AAAI 2003

Spring Symposium Series
Registration Brochure

March 24-26, 2003

Stanford University
Stanford, California USA

Sponsored by the

American Association for Artificial Intelligence
445 Burgess Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025
(650) 328-3123 ☎ (650) 321-4457 (*fax*)
sss03@aaai.org • www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/

Please Join Us!

The American Association for Artificial Intelligence, in cooperation with Stanford University's Department of Computer Science, presents the 2003 Spring Symposium Series, to be held Monday through Wednesday, March 24-26, 2003, at Stanford University. The topics of the eight symposia are:

- Agent-Mediated Knowledge Management
- Computational Synthesis: From Basic Building Blocks to High Level Functionality
- Foundations and Applications of Spatio-Temporal Reasoning (FASTR)
- Human Interaction with Autonomous Systems in Complex Environments
- Intelligent Multimedia Knowledge Management
- Logical Formalization of Commonsense Reasoning
- Natural Language Generation in Spoken and Written Dialogue
- New Directions in Question Answering Motivation

Highlights

The highlights of each symposium will be presented at a special plenary session. Working notes will be prepared and distributed to participants in each symposium, but will not otherwise be available unless published as an AAAI Technical Report or edited collection.

Attendance

Each symposium will have limited attendance. Participants will be expected to attend a single symposium throughout the symposium series.

Registration

In addition to participants selected by the program committee of the symposia, a limited number of other interested parties will be allowed to register in each symposium on a first-come, first-served basis. Registration will be held at Stanford University on the lower level of the Cummings Art Building in the foyer of Annenberg Auditorium.

To register, please fill out the registration form, and send it along with payment to:

2003 Spring Symposium Series
AAAI, 445 Burgess Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025
Telephone: (650) 328-3123*
Fax: (650) 321-4457*
Email: sss@aaai.org*

*Credit card orders only, please. Please note that there are security issues involved with the transmittal of credit card information over the internet. AAAI will not be held liable for any misuse of your credit card information during its transmittal to AAAI.

This document is also available at www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/2003/.

Agent-Mediated Knowledge Management

Knowledge management (KM) has been a predominant trend in business in recent years. Not only is KM an important field of application for AI and related techniques (such as case-based reasoning technology for intelligent lessons-learned systems), it also provides new challenges to the AI community, like context-aware knowledge delivery. Scaling-up research prototypes to real-world solutions usually requires an application-driven integration of several basic technologies, e.g., ontologies for knowledge sharing and reuse, collaboration support, and personalized information services. Typical characteristics to be dealt with are manifold logically and physically dispersed actors and knowledge sources, different degrees of formalization of knowledge, different kinds of (web-based) services and (legacy) systems, conflicts between local (individual) and global (group or organizational) goals.

Agent approaches have already been successfully employed for many partial solutions within the overall picture: agent-based workflow, cooperative information gathering, intelligent information integration, or personal information agents are established techniques in this area. In order to cope with the inherent complexity of a more comprehensive solution, the concept of agent-mediated knowledge management (AMKM) deals with collective aspects of the domain in an attempt to cope with the conflict between desired order and actual behavior in dynamic environments. AMKM introduces a social layer, which structures the society of agents by defining specific roles and possible interactions between them. In this symposium we discuss methodological, technical and application aspects of AMKM as follows:

Methodology for AMKM: (analysis and design methods for AMKM systems, relationship to general agent-oriented software engineering and to business engineering methods).

Functionalities in AMKM Systems: (distributed organizational memories, ontology negotiation and lifecycle management, agents for group formation and awareness, agents for supporting social processes (trust, reputation), agent-based workflow in KM contexts, collaborative information retrieval).

Implementation Issues: (architectures, platforms, knowledge representation and reasoning for socially enabled agents, user modeling for agent-mediated social processes, practical application examples).

Basic Research Questions: (benefits and reasons for the application of the agent paradigm to KM, organizational implications of agent use in KM, formal models for AMKM).

