A partial proper $m$-coloring of a graph $G$ is a proper coloring $\varphi : V_0 \to \{1, \ldots, m\}$, for some $V_0 \subseteq V(G)$. Define the list-assignment $L = L_\varphi$ by $L(v) = \{\varphi(v)\}$ if $v \in V_0$, and $L(v) = \{1, \ldots, m\} \setminus \{\varphi(N_G(v) \cap V_0)\}$ if $v \in V \setminus V_0$, where $N_G(v)$ denotes the neighborhood of $v$. $\varphi$ has a completion to a proper $m$-coloring of $G$ if and only if $G$ has a proper $L_\varphi$-coloring.

We say $(G, L)$ satisfies Hall’s condition if, for all subgraphs $H$ of $G$, $|V(H)| \leq \sum_{\sigma \in C} \alpha(H(\sigma, L))$, where $\alpha(H(\sigma, L))$ is the independence number of the subgraph of $H$ induced on the vertices having $\sigma$ in their lists. Hall’s condition is necessary for $G$ to have a proper $L$-coloring. $G$ is said to be Hall $m$-completable, for some $m \geq \chi(G)$, if ever partial proper $m$-coloring $\varphi$, such that $(G, L_\varphi)$ satisfies Hall’s condition, has a completion. In this talk, we discuss new results in classifying Hall $m$-completable graphs for certain values of $m$. (Received September 21, 2010)