**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #118e *draft R2-2206174***

**Electronic meeting, - 20 May, 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **38.304** | **CR** | **####** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **17.0.0** |  |
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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:***  | 38.304 CR Corrections on slice-based cell reselection  |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | NEC |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_Slice-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-05-09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **C** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *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:*** | Change reasons are:1. At SA2#150e SA2 agreed in the concept of slice groups (NSAG) to be used for slice aware cell reselection and for slice specific RA configuration (see CR3539 and CR3317 for TS 23.501). 38.304 should be aligned with SA2 agreements.
2. “slice reselection information” used in 38.304 is not aligned with “ slice specific cell reselection information” used in stage-2 spec
3. In clause 5.2.4.5 the use of the recalculated cell reselection priority for a frequency is unclear, as it is unclear how frequently a UE should check the highest ranked cell on the frequency; (if agreed)
4. IE cited is not aligned with field names and ASN.1 structure in TS 38.331.
5. It is not clear whether UE consider a cell on the frequency support the slice group if neither excluded nor allowed PCI list is provided
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| ***Summary of change:*** | The following changes are proposed in this CR:1. Use “NSAG” to replace “slice group” , introduce NSAG abbreviation remove “slice gourp” definition and clarify that NAS provides “NSAG(s) and their priorities”
2. To align with stage 2 spec, use “slice specific cell reselection information” to replace “slice reselection information”
3. 5.2.4.1.capture agreements that RRCRelease can contain both legacy and slice specific priorities, priorities provided in RRCRelelease overrids all priorities provided in SIB
4. In clause 5.2.4.5 it is clarified that the recalculated cell reselection priority for a frequency is used up-to 300 seconds or until NSAG information received from NAS is changed.
5. Align IEs with field names and ASN.1 structure in TS 38.331 but keep the relevant NOTE since ASN.1 may be update further.
6. Add text to clarify that UE consider all cell on the frequency supports the slice group if neither excluded not allowed PCI list is provided

Impacted functionalitySlice specific cell reselectionInter-operabilityThere is no Inter-operability issue. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | If the CR is not approved, there would be misalignment with other specfications. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1; 3.2; 4.1; 4.2; 5.2.4.1; 5.2.4.5; 5.2.4.11; 5.2.5. |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR … |
| ***affected:*** |  | **x** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **x** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

*First Modified Subclause*

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**Acceptable Cell:** A cell that satisfies certain conditions as specified in 4.5.

**Allowed CAG list:** A per-PLMN list of CAG Identifiers the UE is allowed to access (see TS 23.501 [10])**.**

**Available PLMN(s):** One or more PLMN(s) for which the UE has found at least one cell and read its PLMN identity(ies).

**Available SNPN(s):** One or more SNPN(s) for which the UE has found at least one cell and read its SNPN identity(ies).

**Barred Cell**: A cell a UE is not allowed to camp on.

**CAG cell**: A cell broadcasting at least one Closed Access Group Identifier.

**Camped on a cell:** UE has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell. The UE monitors system information and (in most cases) paging information.

**Camped on any cell**: UE is in idle mode and has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell irrespective of PLMN identity.

**Closed Access Group Identifier**: Identifier of a CAG within a PLMN.

**Commercial Mobile Alert System:** Public Warning System that delivers *Warning Notifications* provided by *Warning Notification Providers* to CMAS capable UEs.

**eCall Only Mode:** A UE configuration option that allows the UE to register at 5GC and register in IMS to perform only eCall Over IMS, and a non-emergencyIMS call for test and/or terminal reconfiguration services.

**EHPLMN:** Any of the PLMN entries contained in the Equivalent HPLMN list TS 23.122 [9].

**Equivalent PLMN list:** List of PLMNs considered as equivalent by the UE for cell selection, cell reselection, and handover according to the information provided by the NAS.

**Home PLMN:** A PLMN where the Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) of the PLMN identity are the same as the MCC and MNC of the IMSI.

**HSDN cell**: A cell that has higher priority than other cells for cell reselection for HSDN capable UE in a High-mobility state.

**Network Identifier**: Identifier of an SNPN in combination with a PLMN ID (TS 23.501 [10]).

**Non-Public Network:** A network deployed for non-public use, as defined in TS 22.261 [12].

**Non-terrestrial network**: An NG-RAN consisting of gNBs, which provides 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 sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling at least V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.287 [16], between two or more nearby UEs, using NR technology but not traversing any network node.

