

# Exhibit G



# FINAL EXPERT OPINION

ON GUIDEPOST SOLUTIONS LLC's May 15, 2022  
"REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION"

For the Southern Baptist Convention Executive Committee's Response to Sexual Abuse Allegations and and Audit of the Procedures and Actions of the Credentials Committee

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August 26, 2025

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## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

**This Final Opinion supplements my previously issued Partial Expert Opinion. For ease of reference, new opinions based on the Guidepost and Executive Committee 30(b)(6) depositions are inserted into this Opinion in boldface, or, for longer sections, are indicated at the beginning by “UPDATED OPINION” and close with “[End of updated opinion insertion.]” Portions of my Partial Expert Opinion that I no longer adopt as fact or my opinion are stricken through. It is my intent to make my updated opinions based on the new discovery clear in this Final Opinion.**

Ms. Shannon McNulty, partner with Clifford Law Offices, represents Dr. Michael David Sills and Mrs. Mary Sills (the “Plaintiffs”) in a legal action against several defendants as enumerated in the complaint. The action involves allegations of defamation among other tortious acts. One of the defendants is Guidepost Solutions LLC (“Guidepost”).

The Southern Baptist Convention (“SBC”) Executive Committee (“EC”) formed an ad hoc Sexual Abuse Task Force (“Task Force”) specifically to engage Guidepost to conduct an “Independent Investigation” into allegations of sexual abuse, how the allegations were handled by the EC, whether any survivors of sexual abuse were mistreated by the EC, and whether the EC was resistant to sexual abuse reforms. In addition to the “Independent Investigation,” Guidepost was engaged to audit the Credentials Committee’s work and program. The Guidepost engagement letter (“Engagement Letter”) sets forth the scope of the engagement in full:

3.1 In accordance with the SBC Motion, the purpose of the engagement is for Guidepost to conduct an independent investigation into the Executive Committee of the SBC, and an audit of the procedures and actions of the Credentials Committee. Specifically, and as directed by the SBC Motion, Guidepost will investigate:

- Allegations of abuse by Executive Committee members.
- Mishandling of abuse allegations by Executive Committee members between January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021.
- Allegations of mistreatment of sexual abuse victims by Executive Committee members from January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021.

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- Patterns of intimidation of sexual abuse victims or advocates from January 1, 2000 to June 14, 2021.
- Resistance to sexual abuse reform initiatives from January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021.

Guidepost spent approximately seven months reviewing documents and interviewing witnesses from October 2021 – May 2022 and billed the EC over \$2,000,000 for the investigation and audit. Guidepost authored and published a Report of the Independent Investigation (“Report”) to the Task Force on May 15, 2022. The Report was made available to the public on or about May 22, 2022.

Ms. McNulty engaged my company CLEARResources LLC, to review the investigative portion of Guidepost’s Report (but not the audit portion regarding the Credentials Committee) for best practices and professional standards applicable to investigations. After I acknowledged and signed the Confidentiality Agreement, Ms. McNulty provided me access to the Report, its appendices, the complaint filed by her clients Dr. David Sills and Mrs. Mary Sills, and other documents related to and filed in the case for my review, including materials produced in discovery. I did not have access to the documents Guidepost cited in the footnotes of its Report. I did not interview any witnesses.

I relied on my qualifications and professional experience (See Appendix) and several authoritative resources in forming my opinions on the Report. Authoritative resources included:

The “Quality Standards for Investigations” by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, November 15, 2011,  
<https://www.ignet.gov/sites/default/files/files/invprg1211appi.pdf>

The “Administrative Investigations Manual,” Office of the Deputy Inspector General for Adminstrative Investigations, Department of Defense, September 23, 2022, revised December 4, 2024,  
<https://www.dodig.mil/Portals/48/Documents/Components/AI/AI%20Manuals/AI%20Manual%20ALL%20-%20Final%2012-06-2024.pdf?ver=7C9hPE3QFXZ88G8fjmZ4KA%3D%3D>

The “Uniform Principles of Investigations and Good Practice Guidance” by Jeffrey Giddings, published by Global Investigations Review, November 10, 2023,

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<https://globalinvestigationsreview.com/guide/the-aci-corporate-investigators-handbook-in-association-gir/first-edition/article/uniform-principles-of-investigations-and-good-practice-guidance>

The “Guide to Conducting An Effective Internal Investigation,” McKenna, Long & Aldridge, published by the Association of Corporate Counsel,  
[https://www.acc.com/sites/default/files/resources/vl/membersonly/ProgramMaterial/19856\\_1.pdf](https://www.acc.com/sites/default/files/resources/vl/membersonly/ProgramMaterial/19856_1.pdf)

