Amended Set of Claims

1. A method of decoding video data, the method comprising:

determining a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

determining a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block;

after initially setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available, setting the variable to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available when the first type is different from the second type; and

decoding the current motion vector based at least in part on the value of the variable.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein when the first type comprises a disparity motion vector, the second type comprises a disparity motion vector, and the candidate motion vector predictor is used to predict the current motion vector, decoding the current motion vector comprises decoding the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor.

3. The method of claim 1,

wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining the first type based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and

wherein determining the second type for the candidate motion vector comprises determining the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein when the first reference picture is included in the current layer and the second reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer, determining the second type comprises determining that the second type is different than the first type.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein when the second reference picture is included in the current layer and the first reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer, determining the second type comprises determining that the second type is different than the first type.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising, prior to setting the variable, determining that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

7. The method of claim 1,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference picture order count (POC) value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising decoding information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value is the same as the current POC value, a neighboring block including the candidate motion vector predictor is to be set as unavailable for reference.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein decoding the current motion vector comprises decoding the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor when a type for a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is different than a type for a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein decoding the current motion vector comprises decoding the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, the method further comprising, when decoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when decoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the current motion vector.

11. The method of claim 1, further comprising decoding data indicative of whether, for all slices in a decoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein decoding the data comprises decoding a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein decoding the data comprises decoding the data in at least one of extension bits for a multiview video decoding (MVC) extension, extension bits for a three-dimensional video (3DV) extension, a subset sequence parameter set (SPS), and a video parameter set (VPS).

14. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

15. A method of encoding video data, the method comprising:

determining a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

determining a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block;

after initially setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available, setting the variable to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available when the first type is different from the second type; and

encoding the current motion vector based at least in part on the value of the variable.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein when the first type comprises a disparity motion vector, the second type comprises a disparity motion vector, and the candidate motion vector predictor is used to predict the current motion vector, encoding the current motion vector comprises encoding the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor.

17. The method of claim 15,

wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining the first type based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and

wherein determining the second type for the candidate motion vector comprises determining the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein when the first reference picture is included in the current layer and the second reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer, determining the second type comprises determining that the second type is different than the first type.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein when the second reference picture is included in the current layer and the first reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer, determining the second type comprises determining that the second type is different than the first type.

20. The method of claim 15, further comprising, prior to setting the variable, determining that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

21. The method of claim 15,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference picture order count (POC) value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

22. The method of claim 21, further comprising encoding information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value is the same as the current POC value, a neighboring block including the candidate motion vector predictor is to be set as unavailable for reference.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein encoding the current motion vector comprises encoding the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor when a type for a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is different than a type for a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor.

24. The method of claim 15, wherein encoding the current motion vector comprises encoding the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, the method further comprising, when encoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when encoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the current motion vector.

25. The method of claim 15, further comprising encoding data indicative of whether, for all slices in a encoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein encoding the data comprises encoding a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein encoding the data comprises encoding the data in at least one of extension bits for a multiview video encoding (MVC) extension, extension bits for a three-dimensional video (3DV) extension, a subset sequence parameter set (SPS), and a video parameter set (VPS).

28. The method of claim 15, further comprising determining a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

29. A device for decoding video data, the device comprising a video decoder configured to determine a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data, determine a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block, after initially setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available, set the variable to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available when the first type is different

from the second type, and decode the current motion vector based at least in part on the value of the variable.

30. The device of claim 29, wherein when the first type comprises a disparity motion vector, the second type comprises a disparity motion vector, and the candidate motion vector predictor is used to predict the current motion vector, the video decoder is configured to decode the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor.

31. The device of claim 29, wherein the video decoder is configured to determine the first type for the current motion vector based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and wherein the video decoder is configured to determine the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

32. The device of claim 29, wherein the video decoder is further configured to, prior to setting the variable, determine that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

33. The device of claim 29,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference POC value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

34. The device of claim 33, wherein the video decoder is further configured to decode information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value is the same as the current POC value, the neighboring block is to be set as unavailable for reference.

35. The device of claim 29, wherein to decode the current motion vector, the video decoder is configured to decode the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, wherein when decoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video decoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when decoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video decoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the current motion vector.