**Process:** A local action in the UE invoked by an RRC procedure or an RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state procedure.

**Quasi-earth fixed cell:** An NTN cell fixed with respect to a certain geographic area on the earth during a certain time duration. This can be provisioned by beam(s) covering one geographic area for a limited period and a different geographic area during another period (e.g., the case of NGSO satellites generating steerable beams).

**Radio Access Technology:** Type of technology used for radio access, for instance NR or E-UTRA.

**RedCap UE:** A UE with reduced capabilities as specified in clause 4.2.21 in TS 38.306 [24].

**Registration Area**: (NAS) registration area is an area in which the UE may roam without a need to perform location registration, which is a NAS procedure.

**Registered PLMN:** This is the PLMN on which certain Location Registration outcomes have occurred, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

**Registered SNPN**: This is the SNPN on which certain Location Registration outcomes have occurred, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

**Reserved Cell**: A cell on which camping is not allowed, except for particular UEs, if so indicated in the system information.

**Selected PLMN:** This is the PLMN that has been selected by the NAS, either manually or automatically.

**Selected SNPN**: This is the SNPN that has been selected by the NAS, either manually or automatically.

**Serving cell:** The cell on which the UE is camped.

**Sidelink:** UE to UE interface for V2X sidelink communication defined in TS 23.287[16].

**SNPN Access Mode:** Mode of operation wherein UE only selects SNPNs (as defined in TS 23.501 [10]).

**SNPN identity**: An identifier of an SNPN comprising of a PLMN ID and an NID combination.

**Strongest cell:** The cell on a particular frequency that is considered strongest according to the layer 1 cell search procedure (TS 38.213 [4], TS 38.215 [11]).

**Suitable Cell:** This is a cell on which a UE may camp. For NR cell, the criteria are defined in clause 4.5, for E-UTRA cell in TS 36.304 [7].

**U2N Relay UE:** a UE that provides functionality to support connectivity to the network for U2N Remote UE(s).

**U2N Remote UE:** a UE that communicates with the network via a U2N Relay UE.

**V2X sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.285 [17], between nearby UEs, using E-UTRA technology but not traversing any network node.

*Next Modified Subclause*

## 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].

AS Access Stratum

CAG Closed Access Group

CAG-ID Closed Access Group Identifier

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert System

CN Core Network

DCI Downlink Control Information

DRX Discontinuous Reception

eDRX Extended DRX

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

E-UTRA Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access

E-UTRAN Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

GIN Group ID for Network selection

H-SFN Hyper System Frame Number

HAPS High Altitude Platform Station

HRNN Human-Readable Network Name

HSDN High Speed Dedicated Network

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

IMSI International Mobile Subscriber Identity

MBS Multicast/Broadcast Services

MBS FSAI MBS Frequency Selection Area Identity

MCC Mobile Country Code

MCCH MBS Control Channel

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

MRB MBS Radio Bearer

MTCH MBS Traffic Channel

NAS Non-Access Stratum

NID Network Identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR NR Radio Access

NSAG Network Slice AS Group

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

PEI Paging Early Indication

PEI-O Paging Early Indication-Occasion

PH Paging Hyperframe

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PTW Paging Time Window

RAT Radio Access Technology

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RRC Radio Resource Control

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

TRS Tracking Reference Signal

U2N UE-to-Network

UAC Unified Access Control

UE User Equipment

UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

V2X Vehicle to Everything

*Next Modified Subclause*

## 4.1 Overview

The RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state tasks can be subdivided into three processes:

- PLMN selection (for UE not operating in SNPN access mode) or SNPN selection (for UE operating in SNPN access mode);

- Cell selection and reselection;

- Location registration and RNA update.

PLMN selection, SNPN selection, cell reselection procedures, and location registration are common for both RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state. RNA update is only applicable for RRC\_INACTIVE state. When UE selects a new PLMN or SNPN, UE transitions from RRC\_INACTIVE to RRC\_IDLE, as specified in TS 24.501 [14].

When a UE is switched on, a public land mobile network (PLMN) or a SNPN is selected by NAS. For the selected PLMN/SNPN, associated RAT(s) may be set, as specified in TS 23.122 [9]. The NAS shall provide a list of equivalent PLMNs, if available, that the AS shall use for cell selection and cell reselection.

