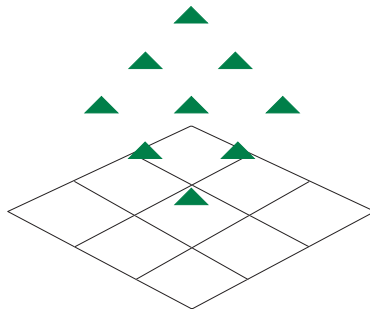




Registration

2006 AAAI Spring Symposium Series



March 27-29, 2006 ■ Stanford University, Stanford, California

*Sponsored by the American Association for Artificial Intelligence
In cooperation with Stanford University*

Registration Deadlines

- ❑ February 10, 2006: Invited participants
- ❑ February 24, 2006: Hotel reservation cut-off date
- ❑ February 24, 2006: Final (open)
- ❑ March 3, 2006: Refund requests in writing

The American Association for Artificial Intelligence, in cooperation with Stanford University's Department of Computer Science, presents the 2006 Spring Symposium Series, to be held Monday through Wednesday, March 27-29, 2006 at Stanford University. The titles of the eight symposia are:

- ❑ Argumentation for Consumers of Healthcare
- ❑ Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Cognitive Science Principles Meet AI-Hard Problems
- ❑ Computational Approaches to Analyzing Weblogs
- ❑ Distributed Plan and Schedule Management
- ❑ Formalizing and Compiling Background Knowledge and Its Applications to Knowledge Representation and Question Answering
- ❑ Semantic Web Meets e-Government
- ❑ To Boldly Go Where No Human-Robot Team Has Gone Before
- ❑ What Went Wrong and Why: Lessons from AI Research and Applications

Each symposium will have limited attendance. Participants will be expected to attend a single symposium throughout the symposium series. 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. To register, please fill out the registration form, and send it along with payment to:

2006 Spring Symposium Series
AAAI, 445 Burgess Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025
Telephone: (650) 328-3123
Fax: (650) 321-4457*
E-mail: sss06@aaai.org*

*Credit card orders only, 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 and a secure online registration form are also available at www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/sss-06.php

Tentative Program Schedule

(Subject to change)

Monday, March 27

9:00 AM - 5:30 PM: Symposia sessions

6:00 PM - 7:00 PM: Reception

Tuesday, March 28

9:00 AM - 5:30 PM: Symposia sessions

5:45 PM - 7:15 PM: Plenary session

Wednesday, March 29

9:00 AM - 12:30 PM: Symposia sessions

Registration will be held at Stanford University on the lower level of the Cummings Art Building in the foyer of Annenberg Auditorium.

Different notions of *argument* historically have played a central role in artificial intelligence, for example, proof trees, sets of assumptions, and explanations of probabilistic inference. These notions have been used to model the diagnostic reasoning and decision-making of medical experts. However, it was beyond the scope of that research to address information needs of the lay person. It was assumed that a medical expert, trained to interpret explanations produced by the system, would mediate between system and lay person. The goal of this symposium is to investigate the role of argumentation in future intelligent healthcare systems, focusing on systems designed to interact directly with healthcare consumers, or with healthcare workers and caregivers with little training. Topics include AI-based approaches to:

- ❑ Persuasive argumentation to change health-related behavior,
- ❑ Patient-tailored explanation,
- ❑ Lay-oriented explanation of conflicting views in the medical literature,
- ❑ Argumentation addressing the needs of low-literacy or low-numeracy audiences,
- ❑ Synthetic agents working in cooperation with the healthcare team,
- ❑ Negotiation with patients about treatment regimens,
- ❑ Providing information to lay persons for informed consent, and
- ❑ Healthcare training.

Participation is invited from AI researchers in diagnostic reasoning and medical applications; computational models of argumentation; user modeling, trust, and affective computing; intelligent tutoring systems and games on health-related topics; natural language generation and multimodal dialogue systems. In addition, participation is invited from researchers in fields providing empirical or theoretical foundations including medicine, risk communication, health literacy, behavioral medicine and public health, discourse of medicine, argumentation, and medical ethics.

See www.uncg.edu/~nlgreen/aaaiss06/home.html for additional information.