Organizing Committee

Ludger van Elst (cochair), German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI) (elst@dfki.de); Virginia Dignum (cochair), Achmea and University of Utrecht (virginia@cs.uu.nl); Andreas Abecker (cochair), German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI) (aabecker@dfki.de); Paolo Bouqet, University of Trento; Rose Dieng, INRIA, Sophia-Antipolis; Michael N. Huhns, University of South Carolina, Columbia; Daniel O´Leary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Pietro Panzarasa, University of Southampton; Amit P. Sheth, University of Georgia, Athens; Walt Truszkowski, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center; Gerd Wagner, Eindhoven University of Technology.

Computational Synthesis: From Basic Building Blocks to High Level Functionality

Computational synthesis research seeks formal algorithmic procedures that combine low-level building blocks or features to achieve given arbitrary high-level functionality. The primary challenge is scaling to high complexities, and the paths of investigation deal with automatic composition of building blocks into useful modules, automatic abstraction of module functionality, and automatic hierarchical reuse of modules. This symposium will focus on domain-independent methods that address modularity, regularity, hierarchy, and abstraction in automatic synthesis. Recently there has been a surge of interest in these fundamental issues from three directions: AI researchers interested in scaling discovery processes, engineers interested in fully automated design, and biologists interested in the origin of complexity.

Topics to be discussed at this symposium include:

- Models of bottom-up composition and top-down decomposition
- Scalability of composition processes to high complexities
- Automatic identification and composition of useful modules
- Regularity and hierarchy in composition
- Automatic abstraction and encapsulation of modules
- Efficient and adaptive representations of design space
- Solution-neutral goal specification
- Stochastic, game-theoretic and co/evolutionary processes
- Machine learning in synthesis
- Synthesis as models for discovery in nature and engineering
- No free lunch: What can we trade to get open-ended design?

Format

The symposium seeks to informally bring together researchers from diverse problem domains to address universal approaches and common issues in automatic synthesis. Speakers and contributors come from diverse fields, ranging from computer science, mechanical, electrical and civil engineering, architecture, biology, sociology and finance. Emphasis has been put on contributions that discuss computational, generic and domain independent approaches. Typical presentations will be short (ten minutes) with most of the time allocated for discussions led by a designated peer. Abstract preprints will be circulated by mail prior to meeting to all participants.

Symposium Chairs

Hod Lipson, Cornell University; Erik K. Antonsson, California Institute of Technology; John R. Koza, Stanford University.

Foundations and Applications of Spatio-Temporal Reasoning (FASTR)

In the last few decades, tremendous progress has been made in the field of spatio-temporal knowledge management and reasoning with qualitative and incomplete information, primarily in inventing new domains of space and time and in studying complexity issues in reasoning over them. It has now attained a critical mass where a new investigation needs to be launched in order to understand the foundation of all these works. A lack of such fundamental understanding is behind the reason why the field has not found as much enthusiasm amongst the information technology practitioners as it should have had. Space and time being ubiquitous in information processing, the expectation of having such applications is very high, but so far has remained somewhat elusive. Apparently there are several causes behind the situation. These are as follows:

Fundamental: no existing generalized understanding across different domains of space and time.

Methodological: the lesser practicable algebraic approach primarily taken by the community so far as opposed to a geometrical one closer to the actual underlying space.

Strategic: the lack of critical mass of application fields for each individual spatial or temporal domain.

All three problems are linked with each other, i.e. they could be attacked at the same time. This symposium will try to formalize these three shortcomings of the community, set a direction, which the research should focus on in the spatio-temporal reasoning area, and galvanize the community into forming a long-term vision and infrastructure for future works.

Researchers participating in the symposium will be asked to give some special thoughts in the generalizing aspects between different ontologies than just reporting the results from their theoretical works from any individual ontology. To address the third issue mentioned above we will also seek participation from practitioners who may benefit from the results in spatio-temporal reasoning works. Our expected participants outside the spatio-temporal reasoning (STR) community are geometers or algebraists who see STR works as a development of a new angle in mathematics of qualitative space and engineers who need qualitative reasoning in some abstract space.