With cell selection, the UE searches for a suitable cell of the selected PLMN or selected SNPN, chooses that cell to provide available services, and monitors its control channel. This procedure is defined as "camping on the cell".

The UE shall, if necessary, then register its presence, by means of a NAS registration procedure, in the tracking area of the chosen cell. As an outcome of a successful Location Registration, the selected PLMN/SNPN then becomes the registered PLMN/SNPN, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

If the UE finds a more suitable cell, according to the cell reselection criteria, it reselects onto that cell and camps on it. If the new cell does not belong to at least one tracking area to which the UE is registered, location registration is performed. In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if the new cell does not belong to the configured RNA, an RNA update procedure is performed.

If necessary, the UE shall search for higher priority PLMNs at regular time intervals as described in TS 23.122 [9] and search for a suitable cell if another PLMN has been selected by NAS.

For UE not operating in SNPN access mode, search of available CAGs may be triggered by NAS to support manual CAG selection. The AS shall report available CAG-ID(s) together with their HRNN (if broadcast) and PLMN(s) to the NAS.

NAS may also provide Network Slice AS Group (s) (NSAG(s)) and their priorities to be considered by the UE during cell reselection.

If the UE loses coverage of the registered PLMN/SNPN, either a new PLMN/SNPN is selected automatically (automatic mode), or an indication of available PLMNs/SNPNs is given to the user so that a manual selection can be performed (manual mode). As part of manual SNPN selection, the AS shall report available SNPN identifiers together with their HRNN (if broadcast) to the NAS.

Registration is not performed by UEs only capable of services that need no registration.

The UE may perform NR sidelink communication and/or V2X sidelink communication while in-coverage or out-of-coverage for sidelink, as specified in clause 8.

The U2N Remote UE, the U2N Relay UE, or both may perform sidelink discovery transmissions while in-coverage for the purpose of sidelink relay operations, as specified in clause 8. In addition, the U2N Remote UE can also perform sidelink discovery transmissions while out-of-coverage for the purpose of sidelink relay operations.

The UE may perform NR sidelink discovery transmissions while in-coverage or out-of-coverage for the purpose of sidelink non-relay operations, as specified in clause 8.

The purpose of camping on a cell in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state is as follows:

a) It enables the UE to receive system information from the PLMN or the SNPN.

b) When registered and if the UE wishes to establish an RRC connection or resume a suspended RRC connection, it can do this by initially accessing the network on the control channel of the cell on which it is camped.

c) If the network needs to send a message or deliver data to the registered UE, it knows (in most cases) the set of tracking areas (in RRC\_IDLE state) or RNA (in RRC\_INACTIVE state) in which the UE is camped. It can then send a "paging" message for the UE on the control channels of all the cells in the corresponding set of areas. The UE will then receive the paging message and can respond.

d) It enables the UE to receive ETWS and CMAS notifications.

e) It enables the UE to receive MBS broadcast services.

When the UE is in RRC\_IDLE state, upper layers may deactivate AS layer when MICO mode is activated as specified in TS 24.501 [14]. When MICO mode is activated, the AS configuration (e.g. priorities provided by dedicated signalling) is kept and all running timers continue to run but the UE need not perform any idle mode tasks. If a timer expires while MICO mode is activated it is up to the UE implementation whether it performs the corresponding action immediately or the latest when MICO mode is deactivated. When MICO mode is deactivated, the UE shall perform all idle mode tasks.

*Next Modified Subclause*

4.2 Functional division between AS and NAS in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state

Table 4.2-1 presents the functional division between UE non-access stratum (NAS) and UE access stratum (AS) in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE states. The NAS part is specified in TS 23.122 [9] and the AS part in the present document.