Organizing Committee

Timothy Bickmore (cochair), Boston University; Nancy Green (cochair), University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Ellen Barton, Wayne State University; Noel Brewer, University of North Carolina; Martin Beveridge, Cancer Research UK; Giuseppe Carenini, University of British Columbia; Allison Cawsey, University of Glasgow; Subrata Das, Charles River Analytics; Fiorella de Rosis, University of Bari; Chrysanne di Marco, University of Waterloo; Reva Freedman, Northern Illinois University; Florianna Grasso, University of Liverpool; Curry Guinn, University of North Carolina at Wilmington; Stephen Intille, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Suzanne O'Neill, University of North Carolina; Chris Reed, University of Dundee; Ehud Reiter, University of Aberdeen; Wayne Velicer, University of Rhode Island; Mary McGee Wood, University of Manchester

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Cognitive Science Principles Meet AI-Hard Problems

Artificial intelligence and cognitive science have always been overlapping disciplines. Early in their history, that overlap was considerable. Herbert A. Simon wrote that “AI can have two purposes. One is to use the power of computers to augment human thinking. ... The other is to use a computer’s artificial intelligence to understand how humans think.” Conversely, at the foundation of the Cognitive Science Society, artificial intelligence was identified as one of the core constituent disciplines. However, over time the two disciplines have increasingly diverged under seemingly incompatible constraints. The difficulty of many problems tackled by AI led it to adopt brute-force or domain-specific solutions that arguably were not cognitively plausible. Conversely, the need for precision and reproducibility increasingly led cognitive science to focus on experimental paradigms that AI did not recognize as hard problems. Recently, in his AAAI presidential address, Tom Mitchell called for a rapprochement between the two disciplines on the basis of convergent evolution.

In this symposium, we will explore what each discipline can expect to contribute to the other in the relatively near future. More specifically, we will ask whether cognitive science approaches can be applicable to AI-hard problems. Conversely, what impact can the challenges of AI-hard problems and the techniques that have been applied to solve them have on cognitive science? To improve focus and enliven debate, we will structure the symposium around a number of questions with clear answers outlining sharply divergent positions. Potential questions include:

1. Is cognitive science relevant to AI problems?
2. Are “good enough” solutions valuable?
3. Are multi-level heterogeneous approaches beneficial?
4. Is adaptiveness an essential component of intelligence?
5. Are the most efficient solutions problem-specific?
6. Are specialized, modular components a reasonable approach to general intelligence?
7. Can artificial intelligence contribute to our understanding of human cognition?

Each symposium session will focus on one of these questions and include two to four presentations arguing both sides of the issue, followed by a brief closing argument and a substantial discussion session between panel presenters and symposium participants. Additional information, such as a detailed program of presentations, will be made available on the web at act-r.psy.cmu.edu/aaai-sss

Organizing Committee

Christian Lebiere (cochair), Micro Analysis and Design (clebiere@maad.com); Robert Wray (cochair), Soar Technology (wray@soartech.com); Krishna Jha, Lockheed Martin Advanced Technology Laboratories (kjha@atl.lmco.com); Peter Weinstein, Altarum Institute (peter.weinstein@altarum.org)

Weblogs are web pages, which provide unedited, highly opinionated personal commentary. Often a web log (also referred to as blog) is a chronological sequence of entries, which include hyperlinks to other resources. A blog is conveniently maintained and published with authoring tools.

The blogosphere as a whole can be exploited for outreach opinion formation, maintaining online communities, supporting knowledge management within large global collaborative environments, monitoring reactions to public events, and is seen as the upcoming alternative to the mass media.

Semantic analysis of blogs represents the next challenge in the quest for understanding natural language. Their light content, fragmented topic structure, inconsistent grammar, and vulnerability to spam makes blog analysis extremely challenging when faced with questions like:

- ❑ Can the implicit and explicit communities implied by content and link structure be used to determine the relevance and influence of bloggers?
- ❑ Can a blog segment be identified as a summary of a linked story in order to use both as training data for summarization research?
- ❑ Can we determine how information percolates through mass media outlets and blogs?
- ❑ Can blogs with multimedia content be stored in a way that allows us to search across different modalities?
- ❑ Can we find consumer complaints, discover vulnerabilities of products, and predict trends?

For more information please visit www.umbrialists.com/aaai2006_web_log_symposium

Organizing Committee

Nicolas Nicolov, Umbria, Inc.; Franco Salvetti, University of Colorado at Boulder and Umbria, Inc.; Mark Liberman, University of Pennsylvania; James H. Martin, University of Colorado at Boulder

Distributed Plan and Schedule Management

Automated systems for planning and scheduling the activities of individuals, and coordinated groups, must scale into increasingly complex, dynamic, stochastic or even adversarial applications where plan or schedule failure can be costly or catastrophic. Research continues in techniques for robust or probabilistic planning and scheduling, monitoring and repairing plans and schedules, continual distributed planning, and so on, where plans and schedules need to adjust to deviations from predicted execution paths to correct for violated expectations, exploit emergent opportunities, and adapt to changing objectives.