36. The device of claim 29, wherein the video decoder is configured to decode data indicative of whether, for all slices in a decoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

37. The device of claim 36, wherein the data comprises a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

38. The device of claim 29, wherein the video decoder is configured to determine a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein to determine the first type for the current motion vector, the video decoder is configured to determine that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

39. The device of claim 29, wherein the video decoder comprises a video decoder configured to decode the current motion vector, decode residual data for the current block, form predicted data for the current block based at least in part on the current motion vector, and combine the predicted data and the residual data to reconstruct the current block.

40. The device of claim 29, wherein the video decoder comprises a video encoder configured to encode the current motion vector, form predicted data for the current block based at least in part on the current motion vector, calculate residual data for the current block based on differences between the current block and the predicted data, and encode the residual data.

41. The device of claim 29, wherein the device comprises at least one of:
an integrated circuit;
a microprocessor; and
a wireless communication device that includes the video decoder.

42. A device for encoding video data, the device comprising a video encoder configured to determine a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data, determine a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block, after initially setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available, set the variable to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available when the first type is different from the second type, and encode the current motion vector based at least in part on the value of the variable.

43. The device of claim 42, wherein when the first type comprises a disparity motion vector, the second type comprises a disparity motion vector, and the candidate motion vector predictor is used to predict the current motion vector, the video encoder is configured to encode the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor.

44. The device of claim 42, wherein the video encoder is configured to determine the first type for the current motion vector based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and wherein the video encoder is configured to determine the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

45. The device of claim 42, wherein the video encoder is further configured to, prior to setting the variable, determine that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

46. The device of claim 42,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference POC value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

47. The device of claim 46, wherein the video encoder is further configured to encode information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value is the same as the current POC value, the neighboring block is to be set as unavailable for reference.

48. The device of claim 42, wherein to encode the current motion vector, the video encoder is configured to encode the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, wherein when encoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video encoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when encoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video encoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the current motion vector.

49. The device of claim 42, wherein the video encoder is configured to encode data indicative of whether, for all slices in a encoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

50. The device of claim 49, wherein the data comprises a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

51. The device of claim 42, wherein the video encoder is configured to determine a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein to determine the first type for the current motion vector, the video encoder is configured to determine that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

52. The device of claim 42, wherein the video encoder comprises a video decoder configured to decode the current motion vector, decode residual data for the current block, form predicted data for the current block based at least in part on the current motion vector, and combine the predicted data and the residual data to reconstruct the current block.

53. The device of claim 42, wherein the video encoder comprises a video encoder configured to encode the current motion vector, form predicted data for the current block based at least in part on the current motion vector, calculate residual data for the current block based on differences between the current block and the predicted data, and encode the residual data.

54. A device for encoding video data, the device comprising:

means for determining a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

means for determining a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block;

means for setting, after a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available is initially set to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available, the variable to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available when the first type is different from the second type; and

means for encoding the current motion vector based at least in part on the value of the variable.

55. A computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon instructions that, when executed, cause a processor to:

determine a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

determine a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block;

after initially setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available, set the variable to a value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available when the first type is different from the second type; and

decode the current motion vector based at least in part on the value of the variable.

CLAIMS

1. A method of decoding video data, the method comprising:

determining a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

determining a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block;

setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as a motion vector predictor for the current motion vector to a first value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector, wherein the variable can be set to either the first value or a second value, different from the first value, indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector;

determining whether the first type is different from the second type; and

after initially setting the variable to the first value, setting the variable to the second value in response to determining that the first type is identical to the second type; and

decoding the current motion vector based at least in part on the second value of the variable.

2. The method of claim 1,

wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining the first type based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and

wherein determining the second type for the candidate motion vector comprises determining the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein determining that the first type is different from the second type comprises determining that the first type is different from the second type when the first reference picture is included in the current layer and the second reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein determining that the first type is different from the second type

comprises determining that the first type is different from the second type when the second reference picture is included in the current layer and the first reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising, prior to setting the variable to the first value, determining that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

6. The method of claim 1,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference picture order count (POC) value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising decoding information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value is the same as the current POC value, the neighboring block including the candidate motion vector predictor is to be set as unavailable for reference.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein decoding the current motion vector comprises decoding the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor when a type for the first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is different than a type for the second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein decoding the current motion vector comprises decoding the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, the method further comprising, when decoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when decoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the

current motion vector.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising decoding data indicative of whether, for all slices in a decoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein decoding the data comprises decoding a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein decoding the data comprises decoding the data in at least one of extension bits for a multiview video decoding (MVC) extension, extension bits for a three-dimensional video (3DV) extension, a subset sequence parameter set (SPS), and a video parameter set (VPS).

