The algorithmic property autostackable was introduced in 2014 by Brittenham, Hermiller and Holt as a way to solve the word problem, find normal forms and build Van Kampen diagrams. The class of autostackable groups is known to include, to list a few, all groups with finite complete rewriting systems, all groups with an asynchronously automatic structure with a prefix-closed normal form set, a non-$FP_3$ group, and the fundamental group of every closed 3-manifold. Thompson’s Group $F$, introduced in 1965 by Richard Thompson, is the set of orientation-preserving, piecewise linear homeomorphisms of the closed unit interval with slopes of the form $2^n$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and finitely many break points at dyadic rational numbers. In this talk, we will discuss the autostackability of Thompson’s Group $F$. (Received September 26, 2017)