**Table 4.2-1: Functional division between AS and NAS in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state**

| **RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE state Process** | **UE Non-Access Stratum** | **UE Access Stratum** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PLMN Selection  | **For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, perform the following:**Maintain a list of PLMNs in priority order according to TS 23.122 [9]. Select a PLMN using automatic or manual mode as specified in TS 23.122 [9] and request AS to select a cell belonging to this PLMN. For each PLMN, associated RAT(s) may be set.Evaluate reports of available PLMNs and any associated CAG-IDs from AS for PLMN selection.Maintain a list of equivalent PLMN identities.To support manual CAG selection, provide request to search for available CAGs and evaluate reports of available CAGs from AS for CAG selection.**For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, perform the following:**Maintain a list of SNPNs according to TS 23.122 [9]. Select a SNPN using automatic or manual mode as specified in TS 23.122 [9] and request AS to select a cell belonging to this SNPN.Evaluate reports of available SNPNs from AS for SNPN selection. | For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, search for available PLMNs.If associated RAT(s) is (are) set for the PLMN, search in this (these) RAT(s) and other RAT(s) for that PLMN as specified in TS 23.122 [9].For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, search for available SNPNs only consider NR cells.Perform measurements to support PLMN/SNPN selection.Synchronise to a broadcast channel to identify found PLMNs/SNPNs.Report available PLMNs and any associated CAG-IDs with associated RAT(s) to NAS on request from NAS or autonomously.For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, report available SNPNs to NAS autonomously.**To support manual CAG selection, perform the following:**Search for cells broadcasting a CAG-ID.Read the HRNN (if broadcast) for each CAG-ID if a cell broadcasting a CAG-ID is found.Report CAG-ID(s) of found cell(s) broadcasting a CAG-ID together with the associated manual CAG selection allowed indicator, HRNN and PLMNto NAS.On selection of a CAG by NAS, select any acceptable or suitable cell belonging to the selected CAG and give an indication to NAS that access is possible (for the registration procedure)To support manual SNPN selection, report available SNPNs together with associated HRNNs (if available) to NAS on request from NAS. |
| Cell Selection | Control cell selection for example by indicating RAT(s) associated with the selected PLMN to be used initially in the search of a cell in the cell selection.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" and provide the list to AS.For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode: Maintain Allowed CAG list and optional CAG-only indication along with associated PLMN ID(s) on which the UE is allowed access and provide these lists to AS. To support manual CAG selection, select a CAG and request AS to select a cell belonging to this CAG. | Perform measurements needed to support cell selection.Detect and synchronise to a broadcast channel. Receive and handle broadcast information. Forward NAS system information to NAS.Search for a suitable cell. The cells broadcast one or more 'PLMN identity' or 'SNPN identity' (for a UE operating in SNPN access mode) in the system information. Respond to NAS whether such cell is found or not.If associated RATs is (are) set for the PLMN, perform the search in this (these) RAT(s) and other RATs for that PLMN as specified in TS 23.122 [9].If a cell is found which satisfies cell selection criteria, camp on that cell. |
| Cell Reselection | For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode,maintain a list of equivalent PLMN identities and provide the list to AS.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" and provide the list to AS.For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, maintain Allowed CAG list and optional CAG-only indication along with associated PLMN ID(s) on which the UE is allowed access and provide these lists to AS.Maintain slice information including NSAG(s) and their priorities and provide this information to AS. | Perform measurements needed to support cell reselection.Detect and synchronise to a broadcast channel. Receive and handle broadcast information. Forward NAS system information to NAS.Change cell if a more suitable cell is found.Derive cell reselection priorities for slice-based cell reselection |
| Location registration | Register the UE as active after power on.Register the UE's presence in a registration area, for instance regularly or when entering a new tracking area.Deregister UE when shutting down.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas".Control and restrict location registration for a UE in eCall Only Mode. | Report registration area information to NAS. |
| RAN Notification Area Update | Not applicable. | Register the UE's presence in a RAN-based notification area (RNA), periodically or when entering a new RNA. |

*Next Modified Subclause*

### 5.2.4 Cell Reselection evaluation process

#### 5.2.4.1 Reselection priorities handling

Absolute priorities of different NR frequencies or inter-RAT frequencies may be provided to the UE in the system information, in the *RRCRelease* message, or by inheriting from another RAT at inter-RAT cell (re)selection. In the case of system information, an NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency may be listed without providing a priority (i.e. the field *cellReselectionPriority* is absent for that frequency). If any fields with *cellReselectionPriority* or *nsag-CellReselectionPriority* are provided in dedicated signalling, the UE shall ignore any fields with *cellReselectionPriority* and *nsag-CellReselectionPriority* , provided in system information.