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

14. A method of encoding video data, the method comprising:

determining a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

determining a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block;

setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as a motion vector predictor for the current motion vector to a first value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector, wherein the variable can be set to either the first value or a second value, different from the first value, indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector;

determining whether the first type is different from the second type; and

after initially setting the variable to the first value, setting the variable to the second value in response to determining that the first type is identical to the second type; and

encoding the current motion vector based at least in part on the second value of the variable.

15. The method of claim 14,

wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining the first type based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and

wherein determining the second type for the candidate motion vector comprises determining the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein determining that the first type is different from the second type comprises determining that the first type is different from the second type when the first reference picture is included in the current layer and the second reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer.

17. The method of claim 15, wherein the current block is included within a picture of a current layer, and wherein determining that the first type is different from the second type comprises determining that the first type is different from the second type when the second reference picture is included in the current layer and the first reference picture is included in a layer other than the current layer.

18. The method of claim 14, further comprising, prior to setting the variable to the first value, determining that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

19. The method of claim 14,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference picture order count (POC) value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

20. The method of claim 19, further comprising encoding information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value

is the same as the current POC value, the neighboring block including the candidate motion vector predictor is to be set as unavailable for reference.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein encoding the current motion vector comprises encoding the current motion vector without scaling the candidate motion vector predictor when a type for the first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is different than a type for the second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor.

22. The method of claim 14, wherein encoding the current motion vector comprises encoding the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, the method further comprising, when encoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when encoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, avoiding adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the current motion vector.

23. The method of claim 14, further comprising encoding data indicative of whether, for all slices in a encoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein encoding the data comprises encoding a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein encoding the data comprises encoding the data in at least one of extension bits for a multiview video encoding (MVC) extension, extension bits for a three-dimensional video (3DV) extension, a subset sequence parameter set (SPS), and a video parameter set (VPS).

26. The method of claim 14, further comprising determining a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein determining the first type for the current motion vector comprises determining that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

27. A device for decoding video data, the device comprising:

a memory configured to store video data; and

a video decoder configured to:

determine a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of the video data,

determine a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block,

set a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as a motion vector predictor for the current motion vector to a first value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector, wherein the variable can be set to either the first value or a second value, different from the first value, indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector,

determine whether the first type is different from the second type, and

after initially setting the variable to the first value, set the variable to the second value in response to determining that the first type is identical to the second type, and

decode the current motion vector based at least in part on the second value of the variable.

28. The device of claim 27, wherein the video decoder is configured to determine the first type for the current motion vector based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and wherein the video decoder is configured to determine the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

29. The device of claim 27, wherein the video decoder is further configured to, prior to setting the variable to the first value, determine that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

30. The device of claim 27,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference POC value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the

same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

31. The device of claim 30, wherein the video decoder is further configured to decode information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value is the same as the current POC value, the neighboring block is to be set as unavailable for reference.

32. The device of claim 27, wherein to decode the current motion vector, the video decoder is configured to decode the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, wherein when decoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video decoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when decoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video decoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the current motion vector.

33. The device of claim 27, wherein the video decoder is configured to decode data indicative of whether, for all slices in a decoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

34. The device of claim 33, wherein the data comprises a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

35. The device of claim 27, wherein the video decoder is configured to determine a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein to determine the first type for the current motion vector, the video decoder is configured to determine that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

36. The device of claim 27, wherein the video decoder is configured to decode the current motion vector, decode residual data for the current block, form predicted data for the current

block based at least in part on the current motion vector, and combine the predicted data and the residual data to reconstruct the current block.

37. The device of claim 27, further comprising a video encoder configured to encode the current motion vector, form predicted data for the current block based at least in part on the current motion vector, calculate residual data for the current block based on differences between the current block and the predicted data, and encode the residual data.

38. The device of claim 27, wherein the device comprises at least one of:
an integrated circuit;
a microprocessor; and
a wireless communication device that includes the video decoder.

39. A device for encoding video data, the device comprising:
a memory configured to store video data; and
a video encoder configured to:
determine a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of the video data,
determine a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block,
set a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as a motion vector predictor for the current motion vector to a first value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector, wherein the variable can be set to either the first value or a second value, different from the first value, indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector,
determine whether the first type is different from the second type, and
after initially setting the variable to the first value, set the variable to the second value in response to determining that the first type is identical to the second type, and
encode the current motion vector based at least in part on the second value of the variable.