Details about the symposium can be found on the FASTR web page located at www.cs.auckland.ac.nz/~hans/aaaisympo3.html

Organizing Committee

Hans W. Guesgen (primary contact), University of Auckland, (hans@cs.auckland. ac.nz); Debasis Mitra, Florida Institute of Technology, (dmitra@cs.fit.edu); Jochen Renz, Vienna University of Technology, renz@dbai.tuwien.ac.at.

Human Interaction with Autonomous Systems in Complex Environments

Autonomous systems can greatly enhance human effectiveness in complex environments by handling routine or cognitively challenging operations. However, autonomy changes the nature of human tasks and can introduce new risks. Mitigating those risks raises issues in autonomous systems research such as: (1) how to accept task inputs from humans; (2) how to adjust the level of autonomy and/or change the distribution of roles and responsibilities between autonomous systems and humans; (3) how to model humans and their tasks and to what level of detail; and (4) how to facilitate human understanding of the goals, tasks and contexts of autonomous systems to reduce the potential that anomalies would lead to unexpected responses from the system or inappropriate responses by the human.

How do we make people more effective and safe in performing tasks in cooperation with an autonomous system? It is our view that effective human interaction with autonomous systems requires more than just good user interface design. It involves substantial challenges in the design of the autonomous systems themselves and in the representation and use of the cognitive models underpinning human interaction with autonomous systems. Specifically, it affects the design requirements for autonomous system functions ranging from planning and modeling to natural language and intent inference.

The objective of this symposium is to promote technology development for improved human-autonomy interaction by facilitating collaboration between researchers in autonomy and researchers in human-computer interaction. We are especially interested in technology and case studies relevant to complex, applied environments in which people interact with autonomous systems regularly and in-depth. Such systems include autonomous control of buildings or spacecraft, robots that interact with people, and software for assisting complex human tasks, such as logistics planning. The wymposium will include paper presentations, breakout sessions, and an invited keynote address.

Additional information about this symposium can be found at www.traclabs.com/~korten/spring_symposium03/

Organizing Committee

David Kortenkamp (cochair), NASA Johnson Space Center/Metrica Inc.; Mike Freed (cochair), NASA Ames Research Center; Michael Cleary, Draper Laboratory; Debra Schreckenghost, NASA JSC/Metrica Inc.; Reid Simmons, Carnegie Mellon University; David Woods, Ohio State University.

Intelligent Multimedia Knowledge Management

Research in diverse areas of media processing is starting to be integrated to form systems for intelligent multimedia knowledge management. Systems of this type will be able to perform knowledge management activities such as extracting information from various media such as text, speech and video, and integrating them to form enriched multimedia information sources. These can be used to provide facilities such as personalization in information delivery and metadata for improved navigation in interactive information management and discovery systems.

Applications for which these systems might be developed include (1) education, e.g. through integrating aural and visual presentations with personal notes and external information resources; (2) entertainment, e.g. by automatically annotating television and video material with related information of featured individuals or events; (3) business, e.g. by automatically providing additional relevant information during meetings; and (4) research, e.g. via knowledge discovery and integration from different sources

Component technologies required by these systems include information retrieval, information extraction, speech recognition, video and image analysis, summarization, agent technologies, multilingual systems, database systems and information visualization.

For example, extraction of information from multimedia data requires the development and integration of robust information extraction methods for event detection and named entity recognition within spoken transcripts and can be integrated with information derived from video streams. Thus rather than merely trying to locate documents, intelligent knowledge management seeks to further integrate technologies to actually mine knowledge from documents and automatically make use of it.

This symposium follows on from the successful 1997 AAAI Spring Symposium on Intelligent Integration and Use of Text, Image, Video, and Audio Corpora. The meeting will feature sessions containing presentations describing current research into the integration of technologies and prototype systems. There will also be opportunities for discussion of future research directions. It is particularly hoped that those attending with expertise in individual fields will use this opportunity to learn about related research and potential applications, and that this may inspire participants to develop new directions in their own work and possibly to collaborate with others working in fields complementary to their own.