When UE is in camped normally state, if theUE supports slice-based cell reselection and UE has received NSAG(s) and their priorities from NAS, UE shall derive re-selection priorities according to clause 5.2.4.11.

If UE is in *camped on any cell* state, UE shall only apply the priorities provided by system information from current cell, and the UE preserves priorities provided by dedicated signalling and *deprioritisationReq* received in *RRCRelease* unless specified otherwise. When the UE in camped normally state, has only dedicated priorities other than for the current frequency, the UE shall consider the current frequency to be the lowest priority frequency (i.e. lower than any of the network configured values). When the HSDN capable UE is in High-mobility state, the UE shall always consider the HSDN cells to be the highest priority (i.e., higher than any other network configured priorities). When the HSDN capable UE is not in High-mobility state, the UE shall always consider HSDN cells to be the lowest priority (i.e., lower than any other network configured priorities). If the UE is configured to perform both NR sidelink communication and V2X sidelink communication, the UE may consider the frequency providing both NR sidelink communication configuration and V2X sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority. If the UE is configured to perform NR sidelink communication and not perform V2X communication, the UE may consider the frequency providing NR sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority. If the UE is configured to perform V2X sidelink communication and not perform NR sidelink communication, the UE may consider the frequency providing V2X sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority.

NOTE 1: The frequency only providing the anchor frequency configuration should not be prioritized for V2X service during cell reselection, as specified in TS 38.331[3].

NOTE 2: When UE is configured to perform NR sidelink communication or V2X sidelink communication performs cell reselection, it may consider the frequencies providing the intra-carrier and inter-carrier configuration have equal priority in cell reselection.

NOTE 3: The prioritization among the frequencies which UE considers to be the highest priority frequency is left to UE implementation.

NOTE 4: The UE is configured to perform V2X sidelink communication or NR sidelink communication, if it has the capability and is authorized for the corresponding sidelink operation.

NOTE 5: When UE is configured to perform both NR sidelink communication and V2X sidelink communication, but cannot find a frequency which can provide both NR sidelink communication configuration and V2X sidelink communication configuration, UE may consider the frequency providing either NR sidelink communication configuration or V2X sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority.

The UE shall only perform cell reselection evaluation for NR frequencies and inter-RAT frequencies that are given in system information and for which the UE has a priority provided.

If the MBS broadcast capable UE is receiving or interested to receive an MBS broadcast service(s) and can only receive this MBS broadcast service(s) by camping on a frequency on which it is provided, the UE may consider that frequency to be the highest priority during the MBS broadcast session as specified in TS 38.300 [2] as long as the two following conditions are fulfilled:

1) The cell reselected by the UE due to frequency prioritization for MBS is providing SIB20;

2) Either:

- One or more MBS FSAI(s) of that frequency is indicated in SIB21 of the serving cell and the same MBS FSAI(s) is also indicated for this MBS broadcast service in MBS User Service Description (USD) as specified in TS 26.346 [20], or

- SIB21 is not provided in the serving cell and that frequency is included in the USD of this service, or

- SIB21 is provided in the serving cell but does not provide the frequency mapping for the concerned service, and that frequency is included in the USD of this service.

NOTE 7: It is up to UE implementation how to use information in USD to determine whether/how to do the frequency prioritization for specific frequency/frequencies included in USD.

If the MBS broadcast capable UE is receiving or interested to receive an MBS broadcast service(s), the UE may consider cell reselection candidate frequencies at which it can not receive the MBS broadcast service to be of the lowest priority during the MBS broadcast session as specified in TS 38.300 [2], as long as the SIB20 is provided by the cell on the MBS frequency which the UE monitors and as long as the condition 2) above is fulfilled for the serving cell.

In case UE receives *RRCRelease* with *deprioritisationReq*, UE shall consider current frequency and stored frequencies due to the previously received *RRCRelease* with *deprioritisationReq* or all the frequencies of NR to be the lowest priority frequency (i.e. lower than any of the network configured values) while T325 is running irrespective of camped RAT. The UE shall delete the stored deprioritisation request(s) when a PLMN selection or SNPN selection is performed on request by NAS (TS 23.122 [9]).

NOTE: UE should search for a higher priority layer for cell reselection as soon as possible after the change of priority. The minimum related performance requirements specified in TS 38.133 [8] are still applicable.