40. The device of claim 39, wherein the video encoder is configured to determine the first type for the current motion vector based on a first reference picture subset to which a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector belongs, and wherein the video encoder is configured to determine the second type based on a second reference picture subset to which a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor belongs.

41. The device of claim 39, wherein the video encoder is further configured to, prior to setting the variable to the first value, determine that the candidate motion vector is available based on criteria other than whether the first type is different from the second type.

42. The device of claim 39,

wherein the first type for the current motion vector represents whether a current reference POC value of a first reference picture referred to by the current motion vector is the same as a current POC value of a current picture including the current block, and

wherein the second type for the candidate motion vector predictor represents whether a candidate reference POC value of a second reference picture referred to by the candidate motion vector predictor is the same as the current POC value.

43. The device of claim 42, wherein the video encoder is further configured to encode information indicating that, when at least one of the current reference POC value and the candidate reference POC value is the same as the current POC value, the neighboring block is to be set as unavailable for reference.

44. The device of claim 39, wherein to encode the current motion vector, the video encoder is configured to encode the current motion vector using at least one of advanced motion vector prediction (AMVP) mode and merge mode, wherein when encoding the motion vector using AMVP and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video encoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into an AMVP candidate list for the current motion vector, and when encoding the motion vector using merge mode and when the variable indicates that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available, the video encoder is configured to avoid adding the motion vector predictor into a merge candidate list for the current motion vector.

45. The device of claim 39, wherein the video encoder is configured to encode data indicative of whether, for all slices in a encoded video sequence of the video data, an inter-

view reference is never chosen as a co-located picture of temporal motion vector prediction (TMVP) mode.

46. The device of claim 39, wherein the data comprises a disable_inter_view_as_tmvp_flag.

47. The device of claim 39, wherein the video encoder is configured to determine a type for a reference picture set (RPS) subset including a reference picture to which the current motion vector refers, wherein to determine the first type for the current motion vector, the video encoder is configured to determine that the first type is equal to the type for the RPS subset.

48. The device of claim 39, further comprising a video decoder configured to decode the current motion vector, decode residual data for the current block, form predicted data for the current block based at least in part on the current motion vector, and combine the predicted data and the residual data to reconstruct the current block.

49. The device of claim 39, wherein the video encoder is configured to encode the current motion vector, form predicted data for the current block based at least in part on the current motion vector, calculate residual data for the current block based on differences between the current block and the predicted data, and encode the residual data.

50. A device for encoding video data, the device comprising:

means for determining a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

means for determining a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block;

means for setting a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as a motion vector predictor for the current motion vector to a first value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector, wherein the variable can be set to either the first value or a second value, different from the first value, indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector;

means for determining whether the first type is different from the second type; and

means for setting, after initially setting the variable to the first value, the variable to the second value in response to determining that the first type is identical to the second type; and

means for encoding the current motion vector based at least in part on the second value of the variable.

51. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon instructions that, when executed, cause a processor to:

determine a first type for a current motion vector of a current block of video data;

determine a second type for a candidate motion vector predictor of a neighboring block to the current block;

set a variable representative of whether the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as a motion vector predictor for the current motion vector to a first value indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is not available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector, wherein the variable can be set to either the first value or a second value, different from the first value, indicating that the candidate motion vector predictor is available for use as the motion vector predictor for the current motion vector,

determine whether the first type is different from the second type, and

after initially setting the variable to the first value, set the variable to the second value in response to determining that the first type is identical to the second type, and

decode the current motion vector based at least in part on the second value of the variable.

52. The method of claim 1, the method being executable on a wireless communication device, wherein the device comprises:

a memory configured to store the video data;

a processor configured to execute instructions to decode the video data stored in the memory; and

a receiver configured to receive a signal including the video data and to store the video data from the signal to the memory.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein the wireless communication device is a cellular telephone and the signal is received by the receiver and modulated according to a cellular communication standard.

54. The device of claim 27, wherein the device is a wireless communication device, further comprising:

a receiver configured to a signal including the video data and to store the video data from the signal to the memory.

55. The device of claim 54, wherein the wireless communication device is a cellular telephone and the signal is received by the receiver and modulated according to a cellular communication standard.