logical channel |

Table 6.2.1-2b Values of one-octet eLCID for UL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to 226 | 64 to 290 | Reserved |
| 227 | 291 | Enhanced Buffer Status Report |
| 228 | 292 | Delay Status Report |
| 229 | 293 | Enhanced Multiple Entry PHR for multiple TRP (four octets Ci) |
| 230 | 294 | Enhanced Multiple Entry PHR for multiple TRP (one octets Ci) |
| 231 | 295 | Enhanced Single Entry PHR for multiple TRP |
| 232 | 296 | Enhanced Multiple Entry PHR (four octets Ci) |
| 233 | 297 | Enhanced Multiple Entry PHR (one octets Ci) |
| 234 | 298 | Enhanced Single Entry PHR |
| 235 | 299 | Enhanced BFR (one octet Ci) |
| 236 | 300 | Enhanced BFR (four octet Ci) |
| 237 | 301 | Truncated Enhanced BFR (four octet Ci) |
| 238 | 302 | Positioning Measurement Gap Activation/Deactivation Request |
| 239 | 303 | IAB-MT Recommended Beam Indication |
| 240 | 304 | Desired IAB-MT PSD range |
| 241 | 305 | Desired DL Tx Power Adjustment |
| 242 | 306 | Case-6 Timing Request |
| 243 | 307 | Desired Guard Symbols for Case 6 timing |
| 244 | 308 | Desired Guard Symbols for Case 7 timing |
| 245 | 309 | Extended Short Truncated BSR |
| 246 | 310 | Extended Long Truncated BSR |
| 247 | 311 | Extended Short BSR |
| 248 | 312 | Extended Long BSR |
| 249 | 313 | Extended Pre-emptive BSR |
| 250 | 314 | BFR (four octets Ci) |
| 251 | 315 | Truncated BFR (four octets Ci) |
| 252 | 316 | Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation |
| 253 | 317 | Sidelink Configured Grant Confirmation |
| 254 | 318 | Desired Guard Symbols |
| 255 | 319 | Pre-emptive BSR |

*End of Changes*