Additional information about the symposium is available from www.dcs.ex.ac.uk/aaai03-imkm/

Organizing Committee

Gareth Jones (chair), University of Exeter; Ruud Bolle, IBM T. J. Watson Research Center; Anni Coden, IBM T. J. Watson Research Center; Alexander Hauptmann, Carnegie Mellon University,; Corinna Ng, Canon Research Centre Europe Ltd.; Shin'ichi Satoh, National Institute of Informatics.

Logical Formalization of Commonsense Reasoning

One of the major long-term goals of artificial intelligence is to endow computers with commonsense reasoning capabilities. Although we know how to design and build systems that excel at certain bounded or mechanical tasks which humans find difficult, such as playing chess, we have little idea how to construct computer systems that do well at commonsense tasks which are easy for humans. Formalizing commonsense reasoning using logic-based approaches will be the focus of the symposium. Logic is a powerful modeling tool. Our emphasis will be placed on representation rather than algorithms, and on formal rather than informal methods.

Commonsense reasoning is required in a wide variety of systems, from autonomous lawn mowers to deep space probes. Systems that exhibit commonsense have to possess robust solutions to fundamental problems in knowledge representation. For example, an essential feature of commonsense reasoning is that it must deal with incomplete and uncertain information in dynamic environments responsively and appropriately. Furthermore, commonsense systems typically need to communicate with other systems in meaningful ways so ontological issues naturally arise.

Topics of interest in this symposium will include the following:

- Change, action, and csausality
- Elaboration tolerance
- Agents, ability, planning and action
- Ontologies, including space, time, shape, matter, networks and structures
- Nonmonotonic reasoning
- Probabilistic reasoning
- Belief change, update, and revision
- Cognitive robotics

The symposium will include invited presentations from pioneers in the field, lively panel discussions, and paper presentations.

Invited Speakers: Douglas Lenat, Cycorp; Hector Levesque, University of Toronto; John McCarthy, Stanford University; Marvin Minsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Additional information is available at www.research.it.uts.edu.au/magic/commonsense2003

Organizing Committee

Patrick Doherty, Linkoping University (patdo@ida.liu.se); John McCarthy, Stanford University (jmc@steam.stanford.edu); Mary-Anne Williams, University of Technology, (maryanne@it.uts.edu.au)

Program Committee

Eyal Amir, University of California Berkeley; Vinay Chaudhri, SRI; Tom Costello, IBM; Ernie Davis, New York University; Patrick Hayes, IHMC–University of West Florida; Jim Hendler, University of Maryland; Jerry Hobbs, SRI; Fritz Lehmann, Austin, Texas; Hector Levesque, University of Toronto; Vladimir Lifschitz, University of Texas at Austin; Fangzhen Lin, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology; Leora Morgenstern, IBM; Pavlos Peppas, University of Patras; Murray Shanahan, Imperial College; Yoav Shoham, Stanford University.

Natural Language Generation in Spoken and Written Dialogue

All types of dialogue systems, including spoken, written, GUI-based and multimodal, have become more prevalent in recent years. Separate workshops have focused on the building and evaluation of these systems and on the generation of everything from noun phrases to longer monologues. The goal of this symposium is to bring together people involved with all types of dialogue and natural language generation (NLG) research to discuss current challenges and improve existing techniques for meeting them. We expect builders of dialogue systems to come away with insight into problems and solutions already discovered by the NLG community, and builders of generation systems to develop a new appreciation of issues that arise in dialogue systems.

The focus of this symposium includes areas in both artificial intelligence and computational linguistics that touch on NLG and dialogue: tutoring systems, interactive help, animated intelligent agents, and the generation of dialogue in narrative, multimedia, and information retrieval systems.

We invite participation from researchers in many areas of artificial intelligence, including dialogue system development and the natural language generation community. We also encourage participation from related fields such as conversation analysis, discourse processing, and cognitive science.

