TSG-RAN Meeting #14 ***TSGRP#14(01) 0895***
Kyoto, Japan, 11 - 14, December, 2001

Title: **Agreed CRs to TS 25.413**

Source: **TSG-RAN WG3**

Agenda item: **8.3.3/8.3.4/9.4.3**

RP Tdoc	R3 Tdoc	Spec	CR_Num	Rev	Release	CR_Subject	Cat	Cur_Ver	New_Ver	Workitem
RP-010895	R3-013722	25.413	361	3	Rel-4	CR on Priority range	A	4.2.0	4.3.0	TEI

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #25
Makuhari, Japan, 26-30 November 2001

R3-013722

CR-Form-v4

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **361** ⌘ ev **3** ⌘ Current version: **4.2.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network **X**

Title:	⌘	CR on Priority range
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	17-10-2001
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	Rel-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
2 *(GSM Phase 2)*
R96 *(Release 1996)*
R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
REL-4 *(Release 4)*
REL-5 *(Release 5)*

Reason for change: ⌘ In Traffic Handling Priority and Allocation/Retention priority IEs, it is not clear whether priority values 2 to 13 are possible or not. The initial intention of the group was to define 15 values. The text in ASN.1 was inserted only to specify which value is the highest priority and which value is the lowest priority.
In addition, the behaviour of the RNC upon receipt of "spare" value (0) is not specified.

Summary of change: ⌘ Rev 3

Missed "no priority used" correction from Rev 1 corrected.

Rev 2:

In the tabular format, value 15 (no-priority) description is removed since already in the procedure text. Behaviour related to value zero is specified for the receiving side only and treated as a logical error for backward compatibility reasons.

Rev1:
- "no priority used" is changed to "no priority" for alignment to ASN.1.
- The text in ASN.1 is kept as the original since the details are inserted in the tabular format section

Rev 0:
The specifications of highest and lowest priorities are moved to the tabular format section.
The behaviour upon receipt of the spare value (0) is specified.

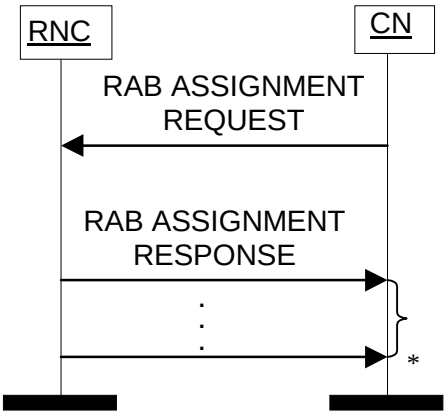
Impact Analysis:
This CR has no impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) with the assumed interpretation of the previous version of the specification.

Consequences if ⌘ The use of values 2 to 13 would remain unclear and may lead to different

not approved:	implementations and interoperability problems.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.2.2, 9.2.1.3		
Other specs affected:	⌘	[X] Other core specifications	⌘	25.413 v3.7.0 CR360
		[ ] Test specifications		25.423 v3.7.0 CR477, 25.423 v4.2.0 CR478
		[ ] O&M Specifications		25.433 v3.7.0 CR529, 25.433 v4.2.1 CR530
Other comments:	⌘			

8.2.2 Successful Operation



* it can be several responses

Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the CN shall start the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish,
- modify,
- release

one or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The CN shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at least one request to either establish/modify or release a RAB.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as:

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics;
- list of RABs to release.

For each RAB requested to establish, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator (only when available).
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority).
- User Plane Information (i.e required User Plane Mode and required UP Mode Versions).
- Transport Layer Information.
- PDP Type Information (only for PS)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS).
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).

- DL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS).
- UL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS).

For each RAB requested to modify, the message may contain:

- RAB ID (mandatory).
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator.
- RAB parameters.
- Transport Layer Information .
- User Plane Information.

The *Transport Layer Information* IE may only be present if at least one more IE than the *RAB ID* IE and the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is also included.

At a RAB modification, the *RAB parameter* IE and the *User Plane Information* IE shall be present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message only when any previously set value is requested to be modified.

If, for a RAB requested to be modified, one (or more) of these IEs except *RAB ID* IE are not present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message the RNC shall continue to use the value(s) currently in use for the not present IEs.

For each RAB request to release, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- Cause.

Upon reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message UTRAN shall execute the requested RAB configuration. The CN may indicate that RAB QoS negotiation is allowed for certain RAB parameters and in some cases also which alternative values to be used in the negotiation.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The RAB ID shall identify uniquely the RAB for the specific CN domain for the particular UE, which makes the RAB ID unique over the Iu connection on which the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message is received. When a RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance is used, the procedure is considered as modification of that RAB.