The “Internal investigations of organizations — Guidance,” ISO TS 37008, 2023,  
<https://cdn.standards.iteh.ai/samples/74094/952821f672b1483ba6c19b7c34bf4e55/ISO-TS-37008-2023.pdf>

**This final report follows my initial partial report. Both reports were drafted under the assumption that all requested information provided to me was current, true, and accurate. When I authored my partial report, discovery was not complete in this case, including but not limited to discovery from Guidepost (most notably the 30(b)(6) deposition) and the EC’s 30(b)(6) deposition that might have, and in fact now does, influence my analysis, opinions, and conclusions reflected in the partial report. I was aware that Guidepost produced to Plaintiff’s counsel approximately 1,196 documents shortly before the due date for the initial report. It would have been impossible for me to assess the content of that production and how it may or may not impact my analysis in the time between production and the due date of the partial opinion. To form a full and final opinion, I needed to review and analyze all discovery materials, including Guidepost’s deposition and any documents arising from it. In its 30(b)(6) deposition, Guidepost promised to follow up on several questions and provide supplemental information. I have not received all of that information as of the date of this final report. That information may change my opinions, as may other discovery yet to be had in this case.**

Any opinions I offer in this case I hold to a reasonable degree of professional investigative certainty.

I am not aware of any relationships, financial holdings, experiences, or other bases that create a conflict of interest or bias in my review of the Guidepost Report. I do not know and have never heard of any of the witnesses in the case, the claimants, or their attorneys in this action. I am not and have never been Baptist, am not a survivor of

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sexual abuse or any criminal sexual offense, and have never been accused of sexual abuse. I have received, investigated, and prosecuted complaints of sexual abuse and assault as an attorney in the United States Air Force and as in-house corporate counsel.

I have been a named defendant in a defamation lawsuit filed by Mr. Stephen L. Hutchens, my former spouse. The alleged defamation did not involve sexual abuse or assault. Mr. Hutchens' complaint was dismissed after removal to federal court.

I do know Mr. Bart Schwartz, who is the founder and Chairman of Guidepost Solutions LLC. It does not appear he participated in the investigation in anything other than an advisory or oversight role. In 2015, Mr. Schwartz and I, among others, were asked by Mr. John Hanson to be founding board members of the International Association of Independent Corporate Monitors ("IAICM"). I also serve as the Corporate Secretary for IAICM. I have been present at three board meetings with Mr. Schwartz since 2015. In 2020, Mr. Schwartz and I, among others, were Finalists for the Compliance Week "Excellence in Compliance Awards" in the Best Consultant-Small Business category. Mr. Schwartz and Guidepost Solutions won that recognition.

Mr. Schwartz and I do not have a personal or professional relationship outside of our service on the IAICM board. Guidepost Solutions and CLEAResources have never worked together on a project and do not have a business referral relationship.

Mr. Schwartz and Guidepost's CEO, Ms. Julie Myers Wood, are among my LinkedIn "connections." I have never met Ms. Wood, and I do not have a personal or professional relationship with her or any of the other named Guidepost investigators.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### UPDATED OPINION:

The "independent investigation" was illegal under Tennessee law. None of the attorneys who participated in the investigation were engaged by the client to conduct the investigation, nor did any of the investigators conduct the investigation under their law licenses as legal counsel to the client. Guidepost Solutions was engaged as the entity to conduct the investigation. Guidepost is not licensed under

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Tennessee law to conduct private investigations and does not hold a private investigator license that has reciprocity with Tennessee. Therefore, investigative standards were not met and could not have been met regardless of the course of the investigation.

- ☒ Presuming *arguendo* Guidepost's investigation had been legal under Tennessee law, the independence and objectivity of the investigation was destroyed by multiple conflicts of interest caused by Guidepost's relationships with Ms. Samanta Kilpatrick, Ms. Rachael Denhollander, and Ms. Jennifer Lyell that existed prior to, during, and continued after the "independent investigation" was completed.
- ☒ Presuming *arguendo* Guidepost's investigation had been legal under Tennessee law, Guidepost failed to meet standards of "objectivity" when it hired Ms. Kilpatrick onto the investigative team without identifying or mitigating her conflicts of interest, including the significant facts that Ms. Kilpatrick had presented at the same conference where Ms. Lyell's allegations were publicly shared by Ms. Denhollander, knew of Ms. Lyell's allegations prior to the investigation and had communicated directly with her about them, had developed the SBC Caring Well curriculum and authored a book with Ms. Denhollander on the subject of the investigation. As an attorney, Ms. Kilpatrick should have identified and disclosed these conflicts of interest before participating in an "independent investigation" into issues of which she was previously made aware from other sources than the "independent investigation."
- ☒ Presuming *arguendo* Guidepost's investigation had been legal under Tennessee law, the independence of the investigation was destroyed by the influence Guidepost permitted Ms. Denhollander to have on the initiation and the course of the investigation, her conflicting roles as a witness, legal counsel, victim advocate, and member of the Task Force overseeing the investigation, and the nature and extent to which Guidepost permitted her to influence the final Report. Guidepost attorneys should have been able to identify the conflicts of interest in their planned "independent investigation," disclose them both to the client and in its final report, in addition to mitigating them and/or requiring the client to mitigate them to preserve the independence of their investigation as Guidepost was obligated to do as set forth in the Engagement Letter.

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- ☒ Presuming *arguendo* Guidepost's investigation had been legal under Tennessee law, Guidepost failed to meet professional standards of fairness and thoroughness of the investigation due to Guidepost's failure to fully investigate allegations against Dr. Sills. Due process and professional investigative standards required Guidepost to fully investigate and verify allegations prior to publishing any findings. To do this, Guidepost was required to obtain more evidence than mere allegations and corroboration from "outcry" witnesses. Specifically, Guidepost failed to notify Dr. Sills of the nature of the allegations against him and provide him an opportunity to respond and provide evidence. This investigative step was a necessary pre-requisite to investigating whether the Executive Committee had mistreated Ms. Lyell as a "survivor," mishandled her allegations, or engaged in a pattern of intimidation against her.
- ☒ Presuming *arguendo* Guidepost's investigation had been legal under Tennessee law, Guidepost's Report lacks definitions of terms relevant to its scope such as "victim" and "survivor," "abuse" and "sexual abuse," "mishandling," "mistreatment," and "intimidation." These terms do not lend themselves to "commonsense" definitions, and in any investigative context, definitions are required fundamental elements to making factual findings.
- ☒ Presuming *arguendo* Guidepost's investigation had been legal under Tennessee law, the Report lacks any standard of proof by which evidence was considered to make factual findings and conclusions. A standard of proof is a required fundamental element to making factual findings.
- ☒ Presuming *arguendo* Guidepost's investigation had been legal under Tennessee law, the Report lacks adequate factual findings related to its scope of work.

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

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## LEGALITY

### UPDATED OPINION:

The first issue I analyzed is whether the Guidepost investigation was conducted in compliance with the law. “Those establishing or conducting an internal investigation should identify the regulations and applicable statutes and legislation in all applicable jurisdictions to ensure the legality of the investigation.” ISO TS 37008:2023, Section 4.5.

Guidepost’s Engagement Letter states in paragraph 6.1: “In the course of the Engagement, Guidepost shall not knowingly engage in any activity, undertaking, or project that is unlawful or illegal under U.S. law or the laws of the place in which the activity occurs.” Of course, Guidepost is expected to comply with all laws regardless of whether it is a contractual obligation.

I reviewed Tennessee law to determine the legality of the Guidepost investigation. The following facts taken from discovery materials, specifically Guidepost and SBC Executive Committee depositions, support that the Guidepost “investigation” was a Tennessee investigation:

1. The actual client (EC) is headquartered in Tennessee;
2. The subjects of the investigation – the Executive Committee (“EC”) and Baptist Press (“BP”) – are headquartered in Tennessee;
3. The EC staff surveyed as part of the engagement is headquartered in Tennessee;
4. Guidepost’s CEO, Ms. Wood, and the lead investigator, Ms. Krista Tongring, traveled to Tennessee to present to the client EC prior to the Engagement Letter being signed and/or during the investigation;
5. The conduct investigated (related to the case at bar) largely occurred in Tennessee;
6. The witness interviews relevant to the case at bar, specifically including but not limited to the interviews of Ms. Lyell, occurred in Tennessee;
7. Guidepost made document requests of the EC located in Tennessee;
8. Investigators traveled to Tennessee for purposes of the investigation on at least five occasions;
9. Guidepost sent its invoices to the client in Tennessee;

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10. Preliminary review of the Report by the Committee on Cooperation was done in-person in Tennessee.

Tennessee law requires any person conducting a private investigation to be licensed by the state to do so. TN Code § 62-26-204 (2024). Section 62-26-204 (a) provides: “Except as otherwise provided in this part, it is unlawful for any person to act as an investigations company or private investigator without first obtaining a license from the commissioner.”