Topics to be discussed at the symposium include generation of repairs and other dialogue-specific phenomena, application customization and level of knowledge representation, the role of user modeling, the relation between quality of dialogue understanding and generation quality, initiative handling, multimodal synchronization, and interfacing with speech synthesis. Additional topics include approaches to corpus analysis, system evaluation, authoring tools, and general-purpose APIs.

The symposium will consist mainly of panel discussions, group sessions, a poster/demo session, and paper presentations describing both implemented systems and work in progress. Our hope is that this symposium will solidify the community of researchers developing generation and dialogue systems by facilitating the development of a shared vision and promoting the development of shared resources.

Organizing Committee

Reva Freedman (cochair), Northern Illinois University; Charles Callaway (cochair), ITC-IRST, Italy; Gregory Aist, NASA-RIACS; Nancy Green, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Pamela W. Jordan, University of Pittsburgh; David R. Traum, ICT, University of Southern California; Marilyn Walker, ATT Labs-Research.

New Directions in
Question Answering Motivation

A dream since the first investigations into artificial intelligence has been to converse with machines in natural language, in part to get answers to questions. Question answering (QA) promises an important new way of information access for all, a natural step beyond the keyword query and document retrieval of today's web search. Several significant question answering activities currently underway include the ARDA AQUAINT program, a TREC QA track, the ARDA NRRC workshops on temporal and multiple perspective question answering, and an LREC workshop to develop a question answering roadmap. In spite of many activities, the potential richness of question answering has still only been partially investigated in terms of the heterogeneity of sources (e.g., multilingual, multimedia), the range of processing possibilities and answer retrieval mechanisms, the possible methods of presentation, and new application areas (e.g., question answering for help desks, manuals). This symposium will focus on new directions in the burgeoning area of question answering.

This symposium focuses on bringing together researchers from the range of recent government, industrial, and academic initiatives in question answering, presenting and demonstrating recent results, and working together to foster new research directions. The program consists of invited speakers, paper presentations, a poster session, a panel on web-based question answering, and two roadmapping sessions.

Based on submissions from the US, Europe, Japan, and Egypt, a selected set of paper, posters, and invited presentations has been selected to present new findings in areas including: temporal question answering, multiple perspective question answering, multimedia question answering, multilingual question answering, usability and habitability of question answering systems, reuse in question answering, interactive and/or dialogue based question answering, advances in specific tasks within question answering such as question analysis, information integration, and answer presentation generation, methods and systems for question answering on the web, evaluation of question answering

The entire group will engage in two sessions to create a roadmap of the future of question answering. The roadmapping activity will leverage prior work and articulate necessary resources for, impediments to, and planned or possible future capabilities.

References

- ARDA AQUAINT Program (www.ic-arda.org/InfoExploit/aquaint/index.html)
- ARDA Q&A Roadmap (www-nlpir.nist.gov/projects/duc/papers/qa.Roadmap-paper_v2.doc)
- LREC Question and Answer Roadmap Workshop (www.lrec-conf.org/lrec2002/lrec/wksh/QuestionAnswering.html)
- ARDA NRRC Summer 2002 workshops on reuse in question answering and temporal and multiple perspective question answering (nrrc.mitre.org)
- TREC QA track (trec.nist.gov/presentations/TREC10/qa)

Organizing Committee

David Day, MITRE (day@mitre.org); Mark Maybury (chair), MITRE (maybury@mitre.org); John Prange, ARDA (jprange@nsa.gov); James Pustejovsky, Brandeis University (jamesp@cs.brandeis.edu); Janyce Wiebe, University of Pittsburgh (wiebe@cs.pitt.edu).

Registration and General Information

ALL ATTENDEES MUST PREREGISTER. Each symposium has a limited attendance, with priority given to invited attendees. All accepted authors, symposium participants, and other invited attendees must register by February 14, 2003. After that period, registration will be opened up to the general membership of AAAI and other interested parties. All registrations must be postmarked by February 28, 2003.

Your registration fee covers your attendance at the symposium, a copy of the working notes for your symposium, and the reception.