The RNC shall pass the contents of *RAB ID* IE to the radio interface protocol for each RAB requested to establish or modify.

The RNC shall establish or modify the resources according to the values of the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE (priority level, pre-emption indicators, queuing) and the resource situation as follows:

- The RNC shall consider the priority level of the requested RAB, when deciding on the resource allocation.
- If the requested RAB is allowed for queuing and the resource situation so requires, RNC may place the RAB in the establishment queue.
- The priority levels and the pre-emption indicators may (singularly or in combination) be used to determine whether the RAB assignment has to be performed unconditionally and immediately. If the requested RAB is marked as "may trigger pre-emption" and the resource situation so requires, RNC may trigger the pre-emption procedure which may then cause the forced release of a lower priority RAB which is marked as "pre-emptable". Whilst the process and the extent of the pre-emption procedure is operator dependent, the pre-emption indicators, if given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, shall be treated as follows:

    1. The values of the last received *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE and *Priority Level* IE shall prevail.
    2. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "may trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request may trigger the pre-emption procedure.

3. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "shall not trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption procedure.

4. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "pre-emptable", then this connection shall be included in the pre-emption process.

5. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "not pre-emptable", then this connection shall not be included in the pre-emption process.

6. If the *Priority Level* IE is set to "no priority ~~used~~" the given values for the *Pre-emption Capability* IE and *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE shall not be considered. Instead the values "shall not trigger pre-emption" and "not pre-emptable" shall prevail.

- If the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE is not given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption process and the connection may be pre-empted and considered to have the value "lowest" as priority level. Moreover, queuing shall not be allowed.

- The UTRAN pre-emption process shall keep the following rules:

  1. UTRAN shall only pre-empt RABs with lower priority, in ascending order of priority.

  2. The pre-emption may be done for RABs belonging to the same UE or to other UEs.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the RNC shall pass it to the radio interface protocol for the transfer to the UE.

If the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this to configure any compression algorithms.

If the *Service Handover* IE is included, this tells if the RAB

- should be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should be handed over to GSM as soon as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.

- should not be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should remain in UMTS as long as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.

- shall not be handed over to GSM, i.e. the RAB shall never be handed over to GSM. This means that UTRAN shall not initiate handover to GSM for the UE unless the RABs with this indication have first been released with the normal release procedures.

The value of the *Service Handover* IE is valid throughout the lifetime of the RAB or until changed by a RAB modification.

The *Service Handover* IE shall only influence decisions made regarding UTRAN initiated handovers.

If the *Service Handover* IE is not included, the decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is only an internal UTRAN matter.

UTRAN shall report to CN, in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, the result for all the requested RABs, such as:

- List of RABs successfully established or modified.

- List of RABs released.

- List of RABs queued.

- List of RABs failed to establish or modify.

- List of RABs failed to release.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully established towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include the *Transport Layer Address* IE and the *Iu Transport Association* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully modified or released towards the PS domain, for which data volume reporting has been requested, the RNC shall include the *DL Data Volumes* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully released towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, if available, the *DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE and the *UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE, if the release was initiated by UTRAN.

The RNC shall report in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message at least one RAB

- setup/modified or
- released or
- queued or
- failed to setup/modify or
- failed to release.

If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when establishing or modifying a RAB, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For the CS domain, UTRAN shall report the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify only after the transport network control plane signalling, which is needed for RAB establishment or modification, has been executed. At a RAB establishment, the transport network control plane signalling shall use the *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. At a RAB modification, it is up to the RNC to decide if any transport network control plane signalling shall be performed or if the already existing transport bearer shall be used. If the RNC decides to establish a new transport bearer, the transport network control plane signalling shall use the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. Then the switch over to this new transport bearer shall be done immediately after transport bearer establishment and initialisation of the user plane mode. If the RNC decides to modify the already existing transport bearer, the transport network control plane signalling shall not use the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. That is, re-binding with *Iu Transport Association* IE shall not be done.

For each RAB successfully modified towards the PS domain, if the RNC has changed the *Transport Layer Address* IE and/or the *Iu Transport Association* IE, it shall include the new value(s) in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Before reporting the successful outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. If the RNC is requested to execute the user plane initialisation for the *User Plane Mode* "support mode for predefined SDU sizes", it shall initialise all RAB subflow combinations on Iu as indicated in the *RAB parameters* IE. If not all of the indicated RAB subflow combinations can be initialised the RAB Assignment fails with the cause value "RNC unable to establish all RFCs". The user plane initialisation is described in ref.[6].

In case of establishment of a RAB for the PS domain, the CN must be prepared to receive user data before the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message has been received.

