AFRL
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THE AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY
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Multi-Decision Advantage Sprint for Human-Machine Teaming (MASH) Events

AFRL successfully executed the first ever Multi-Decision Advantage Sprint for Human-Machine Teaming, or MASH, event. The effort was led by the Joint All Domain Persistent with Adaptive Collaborative Technologies (JADPACT) team, in collaboration with the Department of the Air Force's Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS) Cross-Functional Team and the 805th Combat Training Squadron (CTS). Additional support was provided by AFRL's Human Effectiveness Directorate's (RH) Human Language Technologies (HLT) and Team Metrics teams and AFRL's Information & Spectrum Warfare Directorate's (RF) Coordinating Austere Nodes through Virtualization and Analysis of Streams (CANVAS) team. The event included collaboration with the Space Force, warfighters from several organizations, and coalition partners from Canada, the United Kingdom, and France.

The two-week long MASH was the culmination of work achieved across three prior DASH (Decision Advantage Sprint for Human Machine Teaming) events, held at the Shadow Operations Center-Nellis (ShOC-N) Howard Hughes Center location in Las Vegas. The experiment challenged six industry software development teams and the ShOC-N's own military software development team to build tools that address three core decision functions derived from the ABMS *Transformational Model*:

- **Perceived Actionable Entity (PAE)**: Recommending what actions can be taken against a target.
- **Match Effector**: Recommending who (which system or unit) is best suited to take the action.
- **Generate Battle Courses of Action (COAs)**: Recommending how the effector will achieve the effect, building a comprehensive web of events and risk analysis.

The experiment successfully demonstrated a "plug-and-play" approach for battle management interfaces by integrating multiple software tools (services) from disparate industry participants at the same time through the JADPACT *Digital Orchestrator*, allowing for the rapid swapping between services, and even displaying outputs from two industry services for the same decision function (e.g., Generate Battle COAs) within an exercise. The first stage of analyses suggests a notable improvement in the number of COAs successfully submitted compared to baseline performance without any of the software tools.

This integration was facilitated by speech-to-text tools developed by the HLT team, which transcribed the military-domain radio and headset communications from across the operations floor in real time and provided a structured view of what was being


Photos by 711 HPW/RHWT

communicated and its criticality to the mission. Real-time progress of each COA generation process was tracked by the RF CANVAS Dashboard to enable both orchestration and evaluation of the concurrent decision processes of the battle managers and the services. The data collection, including measures of speed and quality of COAs generated, team communication dynamics, and cognitive workload, was managed by the Team Metrics team. This event proved concepts from the Capability Needs Statement (CNS) for the Common Battle Management Engine (CBME) and represents a significant achievement toward the future of Joint Battle Management and Command and Control and the supporting technologies that will make it a reality. ☆

Dr. Elizabeth Frost, Research Psychologist, 711 HPW/RHWTE
Mr. Ryan Hilliard, Engineer, AFRL/RISB
Mr. Eric Hansen, Senior Electronics Engineer, 711 HPW/RHWTE
Mr. Caleb Lees, Mathematician, 711 HPW/RHWTE

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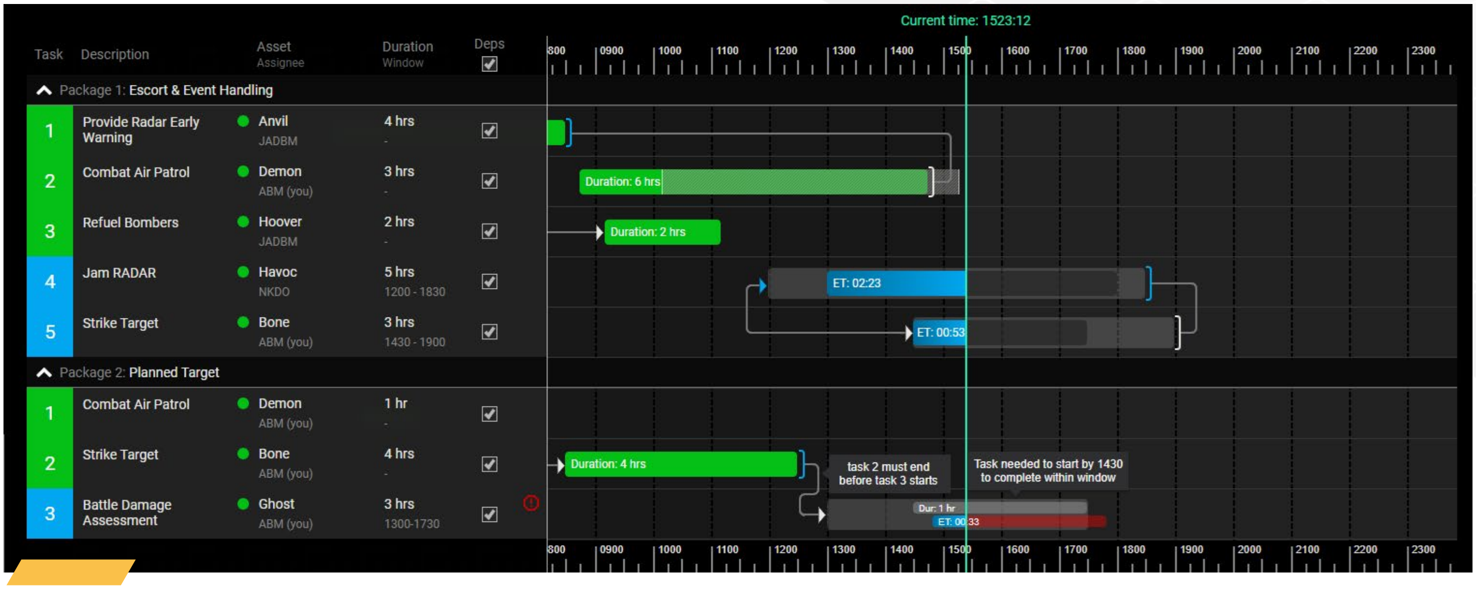
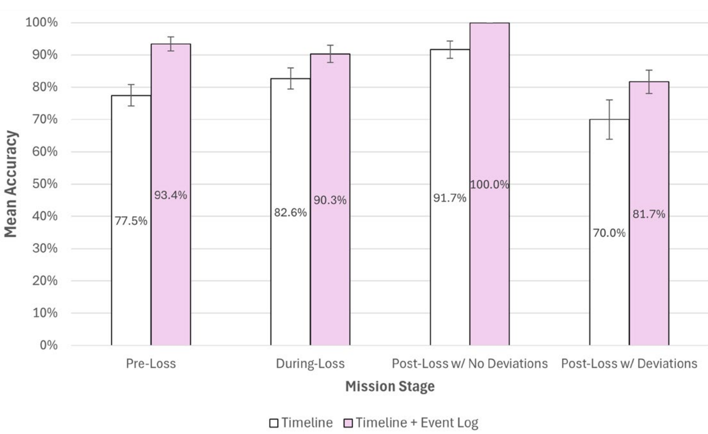
Screen Captures and Graphs by 711 HPW/RHWT



Coordination User Interfaces for Joint Operations (CUJO) Study #2:

Interfaces for JADC2 Teaming During Communication Loss and Resynchronization

Modern joint all-domain command and control (JADC2) military operations require seamless, all-domain coordination (air, land, sea, cyber, space) to enable forces to sense, make sense, and act at all levels of warfare. This is especially challenging in degraded and contested environments where adversaries actively disrupt communications. Domain Managers must quickly detect these signal losses and understand their operational impact. When communication is restored, Domain Managers must rapidly regain situation awareness (SA)—perceiving, comprehending, and projecting asset status—to determine if mission replanning is required. The Air Force Research Lab has continued to investigate this challenge via the Team Collaboration and Resilience project by building on the results found in a previous study (NATO paper). A follow-on study (N = 24) evaluated two candidate Display Type concepts designed to help operators recover SA after an interruption: an interactive version of the previous study's Timeline interface, and a Timeline + Event Log interface featuring an additional change-detection Event Log based on the Change History Explicit (CHEX) tool (Smallman & John, 2003). These two interface concepts were evaluated with SA questions presented to participants during four distinct mission stages: prior to communication loss (Pre-Loss), during communication loss (During-Loss), after communication is restored when everything went as expected (Post-Loss w/ No Deviations), and after communication is restored when events differed from the plan (Post-Loss w/ Deviations).The objective of the research was to evaluate whether a specialized change detection Event Log improves operator performance during communication loss and subsequent resynchronization.



Repeated measures paired t-tests for participant response time to the Timeline vs. Timeline + Event Log for each mission stage did not indicate any significant results (all $p > .05$). Repeated measures paired t-tests for participant accuracy to these same comparisons indicated that there was a significant effect for the Pre-Loss Stage ($t(23) = 3.576$, $p = .002$, $d = .730$) and for the Post-Loss w/ No Deviations stage ($t(23) = 3.122$, $p = .005$, $d = .637$) in which the use of the Timeline was lower accuracy than the Timeline + Event Log Display.

The Post-Loss w/ No Deviations and Post-Loss w/ Deviations Stages for the Timeline and Timeline + Event Log Display Types were subjected to an ANOVA that indicated a significant Stage main effect ($F(1,23) = 26.286$, $p < .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .533$) in which participant accuracy with the Post-Loss w/ No Deviations was higher than the Post-Loss w/ Deviations Stage, as well as a significant main effect of Display Type ($F(1,23) = 8.118$, $p = .009$, $\eta_p^2 = .261$) in which participant accuracy with the Timeline was less than the Timeline + Event Log.

Ultimately, these results suggest that the integrated Event Manager significantly improves operator accuracy and SA without increasing response times, though this benefit is less pronounced during highly complex mission deviations. These findings will directly inform the ongoing design of high-fidelity, interdependent task management interfaces engineered to support distributed warfighters in maintaining shared situational awareness across contested, degraded, and low-bandwidth operational environments. ☆

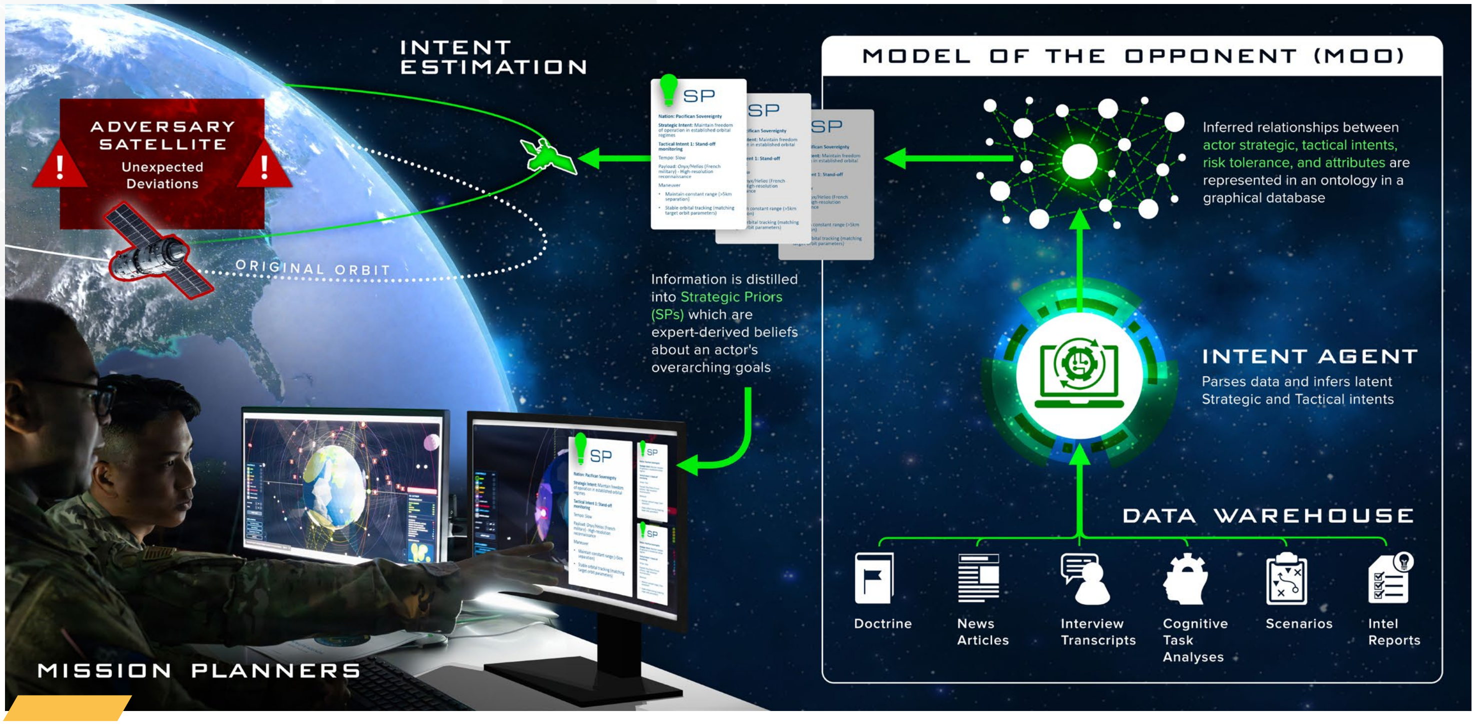
Ms. Jessica Bartik, Research Psychologist, 711 HPW/RHWT

Dr. Hunter Oldham, Research General Engineer, 711 HPW/RHWTC

Mr. Heath Ruff, DCS Corp

Dr. Kyle Behymer, DCS DCS Corp

Mr. Andrew Eckert, DCS DCS Corp



Graphic by Mr. Will Graver (SierTek, Ltd)

The Art of Space Warfare:

Mapping Adversary Minds with the MOO Project

Knowing and studying the adversary is the foundation of deception and the key to enabling strategic surprise. In today's increasingly contested space environment, this principle is more critical than ever. For the U.S. Space Force (USSF) to maintain a tactical edge, Orbital Warfare (OW) mission planners must be able to anticipate our opponents' actions. This is an inherently difficult task due to the vastness of the domain and the deep uncertainty underpinning every satellite burn and maneuver. To achieve true situational awareness, operators must get inside their opponent's Observe, Orient, Decide, Act (OODA) loop and infer the *intent* behind those maneuvers.

The RHWOH Co-Learning Team is pioneering new frontiers in intent estimation with the Model of the Opponent (MOO) project. This project aims to endow artificial intelligence (AI) agents with a comprehensive "mental model" of the adversary to fuel real-time intent estimation at the speed of war. By leveraging novel, agentic Large Language Model (LLM) approaches, this pipeline parses massive qualitative datasets for cues that reveal the enemy's strategic and tactical goals. Ultimately, it is designed to help mission planners understand and anticipate the adversary's next move, particularly in the complex context of Rendezvous and Proximity Operations (RPO).

Current algorithmic approaches often fail to incorporate the rich context that frames observed maneuvers. While experienced humans naturally leverage past events and mission context to scope possibilities, algorithms currently lack this capability. Cognitive science research suggests that successfully solving adversarial problems requires modeling the opponent's past behavior, general goals, value scales, and risk tolerance. The MOO project addresses this critical gap by enriching AI intent estimation with this exact context, ingesting and analyzing a massive corpus of text-based data—including national doctrine, policy documents, and news reporting—to identify the latent variables that drive adversary behavior.

> *True excellence is to plan secretly, to move surreptitiously, to foil the enemy's intentions and balk his schemes, so that at last the day may be won without shedding a drop of blood."*
>
> **— Sun Tzu,** *The Art of War*

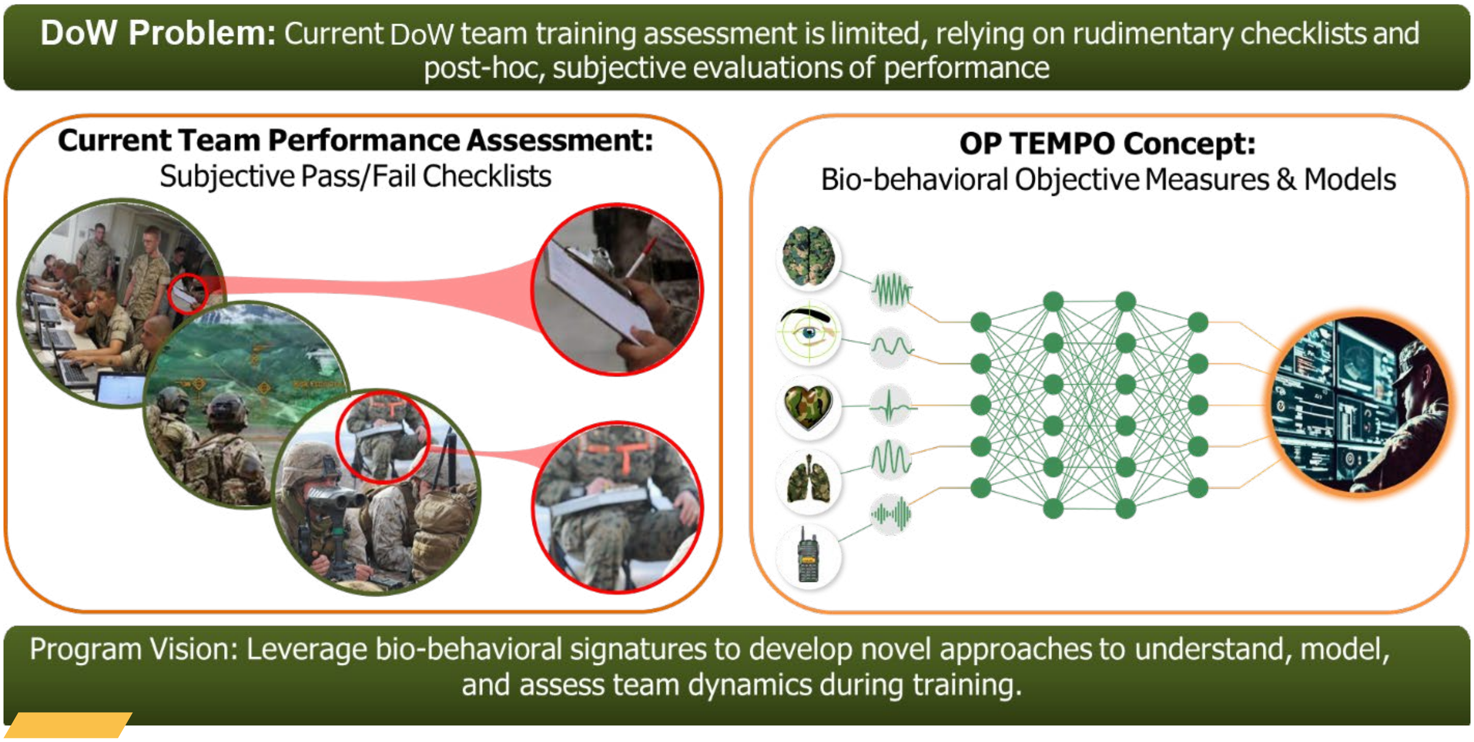
To achieve this, the project team is actively exploring two innovative information extraction prototypes. The "Bottom-Up" approach utilizes locally hosted LLMs to meticulously scan individual documents, extracting discrete, verifiable claims structured as "triples" (Actor, Goal, Intent) to ensure the AI's conclusions are deeply grounded in the source text. Conversely, the "Top-Down" approach (the "Believer") replicates the cognitive synthesis of a human intelligence analyst, building a semantic memory from the entire corpus and integrating evidence across multiple, disparate sources to uncover deeper, unstated strategic intents that would be invisible when analyzing a single document in isolation.

The ultimate goal of the MOO project is to aggregate this extracted intelligence into a "strategic prior"—a probabilistic inference of an adversary's intent. This qualitatively derived baseline is then used to constrain and guide a quantitative, algorithmic intent-inference process, which leverages satellite state estimation to refine the final output. Developed in close collaboration with the Space Warfare Directorate and the RPO community, this approach equips AI agents with the unique geopolitical and mission context that experienced operators rely on. This capability will empower OW mission planners to do more than simply guess what the opponent might do; it will enable them to strategically outthink, out-tempo, and outmaneuver the threat at every turn. ☆

Dr. Jayde King, Principal Investigator/Research Psychologist, 711 HPW/RHWOH

Mr. Tyler Gandee, Data Science Lead/Computer Scientist, 711 HPW/RHWOH

Lt Joseph Bowman, Program Manager, 711 HPW/RHWOH



Graphic by DARPA

Decoding Team Dynamics:

AFRL's IV&V Role in DARPA's OP TEMPO Program

At the 711th Human Performance Wing (711 HPW), our Distributed Teaming and Communications (DTC) Core Research Area (CRA) is dedicated to developing technology and methods that enhance the formation, assessment, and performance of distributed warfighter teams. Recently, scientists from the Dynamic Team Performance Assessment (DTPA) Line of Effort (LOE) within the DTC CRA, in collaboration with partners from 711 HPW/RHBCN, served as Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) for experimental design, data collection, and Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Administration's (DARPA) Objective Prediction of Team Effectiveness via Models of Performance Outcomes (OP TEMPO) program. OP TEMPO set out to revolutionize the current paradigm of military training evaluations that rely heavily on subjective checklists and post-hoc reviews. The program's core vision is to determine whether multimodal bio-behavioral signatures—such as neural activity, physiological markers, and communication patterns—can be used to accurately predict real-time team performance in mission-analogous experimental testbeds.

The Mission at Twentynine Palms

The OP TEMPO program conducted two Data Collection Events (DCEs) centered on U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Fire Support Teams (FiST) integrated with U.S. Air Force Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (JTACs). These DCEs were conducted at the Battle Simulation Center in Twentynine Palms, California, and leveraged a customized desktop training environment built upon the JTAC Virtual Trainer (JVT). Five-person FiST units completed several collaborative fire support scenarios while the testbed logged objective, ground-truth performance metrics (e.g., task speed and accuracy). Before the virtual missions, three independent teams of industry and academic performers outfitted the warfighters with complex sensor suites that captured, for example, electroencephalography (EEG), functional near-infrared spectroscopy, eye tracking, electrocardiograms (ECG), communication dynamics, and other physiological and behavioral signals. This resulted in laboratory-grade datasets of real tactical teams navigating scenarios with varying levels of difficulty.

AFRL's Comprehensive IV&V Contribution

AFRL played a pivotal role throughout the program's lifecycle. Early on, our team provided essential inputs to experimental design, optimization of data collection instruments, and assisted in the identification of objective performance metrics from critical task analyses.

Currently, AFRL is leading the final evaluation phase of the performer models in which we will interdependently ensure the reliability, validity, and robustness of the performers' predictive algorithms. We will first perform thorough code and methodology reviews to ensure reproducibility and then we will validate the final predictive models by testing them against blinded, hold-out datasets that performers could not access. To achieve success, models must predict team performance above rigorous model performance thresholds (e.g., accuracy greater than 0.8).

Looking Forward

The AFRL team is finalizing evaluations, with a report of our findings expected to DARPA by the end of August 2026. Looking forward, the validated models and objective metrics derived from the OP TEMPO program will be integrated into the DTPA LOE. By transitioning these tools to the 711HPW, we will dramatically enhance our capacity to quantify, model, and dynamically monitor team performance, accelerating our efforts to enhance the rapid formation and resilient execution of distributed military teams across domains. ☆

Dr. Mike Tolston, Distributed Teaming & Communication CRA Lead, 711 HPW/RHWT

Dr. Gregory Funke, Dynamic Team Performance Assessment LOE Lead, 711 HPW/RHWTE

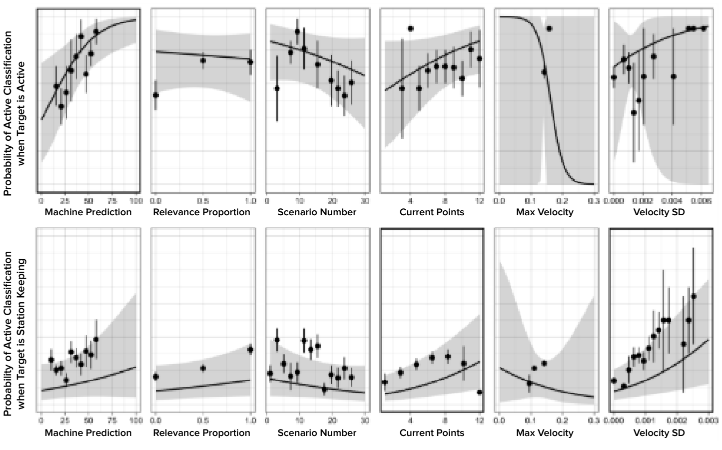
Evaluating Human-Machine Teaming in Space Domain Awareness:

Insights from the Oko and CRAI Pilot Study

Sensor and incomplete data significantly hindered human-machine team (HMT) performance in a recent pilot study conducted by the RHWOH Co-learning team in collaboration with The Ohio State University's Cognitive Systems Engineering Lab (CSEL). Funded by the Midwest Hub as part of initial co-learning model testing, the experimental task replicated a critical space situational awareness (SSA) challenge: discriminating between an actively maneuvering satellite transferring out of its existing orbit and a station-keeping satellite remaining in its orbit. Correctly distinguishing between these two conditions is an SSA mission imperative. Intentional out-of-orbit maneuvering is highly resource-intensive, requiring operators to re-task limited sensor resources to maintain positional awareness. At the same time, space environmental factors, such as solar wind and atmospheric drag, naturally perturb satellites and mimic active, intentional movement, introducing significant ambiguity into the mission.

To study this complex environment, the team utilized Oko, a custom-built, in-house simulation software that provides TRL-4 space simulations designed specifically to support co-learning research objectives. By displaying physics-based orbital propagations, Oko presented participants with rich, dynamic mission data, including orbital points and boundaries, historical sensor detection data, velocity graphs, and relevant intelligence and weather information. To capture real-world uncertainty, these components varied in visual consistency, data completeness, and information relevance. To help participants navigate this complexity, researchers integrated Co-learning Refined Artificial Intelligence (CRAI), an in-house machine learning model trained on satellite behaviors and orbital time-series data.

The main experiment involved 14 participants and averaged 2.5 hours in duration. After completing a comprehensive training module and four practice trials, participants navigated 26 scenarios embedded with eight decision points. Between these decision points, participants observed a propagated satellite trajectory. At each decision point, CRAI provided a classification of either active or station-keeping, expressed as a confidence percentage. Participants then made their own final classification and reported their personal confidence level on a scale from 0 to 100.



Screen Capture/Graph by 711 HPW/RHWOH

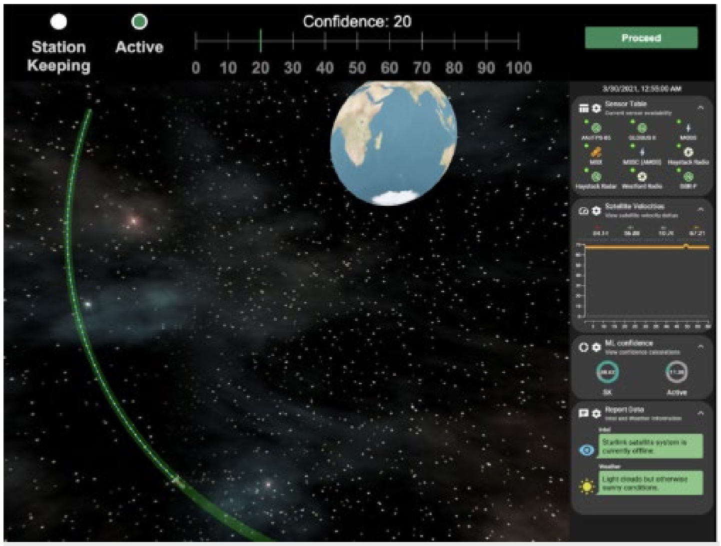


Fig. 1. Co-learning's Oko, a custom-built, in-house simulation software that provides TRL-4 space simulations designed specifically to support co-learning research objectives.

To analyze the data, the CSEL team applied a Joint Activity Test (JAT) approach to evaluate HMT performance against challenges inherent in the task environment. The analysis focused on five key challenge measures: CRAI confidence ratings, the proportion of relevant contextual information, missing satellite detection data at each decision point, the magnitude of the satellite maneuver (measured by maximum velocity), and the level of signal noise (measured by the standard deviation of velocity). As expected, the analysis showed that participants generally aligned their decisions with CRAI predictions. However, in the absence of obvious active behavior, when noise was present, and unexpectedly, as scenarios progressed and observations accumulated, participants tended to incorrectly classify the satellite as actively maneuvering (see Figure 2). These results suggest two underlying causes for misclassification: first, increased information introduced more opportunities for misleading signals; and second, greater trajectory variability was frequently misinterpreted as intentional activity rather than the random effects of the space environment.

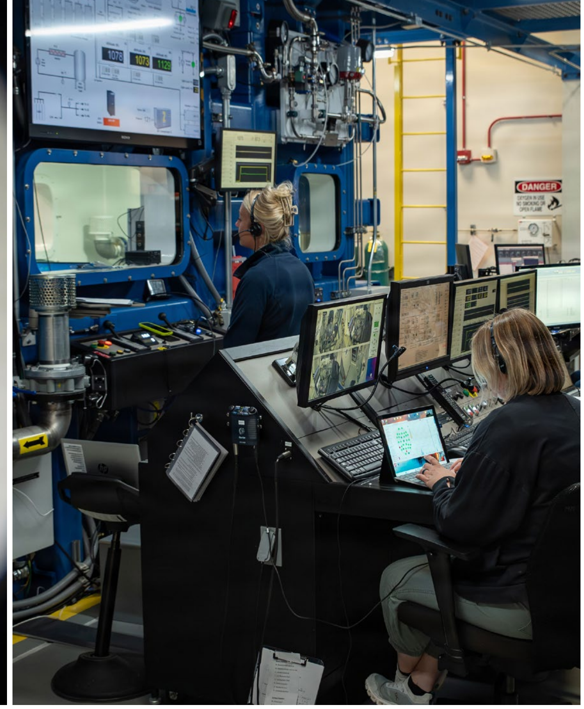
Results from this pilot study directly informed the design of the primary Co-learning-AFRL experiment, which was conducted at OSU during the spring semester of 2026. In this iteration, the Oko framework featured increased operational realism, incorporating covariance uncertainty at each observation point, physics-based propagations between observations, and an updated interface for participants to input their decision confidence. Crucially, CRAI was upgraded to integrate participant classifications and confidence scores to update its predictions dynamically in real-time during the scenarios—marking the co-learning team's first model capable of live, mutual adaptation with a human partner. Results from this main experiment are currently being analyzed using the JAT approach and are scheduled for release in Fall 2026. ☆

Mr. Allen Dukes, Senior Software Engineer, 711 HPW/RHWOH

Dr. Lorraine Borghetti, Technical Lead, 711 HPW/RHWOH

1st Lt Michael Dillon, Computer Engineer, 711 HPW/RHWOH

Fig. 2. Summary of joint human-CRAI performance under uncertainty. Dots represent unmodeled averages of the raw data within 95% confidence intervals, lines represent model estimates, and shading is the 95% confidence interval.



Photos by Mr. Rick Eldridge, 711 HPW CAG

Mitigating Impacts on Neurocognitive Decision-making Through Systematic Evaluation Technologies (MINDSET)

Modern operational flight forces aircrew to execute high-stakes decision-making under intense cognitive and physical strain. In a traditional cockpit, pilots must already process dense multi-sensor data displays while managing auditory communications and maintaining visual situational awareness outside the aircraft. In future near-peer conflicts, this cognitive burden will escalate exponentially as pilots transition from single-platform operators to airborne commanders overseeing multiple Autonomous Collaborative Platforms (ACPs). These systems—each likely featuring distinct weaponry, fuel burn rates, and performance envelopes—introduce immense "information maintenance" overhead. The compounding effects of these variables within a high-tempo threat environment present a potential critical vulnerability: severe pilot distraction, cognitive overload, and catastrophic decision-making errors.

To systematically address this operational bottleneck, the MINDSET program is conducting an empirical investigation to isolate stressor-related cognitive decline, build predictive human-performance models, and identify targeted mitigation techniques such as adaptive user interfaces, specialized training, and pharmacological countermeasures. At the core of this research is the *Mockpit*, a software-hardware integration unique to the Department of War (DoW). The Mockpit is a dimensionally accurate, modular cockpit simulator with an integrated life support system, built directly inside a research altitude chamber. This setup allows researchers to expose pilots to nearly identical physical and environmental insults of hypobaria, high-intensity engine noise, oxygen delivery pressures, and restrictive aircrew flight equipment during simulated combat scenarios. By synchronously recording high-dimensional physiological and performance data, the system evaluates the true physiological and cognitive costs of commanding multiple ACPs. This high-fidelity environment delivers ecologically valid human factors assessments and rapid technology prototyping at a fraction of the cost of live-flight testing.

The MINDSET team is currently executing an empirical study with active-duty 4th and 5th generation fighter pilots to isolate these environmental variables. During the evaluation, pilots complete 10 simulated air-to-air combat missions commanding four ACPs against varying adversary formations under two distinct profiles: an operational stress condition (15K feet altitude with oxygen delivery life support equipment, and F-35 engine noise) and a control condition (ground-level, no noise, ambient oxygen). To capture the precise physiological and cognitive cost of these engagements, researchers collect real-time data from pulse oximetry, electroencephalography (EEG), electrocardiography (ECG), eye tracking, pupillometry, breathing metrics, and objective mission performance indicators. Ultimately, the insights derived from this study will establish the empirical foundation required to optimize future training regimens and refine pilot-vehicle interfaces, ensuring maximum pilot-ACP lethality in contested environments. ☆

Dr. Chris Myers, Principal Investigator, 711 HPW/RHWEM
Ms. Megan Gallo, Co-Principal Investigator, 711 HPW/RHBFP
Capt. Joanna Montanari, PM, 711 HPW/RHBFP

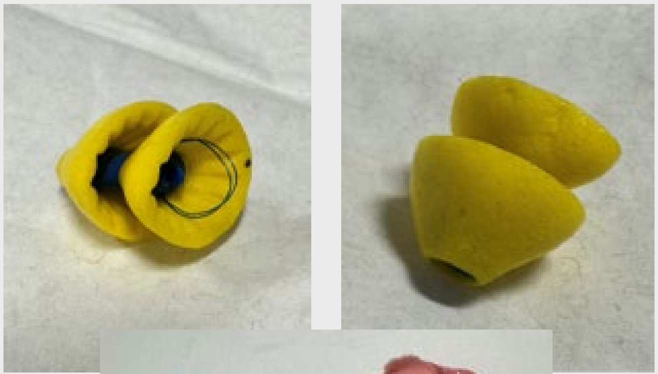
RHW
PUBLISHED CONTENT
AUGUST 2025 - APRIL 2026

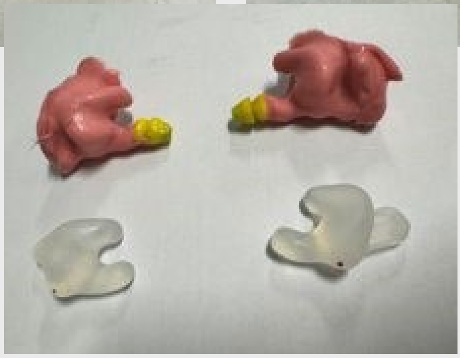
Journal publications, conference proceedings, and paper presentation information can now be found online at the link below.

https://afresearchlab.com/rhwpubs

Audiologist fits EWHA on participant

Phonak Lyric devices





Earmold Impressions (top) and resulting fitting tools (bottom)

Hearing Protection Downrange:

Extended Wear Hearing Aids

Military operational environments often expose warfighters to hazardous noise. Warfighters are issued hearing protection devices (HPD) when a known exposure is in their area of responsibility; however, they must take time to properly insert or place that HPD on their person. Nevertheless, situations may arise in which these warfighters are exposed to hazardous noise unprotected. This may be due to warfighters not having the HPD on their person in a short notice warning, not being able to place or insert the HPD quickly enough, or choosing not to wear HPD at all.

The Air Force Research Laboratory and Walter Reed National Military Medical Center are collaboratively studying the use of extended-wear hearing aids (EWHA) as a possible form factor for acoustically transparent hearing protection that could protect the hearing of normal-hearing individuals without degrading auditory performance. Results from previous collaborations showed that EWHAs can provide substantial protection from impulse and continuous noise sources, can preserve the ability to detect low-level sounds, and have minimal occlusion effects. EWHAs were generally found to be compatible with military personal protective equipment as EWHAs were designed to fit deeply in the ear canal for extended durations of time. Field studies, however, indicated that EWHAs, which can be removed by the user but must be reinserted by a trained hearing health professional, would not be considered suitable for military use unless the warfighter could reinsert the devices themselves.

The current phase of this study focused on two self-insertion methods: custom-fitting tool and pinky finger. Volunteer subjects were initially fit binaurally with EWHA devices and custom earmold impressions were collected. Subjects were then trained by an audiologist to self-insert the EWHA. The remainder of the study was self-paced, and each subject fit the EWHA 10 times per ear per method. Active and passive attenuation measurements and survey data were collected per fit.

Preliminary results suggest that participants can achieve consistent fits per ear using both self-insertion methods. They further provide information on occurrence of acoustic feedback, device durability after multiple fit/refits, subjective comfort, and ultimately evidence for deployment recommendation. ☆

Maj Taylor Paige, PhD, Senior Research Audiologist, 711 HPW/RHW

Ms. Hilary Gallagher, MSHSME PI, 711 HPW/RHWEM

Ms. Natalie Jackson, BAE Systems, Inc.

Photos (top) by Zach Ennis, BAE Systems, Inc. and (bottom) Natalie Jackson, BAE Systems, Inc.

RHW RECOGNITIONS

1st QUARTER AWARDS (2026)

711
- Company Grade Officer: **Lt Kyle Moats**

RH
- Collaboration Award: **711 Wing Intelligence**

RHW
- Non-Commissioned Officer: **SSgt Brian Riesch**
- Senior Non-Commissioned Officer: **MSgt Ryan Swindlehurst**
- Field Grade Officer: **Maj Taylor Paige**

2nd QUARTER AWARDS (2026)

RHW
- Civilian Category II: **Jim Howard**
- Civilian Category III: **Kate Emmerich**
- Non-Commissioned Officer: **TSgt Gregory Mayer**
- Senior Non-Commissioned Officer: **MSgt Jacob Scott**
- Company Grade Officer: **Capt Dan Cunningham**
- Field Grade Officer: **Maj Amanda Thiel**
- Collaboration Team Award: **MASH Event Team**

SPECIAL RECOGNITION

- JFC Excellence Award 2025: **Elizabeth Fox**
- Air War College Dec 2025: **Justin Nelson**
- AFRL ProtoStar Lab Task Competition: **Alexander Hough**

SERVICE AWARDS

- 10 Years: **J. Chris Brill**, **Joshua A. Dempe**, **Jeremy Gwinnup**, **Lauren A. Morse**, **Brian M. Ore**, **Alan Wall**
- 20 Years: **Huaining Cheng**, **Kelly Kaleda**

ANNUAL AWARDS (2025)

711/ HPW
- Senior Non-Commissioned Officer : **MSgt Ryan Swindlehurst**
- Senior Leadership Award: **Lt Col Scott Storm**
- Scientific/Technical Management: **Jessica Bartik**
- International (Individual): **Brandon Nolan**
- Mission Support Team: **RHW Business Mgmt Team**

Lt Joseph Bowman
Capt Jaren Boykin
Capt Dan Cunningham
Lt Timothy Davis
Breeana Dixon
Lt Col Jade Driggs
Lt Jacob Dutt
Katelyn Emmerich
Bryce Garrett
Michelle Goss
Michael Hemmelgarn
Eric Johnson
Capt Matthew Kinneer
Cory Lowry
Jaimie Malone
Capt Arianna Martinez
Lt Kyle Moats
Ariel Molnar
Alexander Moore
Lauren Morse
Emily O'Connor
Nina Pryor
Lt Hailey Ramos
Kirsten Rice
Greg Rupert
Lt Anastasia Stuart
Ryan Tibbit
Kayelin Tiggs
Jacqueline Waggamon
Capt Alexandra Weisenburger
Lt Wade Wicks
Brittany Williams

- Scientific/Technical Achievement Award Team: **MSIL Infrastructure Team**

Caleb Anthony
Lt Seth Bohn
Ted Harmer
Alan Hyer
Ariel Molnar
Nina Pryor
Jonathan Stella
Capt Alexandra Weisenberger

- Transition Direct to the Warfighter: **HAYSTACK Team**

Timothy Anderson
Emily Conway
Lt Kyle Cruz
Grant Erdmann
Jeremy Gwinnup
Eric Hansen
David Hoeferlin
Lauren Morse
Brian Ore

RH
- Administrative Excellence: **Amanda Beckley**
- Mission Support: **Jonathan Stella**

RHW
- Civilian Category III: **Nina Pryor**
- Non-Commissioned Officer: **TSgt Greg Mayer**
- Company Grade Officer: **Capt Matthew Rainwater**
- Field Grade Officer: **Lt Col Jade Driggs**
- Maj General Heather L. Pringle Leadership Award: **Maj Taylor Paige**
- Scientific/Technical Achievement Award (Individual): **Lt Turner Nims**
- Jack Blackhurst Innovation Award (Individual): **Allen Rowe**
- Commander's Cup Junior: **Elizabeth Frost**
- Commander's Cup Senior: **Megan Morris**
- Commander's Cup Team: **Multi-Sensory Human System Modeling and Evaluation (MSHSME) Team**

Taylor Curley
Sharon Ellis
Adam Fenton
Elizabeth Fox
Hilary Gallagher
Alexander Hough
Frederick Meyer
Frank Mobley
Megan Morris
Maj Taylor Paige
Lt Anastasia Stuart
Eric Thompson
Kayelin Tiggs
Jacquelyn Waggamon
Alan Wall

- International (Team): **MOBIUS**

Kristen Barrera
Guy French
Brandon Nolan
Lt Col Jade Driggs
Adam Forster
Brent Miller
Ryan Carpenter

EST. 2001

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Cleared / Case # AFRL-2026-1321

711 HPW/RHW Core Research Areas:
- Digital Models of Cognition
- Distributed Teaming & Communication
- Human-Machine Interactions
- Learning & Operational Training

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