Checks (drawn on US bank) or international money orders should be made out to AAAI. VISA, MasterCard and American Express are also accepted. Please fill out the attached registration form and mail it with your fee to:

AAAI 2003 Spring Symposium Series
445 Burgess Drive, Suite 100
Menlo Park, CA 94025 USA

If you are paying by credit card, you may email the form to sss@aaai.org or fax it to 650-321-4457. Registration forms are also available on AAAI's web page: www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/2003/sss-03.html.

Please note: All refund requests must be in writing and postmarked by March 7, 2003. No refunds will be granted after this date. A $30.00 processing fee will be levied on all refunds granted.

When you arrive at Stanford, please pick up your complete registration packet at the Spring Symposium Series 2003 registration desk in the lobby of Annenberg Auditorium. Registration hours will be:

- Monday, March 24: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
- Tuesday, March 25: 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM
- Wednesday, March 26: 8:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Please call AAAI at 650-328-3123 for further information.

Disclaimer

In offering the Creekside Inn, the Sheraton Palo Alto, and the Stanford Terrace Inn (hereinafter referred to as "Suppliers") and all other service providers for the AAAI Spring Symposium Series, the American Association for Artificial Intelligence acts only in the capacity of agent for the Suppliers which are the providers of hotel rooms and transportation. Because the American Association for Artificial Intelligence has no control over the personnel, equipment or operations of providers of accommodations or other services included as part of the Symposium program, AAAI assumes no responsibility for and will not be liable for any personal delay, inconveniences or other damage suffered by symposium participants which may arise by reason of (1) any wrongful or negligent acts or omissions on the part of any Supplier or its employees, (2) any defect in or failure of any vehicle, equipment or instrumentality owned, operated or otherwise used by any Supplier, or (3) any wrongful or negligent acts or omissions on the part of any other party not under the control, direct or otherwise, of AAAI.

Accommodations

For your convenience, AAAI has reserved a block of rooms at the hotels listed below. Symposium attendees must contact the hotels directly. Please identify yourself as an AAAI Spring Symposium Series attendee to qualify for the reduced rates.

Creekside Inn
3400 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: 650-493-2411 or 1-800-492-7335. *Fax:* 650-852-9500.
Rates: $149 (S) or $189 (D). Reserve before February 23, 2003.
Marguerite shuttle pick-up: 0.5 mile.

Sheraton Palo Alto
625 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA 94301
Telephone: 650-328-2800 or 800-874-3516. *Fax:* 650-327-7362.
Rate: $189 (S) or (D). Reserve before February 21, 2003.
Marguerite shuttle stop nearby.

Stanford Terrace Inn
531 Stanford Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: 650-857-0333 or 1-800-729-0332. *Fax:* 650-857-0343.
Rates: $150 (S), $170 (D). Reserve before February 23, 2003.
Stanford Terrace Shuttle available with advance notice. Marguerite shuttle stop nearby.

Other Hotels

(These accommodations are available only on a first-come, first served basis—all prices are subject to change without notice).

The Cardinal Hotel
235 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94301
Telephone: 650-323-5101. *Fax:* 650-325-6086.
Rates: $125 (S) or (D).
Marguerite shuttle stop nearby.

Hotel California
2431 Ash Street, Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: 650-322-7666. *Fax:* 650-321-7358
Rates: $80-95 (S) or (D).
Marguerite shuttle stop nearby.

Mermaid Inn
727 El Camino Real, Menlo Park, CA 94025
Telephone: 650-323-9481. *Fax:* 650-323-0662
Rates: $76-80 (S) or (D).

Ground Transportation and Parking

This information is the best available at time of printing. Fares and routes change frequently. Please check by telephoning the appropriate numbers below for the most up-to-date information.

South Bay Shuttle
Van service from San Francisco Airport to Palo Alto is $23 for one person one way. The fare from San Jose Airport to Palo Alto is $28 per person one way. Cash or checks only. For reservations call 408-559-9477 or 800-548-4664.