This symposium brings together researchers who are tackling various aspects of the distributed plan and schedule management problem to foster a broader understanding of this problem, establish a fruitful dialogue between researchers focusing on insular pieces of the problem, and instigate an exchange of ideas, techniques, and best practices to accelerate progress. The program permits some degree of flexibility (as a case study in schedule management). It involves invited talks, paper presentations, panels, and extensive open discussions, around both particular applications (such as the DARPA Coordinators program) and broader questions such as the following:

- How can efficient techniques for robust conditional or probabilistic planning, for plan monitoring and repair, for continual plan refinement and replanning, be gainfully adopted for distributed plan or schedule management?
- How can distributed plans or schedules be configured to avoid, detect, correct for, exploit, or tolerate asynchronously-arising local environment or objective deviations?
- How must distributed planning and scheduling algorithms change to adapt to open world situations where the timing of events or activities are externally imposed and must be worked around?
- How is dealing with instability in preferences and objectives similar to, and different from, dealing with environmental unpredictability during plan or schedule execution?
- What are the implications of coordinating heterogeneous agents who use different temporal grain sizes or planning horizons, whose knowledge and beliefs could be incomplete or inconsistent with each other, or whose preferences and objectives might not be entirely aligned?
- How should agents make meta-level decisions about how frequently and thoroughly changes within, and across, their plans or schedules should be carried out?
- What role can learning play in improving distributed plan or schedule management efficiency or effectiveness?
- What principled or formal models of the stochastic environment, the agents' evolving individual or joint preferences and intentions, the mechanisms by which they can decide on plans or schedules, and so on, are germane to defining and solving the distributed plan or schedule management problem?
- What application experiences exist in designing, developing, and deploying distributed plan or schedule management systems, and what can we learn from them?

For further information, please see ai.eecs.umich.edu/people/durfee/AAAI2006S.html

Organizing Committee

Edmund Durfee (cochair), University of Michigan; David Musliner (cochair), Honeywell; Marie desJardins, University of Maryland Baltimore County; Robert Neches, USC/Information Sciences Institute; Stephen Smith, Carnegie Mellon University; Regis Vincent, SRI International; Thomas Wagner, DARPA

Formalizing and Compiling Background Knowledge and Its Applications to KR and Question Answering

Domain-specific background knowledge is an essential component of many automated reasoning systems including general question-answering systems that reason about some aspect of the world. The goal of this symposium is to investigate theoretical problems related to the design of a repository for background knowledge and to initiate the creation of such a repository. Such a repository is analogous to the libraries that accompany the compilers of various procedural languages. The effort to create an open repository will be similar to efforts such as wordnet, verbnet, and framenet, but unlike them our proposed repository will contain formal representations. The availability of these open repositories has had a significant impact on research in many areas including question answering, and our goal is to take this to the next level.

In recent years research on knowledge representation and reasoning has come of age with projects such as Digital Aristotle (projecthalo.com) and question answering projects. One of the main bottlenecks in these efforts has been the absence of a publicly and freely available repository of background knowledge. The aim of this symposium is to address this shortcoming.

This symposium will have about 10 regular paper presentations, 2-3 invited presentations, several short papers, and several panels. Examples of accepted regular papers are available at www.public.asu.edu/~cbaral/aaai06-ss/. We hope the accepted regular papers further elaborate on the theme of the symposium. We solicit short papers (5 double-columned AAAI style pages) on the theme of the symposium by the hard deadline of Jan 20th.

Organizing Committee

Chitta Baral (chitta@asu.edu); Alfredo Gabaldon (alfredo.gabaldon@nicta.com.au); Michael Gelfond (mgelfond@cs.ttu.edu); Joohyung Lee (joolee@asu.edu); Vladimir Lifschitz (vl@cs.utexas.edu); Steve Maiorano (stevemai@mac.com); Sheila McIlraith (sheila@cs.toronto.edu); Leora Morgenstern (leora@steam.stanford.edu)

The semantic Web (SW) has been in the focus of the AI community for the last five years. However, after years of intensive research and impressive scientific results, what the SW now really needs is real-world use cases, in order to demonstrate its added (business) value. Moreover, the full application potential of some SW technologies, like semantic web services and rules has been neglected due to a lack of large-scale testing domains. Finally, the next application-driven research challenges for SW can be defined only through the feedback from real use-cases. Therefore, the semantic web requires a large, dynamic, heterogeneous and shared information space to be effectively evaluated.

