1086-05-405 Alexander H. Sistko<sup>\*</sup> (asistko<sup>@</sup>gmail.com), 1501 W. Bradley Avenue, Peoria, IL 61625, Lawrence Barrett (ninobarrett<sup>@</sup>comcast.net), 500 Joseph C. Wilson Boulevard, Rochester, NY 14627, John Portin (jportin<sup>@</sup>linfield.edu), 900 SE Baker St., McMinnville, OR 97128, and Susan Rufai, McMinville, OR 97128. *Relaxed Coloring Games on Complete Multipartite Graphs.* 

Let G be a finite graph, k a positive integer, and d a non-negative integer. We consider a game in which two players, Alice and Bob, take turns coloring the vertices of G from a set of k colors. Every vertex with color  $\alpha$  can be adjacent to at most d vertices already colored  $\alpha$ . Alice wins if every vertex of G is eventually colored; otherwise Bob wins. This game is called the (d, k)-relaxed coloring game on G. We are interested in the least k such that Alice has a winning strategy for this game. This parameter is called the d-relaxed game chromatic number of G, and is denoted by  ${}^{d}\chi_{g}(G)$ . In this talk, we discuss  ${}^{d}\chi_{g}(G)$  where G is a complete multipartite graph and  $d \leq 2$ , focusing on the case d = 2. (Received August 29, 2012)