Supershuttle
24-hour van service to and from San Francisco to Palo Alto. The fare from San Francisco Airport to Palo Alto is $26 per person one way plus $8 per additional passenger. Cash or major credit cards only. For reservations call 415-558-8500 or 800-258-3826 (outside California). Reservations can also be made over the web at www.supershuttle.com.

Airport Connection
Service is $58 for one person one way from San Francisco Airport to Palo Alto. The fare from San Jose Airport to Palo Alto is $78. Cash, major credit cards, or checks accepted. Call 888-990-5466 for reservations. White courtesy telephone available at San Francisco Airport.

Stanford Shuttle
The Stanford University Marguerite Shuttle Bus service provides service from several points along El Camino Real, the train station, and other surrounding locations to the Stanford Oval as well as transportation around the Stanford Campus.

Train
Caltrain runs between San Francisco and the Palo Alto station starting at 5:00 AM with the last train leaving San Francisco at 11:59 PM on weeknights. The fare is $9.00 round trip or $4.50 one way. Caltrain is no longer running on the weekend days, although alternate shuttle service is available from some locations. Call 800-660-4287 or visit www.caltrain.com for more information, including up-to-date fares and timetables.
This tentative program schedule is subject to change without notice.

Parking
Reserved symposium parking will be available on the fifth level of the Stock Farm parking structure on the Stanford University campus, March 24-26, at a cost of $10.00 for all three days. Please indicate on the symposium registration form if you would like a parking permit. The permits will be mailed to you with your registration receipt, along with a map and directions to the assigned parking area. Please note that parking permits are valid only in designated areas. It will be necessary for you to take to the Stanford campus shuttle (Marguerite) to the Spring Symposium registration area and sessions. Please allow an extra thirty minutes travel time in your schedule for the shuttle.

Program Schedule

Monday, March 24
    9:00 AM – 5:30 PM: Symposia sessions
    6:00 PM – 7:00 PM: Reception

Tuesday, March 25
    9:00 AM – 5:30 PM: Symposia sessions
    6:00 PM – 7:00 PM: Plenary session

Wednesday, March 26
    9:00 AM – 12:30 PM: Symposia sessions

Registration Form — AAAI 2003 Spring Symposium Series

ALL ATTENDEES MUST PREREGISTER. Please complete in full and return to AAAI, postmarked by February 14, 2003 (invited attendees) or by February 28, 2003 (general registration).

Please print or type — *incomplete or illegible forms cannot be processed.*

FIRST NAME: _____ LAST NAME: _____

COMPANY OR AFFILIATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP OR POSTAL CODE: _____ COUNTRY: _____

DAYTIME TELEPHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

Symposium   *(Please check only one)*

☐ 1. Agent-Mediated Knowledge Management
☐ 2. Computational Synthesis: From Basic Building Blocks to High Level Functionality
☐ 3. Foundations and Applications of Spatio-Temporal Reasoning (FASTR)
☐ 4. Human Interaction with Autonomous Systems in Complex Environments
☐ 5. Intelligent Mulimedia Knowledge Management
☐ 6. Logical Formalizations of Commonsense Reasoning
☐ 7. Natural Language Generation in Spoken and Written Dialogue
☐ 8. New Directions in Question Answering Motivation

FEE   *(Students must send legible proof of full-time student status.)*

☐ Member: $ 230.00   ☐ Nonmember: $ 325.00

☐ Student Member: $ 100.00   ☐ Nonmember student: $ 145.00

☐ Temporary Stanford University parking permit, March 24-26: $10.00

Total Fee *(Please enter correct amount)* $_____

Method of Payment *(Please check one)*

(All email and fax registrations must be accompanied by credit card information. Prepayment is required. No PO's will be accepted.)

☐ American Express   ☐ MasterCard   ☐ VISA   ☐ Check

CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER: _____

EXPIRATION DATE: _____

NAME AS IT APPEARS ON CARD: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

Please mail or fax completed form with your payment to

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Fax: 650-321-4457

Please Note: Requests for refunds must be received in writing by March 7, 2003. No refunds will be granted after this date. A $30.00 processing fee will be levied on all refunds granted

Thank you for your registration!