If none of the RABs have been queued, the CN shall stop timer $T_{RABAssgt.}$ And the RAB Assignment procedure terminates. In that case, the procedure shall also be terminated in UTRAN.

When the request to establish or modify one or several RABs is put in the queue, UTRAN shall start the timer $T_{QUEUING}$. This timer specifies the maximum time for queuing of the request of establishment or modification. The same timer $T_{QUEUING}$ is supervising all RABs being queued.

For each RAB that is queued the following outcomes shall be possible:

- successfully established or modified;
- failed to establish or modify;
- failed due to expiry of the timer $T_{QUEUING}$.

For the queued RABs, indicated in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, UTRAN shall report the outcome of the queuing for every RAB individually or for several RABs in subsequent RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s). This is left to implementation. UTRAN shall stop $T_{QUEUING}$ when all RABs have been either

successfully established or modified or failed to establish or modify. The RAB Assignment procedure is then terminated both in CN and UTRAN when all RABs have been responded to.

When CN receives the response that one or several RABs are queued, CN shall expect UTRAN to provide the outcome of the queuing function for each RAB before expiry of the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer. In case the timer $T_{RABAssgt}$ expires, the CN shall consider the RAB Assignment procedure terminated and the RABs not reported shall be considered as failed.

In the case the timer $T_{QUEUING}$ expires, the RAB Assignment procedure terminates in UTRAN for all queued RABs, and UTRAN shall respond for all of them in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message. The RAB Assignment procedure shall also be terminated in CN.

In case a request to modify or release a RAB contains the RAB ID of a RAB being queued, the RAB shall be taken out of the queue and treated according to the second request. The first request shall be responded to as a RAB failed to setup or modify with the cause value "Request superseded".

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB, the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful establishment/modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable", "Invalid RAB Parameters Combination", "Condition Violation for SDU Parameters", "Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority", "Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate", "User Plane Versions not Supported", "Iu UP Failure", “Iu Transport Connection Failed to Establish”.

If the RAB ID of a RAB requested to be released is unknown in the RNC, this shall be reported as a RAB failed to release with the cause value "Invalid RAB ID".

The RNC may indicate an impending directed retry attempt to GSM by sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message with a RAB ID included in the list of RABs failed to setup and a cause value of “Directed Retry”.

The RNC shall be prepared to receive a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message containing a *RABs To Be Released* IE at any time and shall always reply to it. If there is an ongoing RAB Assignment procedure for a RAB indicated within the *RABs To Be Released* IE, the RNC shall discard the preceding RAB Assignment procedure for that specific RAB, release any related resources and report the released RAB within the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

After sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message containing RAB ID within the *RABs Released* IE, the RNC shall be prepared to receive new establishment request of a RAB identified by the same RAB ID

Next change

9.2.1.3 RAB Parameters

The purpose of the *RAB parameters* IE group and other parameters within the *RAB parameters* IE group is to indicate all RAB attributes as defined in [7] for both directions.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the type of application for which the Radio Access Bearer service is optimised
>RAB Asymmetry Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (Symmetric bidirectional, Asymmetric Uni directional downlink, Asymmetric Uni directional Uplink, Asymmetric Bidirectional, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates asymmetry or symmetry of the RAB and traffic direction
>Maximum Bit Rate	M	1 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (1..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum number of bits delivered by UTRAN and to UTRAN at a SAP within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage**: When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for downlink is signalled first, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for uplink
>Guaranteed Bit Rate	C-iftrafficConv-Stream	0 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the guaranteed number of bits delivered at a SAP within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage:** 1. When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for downlink is signalled first, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for uplink 2. Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate 3. Conditional value: Set to lowest rate controllable bitrate, where bitrate is either – one of the RAB subflow combination bitrate IEs (when present) or – one of the calculated values given when dividing the compound Subflow combination SDU sizes by the value of the IE Maximum SDU Size and then multiplying this result by the value of the IE Maximum Bit Rate.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	**Desc:** This IE indicates whether the RAB shall provide in-sequence SDU delivery or not **Usage:** Delivery order requested: in sequence delivery shall be guaranteed by UTRAN on all RAB SDUs Delivery order not requested: in sequence delivery is not required from UTRAN
>Maximum SDU Size	M		INTEGER (0..32768)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum allowed SDU size The unit is: bit. **Usage:** Conditional value: Set to largest RAB Subflow Combination compound SDU size (when present) among the different RAB Subflow Combinations
>SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the parameters characterizing the RAB SDUs **Usage** Given per subflow with first occurence corresponding to subflow#1 etc…
>Transfer Delay	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		INTEGER (0..65535)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum delay for 95th percentile of the distribution of delay for all delivered SDUs during the lifetime of a RAB, where delay for an SDU is defined as the time from a request to transfer an SDU at one SAP to its delivery at the other SAP The unit is: millisecond. **Usage:** -
>Traffic Handling Priority	C - iftrafficInteractiv		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority ~~used~~ (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance for handling of all SDUs belonging to the radio access bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received.~~-~~
>Allocation/Retention priority	O		See below	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance compared to other Radio access bearers for allocation and retention of the Radio access bearer. **Usage:** If this IE is not received, the request is regarded as it cannot trigger the pre-emption process and it is vulnerable to the pre-emption process.
>Source Statistics Descriptor	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		ENUMERATED (speech, unknown, …)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies characteristics of the source of submitted SDUs **Usage:** -
>Relocation	O		ENUMERATED (lossless, none,	This IE shall be present for RABs towards the PS domain,