The UE shall delete priorities provided by dedicated signalling when:

- the UE enters a different RRC state; or

- the optional validity time of dedicated priorities (T320) expires; or

- the UE receives an *RRCRelease* message with the field *cellReselectionPriorities* absent; or

- a PLMN selection or SNPN selection is performed on request by NAS (TS 23.122 [9]).

NOTE 2: Equal priorities between RATs are not supported.

The UE shall not consider any exclude-listed cells as candidate for cell reselection.

The UE shall consider only the allow-listed cells, if configured, as candidates for cell reselection.

The UE in RRC\_IDLE state shall inherit the priorities provided by dedicated signalling and the remaining validity time (i.e. T320 in NR and E-UTRA), if configured, at inter-RAT cell (re)selection.

NOTE 3: The network may assign dedicated cell reselection priorities for frequencies not configured by system information.

#### 5.2.4.2 Measurement rules for cell re-selection

Following rules are used by the UE to limit needed measurements:

- If the serving cell fulfils Srxlev> SIntraSearchP and Squal > SIntraSearchQ:

- If *distanceThresh* is broadcasted in SIBxx, and if UE supports location-based measurement initiation and has valid UE location information:

- If the distance between UE and the serving cell reference location is shorter than *distanceThresh*, the UE may choose not to perform intra-frequency measurements;

- Otherwise, the UE shall perform intra-frequency measurements;

- Otherwise, the UE may choose not to perform intra-frequency measurements;

- Otherwise, the UE shall perform intra-frequency measurements.

- The UE shall apply the following rules for NR inter-frequencies and inter-RAT frequencies which are indicated in system information and for which the UE has priority provided as defined in 5.2.4.1:

- For a NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequency with a reselection priority higher than the reselection priority of the current NR frequency, the UE shall perform measurements of higher priority NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequencies according to TS 38.133 [8].

- For a NR inter-frequency with an equal or lower reselection priority than the reselection priority of the current NR frequency and for inter-RAT frequency with lower reselection priority than the reselection priority of the current NR frequency:

- If the serving cell fulfils Srxlev > SnonIntraSearchP and Squal > SnonIntraSearchQ:

- If *distanceThresh* is broadcasted in SIBxx, and if UE supports location-based measurement initiation and has valid UE location information:

- If the distance between UE and the serving cell reference location is shorter than *distanceThresh*, the UE may choose not to perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority;

- Otherwise, the UE shall perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority according to TS 38.133 [8];

- Otherwise, the UE may choose not to perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority;

- Otherwise,the UE shall perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority according to TS 38.133 [8].

- If the UE supports relaxed measurement and *relaxedMeasurement* is present in *SIB2*, the UE may further relax the needed measurements, as specified in clause 5.2.4.9.

If the *t-Service* of the serving cell is present in SIB19, UE should start to perform intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements before the t-Service, regardless of the distance between UE and the serving cell reference location or whether the serving cell fulfils Srxlev > SIntraSearchP and Squal > SIntraSearchQ, or Srxlev > SnonIntraSearchP and Squal > SnonIntraSearchQ and the exact time to start measurement before *t-Service* is up to UE implementation. UE shall perform measurements of higher priority NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequencies according to TS 38.133 [8] regardless of the remaining service time of the serving cell.

NOTE: When evaluating the distance between UE and the serving cell reference location, it's up to UE implementation to have available UE location information.

*Next Modified Subclause*

#### 5.2.4.5 NR Inter-frequency and inter-RAT Cell Reselection criteria

If *threshServingLowQ* is broadcast in system information and more than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell, cell reselection to a cell on a higher priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- A cell of a higher priority NR or EUTRAN RAT/frequency fulfils Squal > ThreshX, HighQ during a time interval TreselectionRAT

Otherwise, cell reselection to a cell on a higher priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- A cell of a higher priority RAT/ frequency fulfils Srxlev > ThreshX, HighP during a time interval TreselectionRAT; and

- More than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell.

Cell reselection to a cell on an equal priority NR frequency shall be based on ranking for intra-frequency cell reselection as defined in clause 5.2.4.6.

If *threshServingLowQ* is broadcast in system information and more than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell, cell reselection to a cell on a lower priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- The serving cell fulfils Squal < ThreshServing, LowQ and a cell of a lower priority NR or E-UTRAN RAT/ frequency fulfils Squal > ThreshX, LowQ during a time interval TreselectionRAT.