On the other hand, the domain of e-government is unique because of its enormous challenge to achieve interoperability, given the manifold semantic differences of interpretation of, for example, law, regulations, citizen services, administrative processes, best-practices, and the many different languages to be taken into account within and across regions, nations and continents. These semantic differences are related to a great variety of IT solutions (on a local, regional, national, and international level), which will have to be networked (despite any effort of standardization).

In consequence, some of the key obstacles for networked computer applications in governmental processes and services are those kinds of barriers in which the different meanings of data objects and interfaces cannot be automatically mediated. Setting up seamless e-government services requires information integration as well as process integration involving a variety of objects with specific semantics.

Therefore, the combination of these two domains seems to be quite natural: the e-government domain can provide an ideal test bed for existing SW research, and SW technologies can be an ideal platform to achieve the vision of a knowledge-based, user-centric, distributed and networked e-Government.

In this symposium we invite contributions, which tackle theoretical, technical and application aspects of the usage of semantic web methods for e-Government problems.

For more information, please see imu.iccs.ntua.gr/sweg/

Organizing Committee

Abecker Andreas, FZI - Research Center for Information Technologies at the University of Karlsruhe (abecker@fzi.de); Sheth Amit, Large Scale Distributed Information Systems Lab, University of Georgia (amit@cs.uga.edu); Mentzas Gregoris, Institute of Communication and Computer Systems, National Technical University of Athens (gmentzas@softlab.ntua.gr); Stojanovic Ljiljana, FZI - Research Center for Information Technologies at the University of Karlsruhe (stojanovic@fzi.de)

To Boldly Go Where No Human-Robot Team Has Gone Before

Since January 2004, NASA has been pursuing a new Exploration Vision, the central objective of which is to establish a human-robotic presence on the Moon within the next two decades, as a precursor to exploration of Mars. Although robots have previously been used in space for scientific purposes, such as geology, future exploration robots will also have to perform a wide range of operational tasks including assembly, construction, maintenance, and prospecting.

The purpose of this symposium is to examine novel and radical approaches to human-robot teaming, which have the potential to greatly transform space exploration. In particular, we will highlight concepts and methods that differ significantly from current approaches, i.e., not just master-slave teleoperation, nor conventional supervisory control. Throughout the symposium, we will focus on how non-traditional system designs can synergistically exploit the different capabilities of humans and robots to meet mission needs.

Topics to be addressed include the following:

- ❑ *Remote operations with time delay and bandwidth constraints.* This includes technologies for telepresence and higher levels of autonomy.
- ❑ *Failure and contingency management.* This includes working safely with humans in shared spaces, minimizing threats to robot, and reducing risk of mission failure.
- ❑ *Coordination of human and robot work.* This addresses both loose coordination (e.g., resource allocation) and tightly-coupled coordination (joint task performance).
- ❑ *Enhanced human safety and efficiency.* This focuses on flexibly supporting the human in various roles (foreman, worker, problem solver, expert).
- ❑ *User modeling.* Modeling the human (actions, intent, etc.) to improve human-robot interaction and team effectiveness.

The symposium will be organized as a series of half-day sessions, each addressing a challenge area. Sessions will include an invited talk by a leading researcher in the challenge area, short presentations to review problems with traditional systems, break-out groups to identify new avenues for human-robot team research and ample opportunity to discuss how disruptive approaches can provide meaningful benefits to NASA's exploration program.