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
Requirement			…, realtime)	otherwise it shall not be present. **Desc.:** This IE is no longer used. **Usage:** It shall always be set to "none" when sent and it shall always be ignored when received.

Range Bound	Explanation
nbr-SeparateTrafficDirection	Number of Traffic Directions being signalled separately. Set to 2 if RAB asymmetry indicator is asymmetric bidirectional. Set to 1 in all other cases.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflows	Maximum number of Subflows per RAB. Value is 7

Condition	Explanation
IftrafficConv-Stream	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Conversational" or "Streaming"
IftrafficInteractiv	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Interactive"

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU parameters				
> SDU Error Ratio	C-ifErroneousSDU			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the fraction of SDUs lost or detected as erroneous. This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
>Residual Bit Error Ratio	M			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the undetected bit error ratio for each subflow in the delivered SDU. This is a Reliability attribute. **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
>Delivery Of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, no-error-detection-consideration)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether SDUs with detected errors shall be delivered or not. In case of unequal error protection, the attribute is set per subflow This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded no-error-detection-consideration: SDUs delivered without considering error detection
>SDU format information Parameter	C - IfSMPredef	1 to <maxRABSubflow	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the list of possible exact sizes of SDUs and/or RAB Subflow

	inedSDUSize	Combinations>		Combination bit rates. Given per RAB Subflow Combination with first occurence corresponding to RAB Subflow Combination number 1. It shall always be present for rate controllable RABs.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflowCombinations	Maximum number of RAB Subflow Combinations. Value is 64.

Condition	Explanation
IfErroneousSDU	This IE shall be present if the *Delivery Of Erroneous SDU* IE is set to “Yes” or “No”.
IfSMPredefinedSDUSize	This IE shall be present for RABs with the IE User Plane Mode set to ‘support mode for pre-defined SDU sizes’.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU Format Information Parameter				At least one of the *Subflow SDU size* IE and the *RAB Subflow Combination bit rate* IE shall be present when *SDU format information Parameter* IE is present.
>Subflow SDU Size	O		INTEGER (0..4095)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the exact size of the SDU. The unit is: bit. **Usage:** This IE is only used for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s). It shall be present for RABs having more than one subflow. When this IE is not present and SDU format information Parameter is present, then the Subflow SDU size for the only existing subflow takes the value of the IE Maximum SDU size.
>RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate	O		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the RAB Subflow Combination bit rate. The unit is: bit/s. **Usage:** This IE is only present for RABs that have predefined rate controllable bit rates. When this IE is not present and SDU format information parameter is present then all Subflow SDUs are transmitted (when there is data to be transmitted) at a constant time interval. The value of this IE shall not exceed the maximum value of the IEs ‘Maximum Bit Rate’. The value 0 of RAB Subflow Combination bitrate indicates that the RAB uses discontinuous transfer of the SDUs.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Allocation/Retention Priority				
>Priority Level	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority ~~used~~ (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the priority of the request. **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received. The priority level and the preemption indicators may be used to determine whether the request has to be performed unconditionally and immediately
>Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED(shall not trigger pre-emption, may trigger pre-emption)	**Descr.:** This IE indicates the pre-emption capability of the request on other RABs **Usage:** The RAB shall not pre-empt other RABs or, the RAB may pre-empt other RABs The Pre-emption Capability indicator applies to the allocation of resources for a RAB and as such it provides the trigger to the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS.
>Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED(not pre-emptable, pre-emptable)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the vulnerability of the RAB to preemption of other RABs. **Usage**: The RAB shall not be pre-empted by other RABs or the RAB may be pre-empted by other RABs. Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified and as such indicates whether the RAB is a target of the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS
>Queuing Allowed	M		ENUMERATED(queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether the request can be placed into a resource allocation queue or not. **Usage:** Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed Queuing allowed indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified.