WATCH OWL™ WORKSHOP

VOICEOVER SCRIPT ONLY · 16 OCTOBER 2026

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Spoken words only, for recording with PowerPoint.

50 minutes · 16 sections · Pure read-aloud copy.

HOW TO RECORD THIS WITH POWERPOINT

For a single slide: open the slide, then choose Insert, Audio, Record Audio, and record the section for that slide.

For the full run: choose Slide Show, Record Slide Show, Record from Beginning, and read straight through. Narration is saved onto each slide as you go.

When you finish, save the file. Your voice is now embedded in the deck.

> One note for recording: on the three scenario situations, the answers stay hidden until you click. Keep reading in order; the answers arrive when you advance.

SLIDE NOTE · 01 · OPENER: THE OPENING SEQUENCE PLAYS

Good morning, and thank you for making room for a working conversation. I want to begin by honoring the families, caregivers, and individual responders who have to make meaning quickly when a person cannot explain the whole situation for themselves.

Today we will build three practical habits. We will practice a short description that carries the right information in the right order. We will decide what a boundary means before emotion enters the room. We will move information through a handoff without losing the person inside the story.

This is a design aim for human-centered response. It is not a claim that a tool replaces judgment, relationships, or the people who care. It is an invitation to prepare the sentence, the agreement, and the chain before we need them.

SLIDE NOTE · 02 · THE THREE FACES

I want to begin with three names because a public report can flatten a whole life into a location and a time. Bentley Stancil was a nine-year-old from Wendell, North Carolina.

Betty Culler Stock was 87 and from Morganton, North Carolina. Nolan Wells was 18 and from Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

When we say these names, we should remember that each one belongs to a family rhythm, a voice, a set of relationships, and a person who was known before the moment described in a headline. We can study what was publicly reported without making the person disappear inside the report.

Two came home. One did not. That difference is not an invitation to speculate. It is a reason to make our preparation more specific, our language more disciplined, and our care more usable to the person arriving with no information.

SLIDE NOTE · 03 · THE QUESTION

Do you know the gap between us and them? Do we know exactly what we need to know to help them? In the 50-plus minutes we will all transform how we process the next situation to serve, to save, and to bring closure.

The question underneath that opening is not whether people care. They do. The question is whether care becomes usable information when someone is separated, unheard, disoriented, or unable to carry the full story for themselves.

We will not solve that by guessing at a condition from a distance. We will solve for clarity: who the person is, how they can be recognized, what has changed, who knows them, and what the next person needs to do.

SLIDE NOTE · 04 · WHO WATCH OWL™ SERVES

Look across these six images as six different responsibilities, not six categories. The older person living with dementia or Alzheimer’s is still a whole person with preferences, routines, and people who know them. The child who wanders or cannot speak deserves a response that does not depend on the child explaining themselves perfectly.

The veteran in crisis may respond to one trusted voice and not another. A person with a disability may need the room to slow down and ask the right question. The caregiver

awake at two in the morning is already holding a complex map of the person. The individual responder arriving with no information needs that map in a form they can use.

This is who Watch Owl™ serves. This is who we save. This is whose family we bring closure to.

Serve people. Protect dignity. Reduce uncertainty. Accelerate response.

The mission is short enough to remember. The word response matters here. This is not about building a label around a person. It is about helping human beings meet the person in front of them with better context and more care.

SLIDE NOTE · 05 · WHY NOW

The scale of the pressure is documented. The Alzheimer’s Association reports 7.4 million Americans age 65 and older living with Alzheimer’s dementia, and it reports that 6 in 10 people living with dementia will wander at least once.

Anderson and colleagues reported that 49% of children with autism attempt to elope after age 4. Among those missing long enough to cause concern, 24% were in danger

of drowning. We should take those figures seriously without turning them into a reason for panic or a reason to assume the same response fits every person.

Numbers describe the size of a pressure. Preparation answers the human questions the numbers cannot answer: what this person wears today, where they were last seen, what helps them orient, and who can take responsibility for the next step.

SLIDE NOTE · 06 · TWO CAME HOME. ONE DID NOT.

Bentley Stancil was nine when he walked away from his bus stop in Wendell in November 2022. Public reporting says he was found safe about twenty hours later, hiding in a camper in the woods, with a sprained ankle. He came home.

Betty Culler Stock was 87 and living with cognitive impairment when she was reported missing from Morganton in June 2017. Public reporting says she was found safe in Iredell County. She came home too.

Nolan Wells was 18 when he went out on a boat to Horn Island in July 2026 and did not return with the others. He was found two days later. Two autopsies ruled the cause

and manner of death undetermined. A grand jury found no credible evidence of criminal conduct. His family is still asking for answers.

I am going to keep Nolan in this room with restraint. His name is not a device for making a dramatic point. His family is carrying unanswered questions, and we can honor that by staying with what is known, refusing what is not known, and asking what preparation can do for the next family.

SLIDE NOTE · 07 · WHY HE FELL THROUGH

The familiar alert categories were built around specific definitions. One category exists for an abducted child. Another exists for a missing or endangered adult, with many states adding an age or a documented cognitive condition. Those rules change from state to state.

Nolan was 18. Legally an adult. Not a child, and not elderly. Neither door cleanly fit him. That observation is not a judgment about the people working inside those systems. It is an observation about what happens when a category moves faster than a whole person can be understood.

The person cannot wait for the room to settle on a category. The useful question is what information can move first, who has authority to act on it, and how the next person can meet the individual with dignity instead of guesswork.

SLIDE NOTE · 08 · WHAT WOULD YOU RECOGNIZE

Would you recognize dementia? Would you recognize Alzheimer’s? Would you recognize autism? Would you recognize PTSD? Notice the pressure those words create. They can make us want to classify a person before we have even established who they are.

Not from across a street. No one in this room can reliably identify a condition from a distance. That is why the five facts exist. They let us describe what is observable, what has changed, what helps, and who can be reached without requiring a stranger to guess.

The discipline is simple: do not make the person prove a label before they receive a careful response. Carry the information that helps the next human act respectfully.

SLIDE NOTE · 09 · THREE SKILLS. ONE PROMISE.

We are going to work through three skills. The first is a 90-second description, five facts placed in an order that a responder can use. The second is a boundary set in daylight, when people can agree calmly on what a signal means. The third is a handoff, so information travels without being lost, re-explained, or garbled.

These are not performance tricks. They are small structures for reducing uncertainty. We will teach all three completely. Nothing will be held back for a later reveal, because the value is in what you can use at the kitchen table tonight.

SLIDE NOTE · 10 · THE 90-SECOND DESCRIPTION

Skill one begins with a fixed order because order protects the listener. Start with who they are. Use the name they answer to, their age, and the relationship that gives the listener an immediate anchor.

Next, say what they look like now and what they are wearing today. Today is important. A usual description may not help if the person left in a different coat, different shoes, or carrying something they do not normally carry.

Third, give the last confirmed time and place. If you know a direction or a route, keep it concrete. Fourth, share what makes them vulnerable, or what they respond to. That might be a preferred name, a familiar light, a trusted voice, a calming object, or a place where they can wait.

Fifth, say who to call and how to reach them. Name the person who owns the next call.

The description is not a biography and it is not a diagnosis. It is a bridge from the person who knows them to the individual who needs to act on one shared picture.

When you practice, say the five facts out loud in the same order. The goal is not to sound polished. The goal is to make the important information available even when the room is moving quickly.

SLIDE NOTE · 11 · WRITE YOURS TODAY

Choose one person you are responsible for or regularly support. Do not start with the most complicated person in your life. Start with someone you can describe honestly

today. Put the name and age at the top, then write what they are wearing today, not what you remember from last week.

For the last-seen fields, write the time and place as if another person had to locate the moment. Then add what the person responds to. Finish with the contact and the best way to reach them. You have 60 seconds for a first pass. Let the first version be useful before it is elegant.

In the worked example, the clothing and the last-seen location make recognition possible. The response cue gives a person a respectful way to begin contact. The daughter’s number gives responsibility somewhere to land. The example does not attempt to explain an entire life.

If one field is blank, do not treat that blank as a personal failure. Treat it as a preparation task with a name. Decide who can answer it, and when you will ask.

SLIDE NOTE · 12 · THE BOUNDARY YOU SET IN DAYLIGHT

Skill two is an agreement made while everyone is calm. Choose the place. Name the distance. Name who should know. Agree what the first signal means. These four

decisions turn a boundary from a vague line into shared language.

Choose a place people can describe without a technical map. Name the distance in language the household, caregiver, and responder can repeat. Then decide who should know. Access should follow a role, and authorized care-profile information should be shared only as agreed.

Finally, agree on the first signal. Level 1, Silent Check-In, is a silent, wearable check-in that does not create a room-wide alarm. Level 2, Caregiver Alert, is a caregiver notification that something needs attention. Level 3, Emergency Escalation, is a pre-agreed next step that prompts a person to act. The names are consistent so the meaning does not have to be reinvented under pressure.

This is what a geofence is, in human language: the boundary speaks because everyone already agreed on what it means. The goal is clarity, not surveillance. A boundary should make the next human decision easier, not make the person smaller.

First release is not diagnostic or treatment technology. Future health integration requires validation, testing, and regulatory review. That limitation is part of responsible positioning, not a footnote to hide. We are describing an approach that needs testing, feedback, and careful governance before any future expansion.

SLIDE NOTE · 13 · THE HANDOFF, IN SIX STEPS

Skill three is the handoff: detect, identify, notify, escalate, respond, resolve. Detect is the moment someone notices a change. Identify names the person. Notify reaches the contact. Escalate names the next person. Respond acts on one shared picture. Resolve closes the loop with dignity.

When detect happens without identity, people search without a person in view. When identity happens without vulnerability, people can make wrong assumptions. Notify without a contact creates delay. Escalate without a plan creates confusion. Resolve without a record repeats the problem next time.

In a strong handoff, each person can say what they saw, who the person is, what matters about the person, who has been reached, and what happens next. They do not need to perform certainty. They need to preserve the usable facts and the ownership of the next step.

Every one of these questions can be answered at a kitchen table, tonight, before anything happens. That is the opportunity: make the chain familiar before it is urgent.

SLIDE NOTE · 14 · SCENARIO PRACTICE, THREE SITUATIONS

We will practice three situations in sequence. I will not tell you the answer. You will tell us the next step. Keep six words in front of you: detect, identify, notify, escalate, respond, resolve.

First, picture an older adult with dementia leaving a house at dusk. Ask who sees it first and when they know, what has already been written down about today, who is called and how quickly they can be reached, and what the person responds to when a stranger speaks.

Second, picture a non-speaking autistic boy separating from his mother in a crowded store. Ask who speaks for him, what he looked like when he left the house, what will calm or frighten him, and who store staff should reach and how.

Third, picture a veteran in crisis walking away after midnight. Ask who notices, who he trusts, who should be reached before a stranger, and what would make the response safer, not louder.

Call it out. Name the step that is missing: detect, identify, notify, escalate, respond, resolve. We are practicing the answer that makes the next human action clearer, with judgment close to the person, the contact, and the dignity of the handoff.

SLIDE NOTE · 15 · ROCKY MOUNT FIRST. VALIDATE, THEN PILOT.

Practice becomes trustworthy when it meets real settings. The proposed sequence starts in Rocky Mount from January through March 2027 with a memory care or senior living setting, a responder, and caregiver voices. The question is whether the 90-second description can be completed and understood.

From April through June, the method moves to a school or special-needs program and asks whether it holds where the caregiver is not a parent. From July through September, a veteran or caregiver organization tests whether it holds when the person resists help. From October through December, a new host and context test what happens when nobody in the room knows the person.

Each pilot earns the next by answering one specific question. The traction we can name is 30,000+ survey signals, 50 volunteered participants in the Rocky Mount pilot, and four proposed pilot periods in 2027. These are signals, not proof. Proof has to be earned through validation and careful learning.

Our advisors are named by discipline: Technical & Engineering, Dr. Pamela Bynum and Bridget Phifer. Business, Issac Blount. Scientific & Biological, Dr. Odessa Lacsina and Joshua Lacsina, MD. Social Media & Website Impact, Author Brown. Six advisors. Four disciplines. Independent review before any claim reaches a room.

SBA certified WOSB, VOSB, and EDWOSB, 2025 to 2028. The asks are simple and visible: VALIDATE, PILOT, PARTNER. We do not know everything yet. We will be told where we are wrong, and we will change.

SLIDE NOTE · 16 · IN THEIR NAMES + CLOSING CHARGE

I want to return to the three names with restraint. Nolan Wells, Ocean Springs, Mississippi. Bentley Stancil, Wendell, North Carolina. Betty Culler Stock, Morganton, North Carolina. Say them slowly in your mind. Two came home. One did not.

As you leave, keep three things. Keep the 90-second description: identity, today’s recognition details, last seen time and place, vulnerability or response cues, and the contact path. Keep the boundary you set in daylight: place, distance, who should know, and what the first signal means. Keep the six-step handoff: detect, identify, notify, escalate, respond, resolve.

People should not have to be powerful, articulate, or connected for their safety to matter. Technology should help humanity respond better, not replace it. The work must be

stewarded through documented protocols, evidence, partners, and honest governance so the mission can outlive its founder.

If you remember one design aim, remember this: Built to reach responders, not just an app. It is an aspiration toward useful human connection, not a claim of live connection or existing integration. Keep the person in view. Keep the information clear. Keep the next step owned.

To save. To bring closure.

SLIDE NOTE · Q&A HANDOFF · AFTER THE 50 MINUTES

Thank you to the hosts and to everyone who gave this work your attention. I will open the floor for questions, and I welcome a partnership conversation after the session for anyone who wants to help validate, pilot, or tell us where the method is wrong.