Invited Speakers

- ❑ Bill Clancey, NASA Ames Research Center
- ❑ Butler Hine, NASA Robotic Lunar Exploration Program
- ❑ Clifford Nass, Stanford University
- ❑ Paul Schenker, NASA JPL Robotics Space Exploration Technology Program

Organizing Committee

Terry Fong (chair), NASA Ames Research Center (terry.fong@nasa.gov); Rachid Alami, LAAS-CNRS (rachid.alami@laas.fr); Illah Nourbakhsh, Carnegie Mellon University (illah@cs.cmu.edu); Debbie Schreckenghost, NASA Johnson Space Center/Metrica, Inc. (ghost@ieee.org); Kevin Wheeler, NASA Ames Research Center (kevin.r.wheeler@nasa.gov)

What Went Wrong and Why: Lessons from AI Research and Applications

The What Went Wrong and Why Symposium is dedicated to the proposition that insight often begins with unexpected results, while clarity arrives in composing the required response. This perspective turns bugs, glitches, and failures into powerful instructional tools: they shape research and development by charting the boundaries of technology, revealing assumptions, and exposing design flaws. Here, a failure is often more informative than a successful demonstration. When a system works we focus on its input/output behavior, but when a problem occurs, we examine the mechanisms that generate behavior to account for the flaw and hypothesize corrections. Thus, failures are the mother of necessity and the grandmother of invention.

Unfortunately, bugs, glitches, and failures are rarely mentioned in academic discourse, so their role in informing design and development is essentially lost. This symposium addresses this gap by allowing AI researchers and system developers to discuss their most revealing bugs, and share the resulting insights. The symposium will focus on relating problems to lessons learned, drawn, for example, from the following list:

Problem

- ❑ unusual behavior
- ❑ mistaken assumption
- ❑ method or algorithm error
- ❑ technology/application mismatch
- ❑ product/project/corporate demise
- ❑ fried hardware
- ❑ physical harm

Lesson Learned

- ❑ clarity on why an algorithm works (or not)
- ❑ deep technical insight
- ❑ key research problem to solve
- ❑ reframed/reformulated task
- ❑ new technique or methodology
- ❑ new business opportunity
- ❑ restructuring an organization
- ❑ tangible human benefits

The symposium will include papers, a poster session and an “open-mike” period where participants can share anecdotes about their most interesting WWW experiences. In addition, seven prominent contributors to the field of AI will give invited talks:

- ❑ Dietrich Dörner: failures as an object of study,
- ❑ Carl Hewitt: the repeated demise of logic programming and why it will be reincarnated
- ❑ Craig Knoblock: the Electric Elves project
- ❑ John McCarthy: early efforts in AI
- ❑ Mike Pazzani: commercializing AI technology
- ❑ Milind Tambe: the Electric Elves project
- ❑ Manuela Veloso: experiences in robotics research

The symposium is designed to benefit (1) students wanting a window into the not-always-linear process of conducting advanced research; (2) professionals interested in learning from other people’s experiences; and (3) anyone wishing to share insights from especially revealing bugs.

Organizing Committee

Daniel Shapiro (Chair), CSLI/Stanford University, & Applied Reactivity, Inc. (dgs at stanford.edu); Mehmet H. Göker (Co-chair), PricewaterhouseCoopers, Center for Advanced Research (mehmet.goker at us.pwc.com)

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 10, 2006. After that period, registration will be opened up to the general membership of AAAI and other interested parties. All registrations must be post-marked by February 24, 2006.

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 2006 Spring Symposium Series
445 Burgess Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025

If you are paying by credit card, you may e-mail the form to sss06@aaai.org or fax it to 650-321-4457. Registration forms are also available on AAAI's web page: www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/2006/sss-06.php.

Please note: All refund requests must be in writing and postmarked by March 3, 2006. No refunds will be granted after this date. A \$50.00 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 2006 registration desk, which will be located on the lower level of the Cummings Art Building in the foyer of Annenberg Auditorium. Registration hours will be:

Monday, March 27
8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Tuesday, March 28
8:30 AM – 5:00 PM

Wednesday, March 29
8:30 AM – 11:00 PM

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

Accommodations

For your convenience, AAAI has reserved a small 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. Attendees are encouraged to reserve early because of limited hotel rooms due to other events in the Palo Alto area at the same time.

Creekside Inn

3400 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: 650-493-2411 or 800-492-7335
Fax: 650-493-6787
E-mail: czelnis@creekside-inn.com
Marguerite shuttle pick-up: 0.5 mile
Rates: \$139 (S), \$149 (D)
Reserve before: February 24, 2006

Sheraton Palo Alto

625 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94301
Telephone: 650-328-2800 or 800-874-3516
Fax: 650-327-7362
E-mail: SheratonReservation@pahotel.com
Please refer to American Association for Artificial Intelligence.
Marguerite shuttle stop nearby
Rate: \$169 (S), \$179 (D)
Reserve before: February 24, 2006

Stanford Terrace Inn

531 Stanford Ave
Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: 650-857-0333 or 800-729-0332
Fax: 650-857-0343
E-mail: reservations@stanfordterraceinn.com
Please refer to Group number 96000
Stanford Terrace Shuttle available with advance notice. Marguerite shuttle stop nearby.
Rates: \$145 (S), \$155 (D)
Reserve before: February 27, 2006

Other Hotels

Available only on a first-come, first served basis; all prices are subject to changes without notice. For other options, see www.stanford.edu/dept/hds/chs/general/hotel.html.