Otherwise, cell reselection to a cell on a lower priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- The serving cell fulfils Srxlev < ThreshServing, LowP and a cell of a lower priority RAT/ frequency fulfils Srxlev > ThreshX, LowP during a time interval TreselectionRAT; and

- More than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell.

For a UE performing slice-based cell reselection if a best cell in a frequency fulfils the above criteria for cell reselection based on re-selection priority for the frequency and NSAG derived according to clause 5.2.4.11, but this cell does not support the NSAG (see clause 5.2.4.11), the UE shall re-derive a re-selection priority for the frequency by considering the NSAG(s) supported by this cell (rather than those of the corresponding NR frequency) according to clause 5.2.4.11. This reselection priority is used for a maximum of 300 seconds, or until new information of NSAG(s) and their priorities are received from NAS. UE shall ensure the cell reselection criteria above are fulfilled based on the newly derived priorities.

Cell reselection to a higher priority RAT/frequency shall take precedence over a lower priority RAT/frequency if multiple cells of different priorities fulfil the cell reselection criteria.

If more than one cell meets the above criteria, the UE shall reselect a cell as follows:

- If the highest-priority frequency is an NR frequency, the highest ranked cell among the cells on the highest priority frequency(ies) meeting the criteria according to clause 5.2.4.6;

- If the highest-priority frequency is from another RAT, the strongest cell among the cells on the highest priority frequency(ies) meeting the criteria of that RAT.

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#### 5.2.4.11 Re-selection priorities for slice-based cell reselection

The UE derives re-selection priorities for slice-based cell re-selection by using:

- NSAGs and their priorities provided by NAS,

- *sliceInfoList* per frequency with *nsag-CellReselectionPriority* per NSAG, if provided in system information and/or dedicated signalling,

- *cellReselectionPriority* per frequency provided in system information and/or dedicated signalling.

The UE considers an NR frequency to support a NSAG if

- the corresponding *sliceGroupID* is indicated for the NR frequency.

The UE considers a cell on an NR frequency to support a NSAG if

*-* the corresponding *sliceGroupID is indicated for the NR frequency*; and

- the cell is either listed in the *sliceAllowedCellListNR* (if provided in the used slice specific cell reselection information) or the cell is not listed in the *sliceExcludedCellListNR* (if provided in the used slice specific cell reselection information); or

- Neither *sliceAllowedCellListNR* nor *sliceExcludedCellListNR* is configured in the used slice specific cell reselection information

The UE shall derive re-selection priorities for slice-based cell re-selection according to the following rules:

- Frequencies that support at least one prioritized NSAG received from NAS have higher re-selection priority than frequencies that support none of the NSAG(s) received from NAS.

- Frequencies that support at least one NSAG provided by NAS are prioritised in the order of the NAS-provided priority for the NSAG with highest priority of the frequency.

- Among the frequencies that support the same highest prioritised NSAG, the frequencies are prioritized in the order of their *nsag-CellReselectionPriority* given for that NSAG.

- Frequencies that support a NSAG provided by NAS and that indicate *nsag-CellReselectionPriority* for the NSAG have higher re-selection priority than frequencies that support this prioritized NSAG without indicating *nsag-CellReselectionPriority* for the NSAG.

- Frequencies that support none of the NSAG(s) provided by NAS are prioritized in the order of their *cellReselectionPriority*;

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### 5.2.5 Camped Normally state

This state is applicable for RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE state.

When camped normally, the UE shall perform the following tasks:

- monitor the paging channel of the cell as specified in clause 7 according to information broadcast in *SIB1*;

- monitor Short Messages transmitted with P-RNTI over DCI as specified in clause 6.5 in TS 38.331 [3];

- monitor relevant System Information as specified in TS 38.331 [3];

- perform necessary measurements for the cell reselection evaluation procedure;

- execute the cell reselection evaluation process on the following occasions/triggers:

1) UE internal triggers, so as to meet performance as specified in TS 38.133 [8];

2) When information on the BCCH used for the cell reselection evaluation procedure has been modified.

3) Wheninformation on NSAG(s) and their priorities received from NAS changes.

*End of Changes*