The Red Cottage

1704 El Camino Real
Menlo Park, CA 94025
Telephone: 650-326-9010 or 800-324-9010
Fax: 650-326-4002
Web site: www.redcottageinn.com/
Rates: \$89-109 (S) or (D)

Day's Inn Motel

4238 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: 650-493-4222
Fax: 650-494-6112
Web site: www.daysinnpaloalto.com/
Marguerite shuttle stop nearby
Rates: \$70-99 (S) or (D)

The Cardinal Hotel

235 Hamilton Ave
Palo Alto, CA 94301
Telephone: 650-323-5101
Fax: 650-325-6086
Web site: www.cardinalhotel.com/
Rates: \$65-135 (S) or (D)

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.

Ground Transportation & 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 \$26 for one person one way. The fare from San Jose Airport to Palo Alto is \$34. Cash, major credit cards, or checks accepted. For reservations call 408-225-4444 or 800-548-4664.

SuperShuttle

Twenty-four hour van service to and from San Francisco to Palo Alto. The shared ride 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 1-800-258-3826 (outside California). Reservations can also be made over the web at www.super-shuttle.com

BayPorter Express

Airport Shuttle Service featuring shared-ride

door to door and charter service from your home, business, or hotel. They serve the Bay Area including Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties. Airports Served: San Francisco and Oakland international Airport. For reservations and information call 877-467-1800 (bay area toll free) or, outside the bay area, call 415-467-1800 or visit www.bayporter.com/

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 San Jose station, with stops in Palo Alto, starting at 5:00 am with the last train leaving San Francisco at 11:59 PM (weekdays). For up-to-date fare information and timetables, please visit www.caltrain.org/ or call 800-660-4287.

Parking

Special symposium parking will be available at the Galvez Lot on the Stanford campus from March 27–29, 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 permit will be mailed to you with your registration receipt, along with a map and directions to the assigned parking areas. Please note that parking permits are valid only in designated areas.

If you park in the SSS-06 designated parking lot, you will need to take the 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.

AAAI 2006 Spring Symposium Series Registration Form

ALL ATTENDEES MUST PREREGISTER Please complete in full and return to AAAI, postmarked by February 10, 2006 (invited attendees) or by February 24, 2006 (general registration). The fee includes attendance at one symposium, a copy of the symposium notes, and the reception.

Please print or type.

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Company or Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip or Postal Code: _____ Country: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Symposium *(Please check only one)*

- 1. Argumentation for Consumers of Healthcare
- 2. Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Cognitive Science Principles Meet AI-Hard Problems
- 3. Computational Approaches to Analyzing Weblogs
- 4. Distributed Plan and Schedule Management
- 5. Formalizing & Compiling Background Knowledge & Its Applications to Knowledge Representation and Question Answering
- 6. Semantic Web Meets e-Government
- 7. To Boldly Go Where No Human-Robot Team Has Gone Before
- 8. What Went Wrong and Why: Lessons from AI Research and Applications

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

- | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Member: | \$240.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonmember: | \$395.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student Member: | \$105.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonmember student: | \$200.00 |

AAAI Platinum Registration *(Includes one-year AAAI membership or renewal)*

- | | | | |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular (US/Canada) | \$335.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Student (US/Canada) | \$140.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular (International) | \$375.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Student (International) | \$180.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Stanford University parking permit, March 27-29: | | | \$10.00 |

TOTAL FEE

Total Fee: (Please enter correct amount) \$ _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT

(All email and fax registrations must be accompanied by credit card information. Checks (drawn on US bank) should be made out to AAAI.) *(please check one)*

- 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 AAAI, SSS-06 445 Burgess Drive, Suite 100, Menlo Park, California 94025-3442 650-321-4457 (fax) Please Note: Requests for refunds must be received in writing by March 3, 2006. No refunds will be granted after this date. A \$50.00 processing fee will be levied on all refunds granted.

Thank you for your registration!