Section § 62-26-202 provides:

- (6) "Investigations company" means any person who engages in the business or accepts employment to obtain or furnish information with reference to:
  - (A) Crime or wrongs done or threatened against the United States or any state or territory of the United States;
  - (B) The identity, habits, conduct, business, occupation, honesty, integrity, credibility, knowledge, trustworthiness, efficiency, loyalty, activity, movement, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, acts, reputations or character of any person;
  - (C) The location, disposition or recovery of lost or stolen property;
  - (D) The cause or responsibility for fires, libels, losses, accidents, damages or injuries to persons or to property; or
  - (E) The securing of evidence to be used before any court, board, commission, officer or investigating committee;

It is clear from Guidepost's scope as set forth in the Engagement Letter and its deposition that Guidepost contracted to investigate the “knowledge,” “credibility,” “trustworthiness,” “conduct,” “acts,” and “character” of a person or persons in order to “[secure] evidence to be used before any . . . board, commission . . . or investigating committee,” as mentioned in Tennessee's statute requiring private investigators to be licensed.

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In my initial Partial Expert Opinion Report, I addressed the Tennessee law exemption from its private investigator license for an “attorney-at-law” who is licensed to practice law and in good standing. TN Code § 62-26-223 (b) (3) (A) (i) (2024). Although my opinion remains that Tennessee’s statute is unclear on whether attorneys licensed only in other states fall into this “attorney-at-law” exception, and similarly unclear on whether attorneys-at-law are exempt from licensure even if they are not acting in their professional capacities as attorneys, it is my opinion that analysis would be relevant only if Ms. Wood and Ms. Tongring had contracted with the SBC or EC to perform the investigations.

The Guidepost 30(b)(6) deposition makes clear that neither Ms. Wood nor Ms. Tongring were engaged to do the investigation. Ms. Tongring testified on behalf of Guidepost that none of Guidepost’s attorneys practice as attorneys (GP Deposition, pg 38, lines 13-16). The EC engaged Guidepost to perform the investigation, so the relevant analysis is whether Guidepost had sufficient authority under Tennessee law to perform an investigation in Tennessee. Guidepost, as a corporate entity that markets itself as an investigations company, is required to have a private investigator license in Tennessee before conducting private investigations in Tennessee. It is my opinion that Guidepost did not have legal authority to conduct a private investigation in Tennessee. Conducting an unlicensed private investigation is a Class A misdemeanor under Tennessee law. TN Code §62-26-221. Class A misdemeanors are the most serious of the three types of misdemeanors under Tennessee law and are punishable by fines and imprisonment.

In Guidepost’s 30(b)(6) deposition, Ms. Tongring testified Guidepost was an “investigation, compliance, monitoring” firm. (GP Deposition, pg 38, lines 13-14). The Guidepost website on August 23, 2025 included the following: “We can undertake an investigation of any scope – nationwide and on a moment’s notice.”<sup>1</sup> Ms. Tongring also testified “[the client] hired us as an investigation firm.” (GP Deposition, pg 38, lines 13-16). When asked if Guidepost is licensed to conduct investigations in Tennessee (GP Deposition, pg 38, line 5) or any other jurisdiction (GP Deposition, pg 37, lines 18-38), she testified she had “no idea.” She holds the title “President,” yet, she had “no idea” if Guidepost is licensed to do private investigations in any jurisdiction.<sup>2</sup> She also testified

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<sup>1</sup> <https://guidepostsolutions.com/solutions/investigations-business-intelligence/private-investigations/>

<sup>2</sup> Guidepost was provided a copy of my Partial Final Report prior to its deposition. Given that I raised the major issue of the legality of the investigation first in my Report, I do not understand why Ms. Tongring was unprepared to answer this extremely pivotal question on whether Guidepost is licensed in any

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that she did not know if Guidepost had “any stated professional standards” for its investigations. (GP deposition, pg 210). Those “professional standards” should include, among other things, the state professional standards required of licensed professional investigators and companies.

In my opinion, performing investigations with no authority, no license, and no “professional standard” is professional negligence and malpractice. Any professional who is required to have a license for their vocation has a duty to the public at large to obtain the necessary licensure and authority to work in that vocation.

Though Guidepost was not able to answer whether it was licensed in any jurisdiction to perform investigations, it appears from my search of publicly available Tennessee licensing information that it is not licensed in Tennessee. I also checked the licensure database of New York, where Guidepost Solutions is headquartered, and I was unable to find a private investigator license for Guidepost in New York. I also searched the District of Columbia’s database (the location of Guidepost’s office in which Ms. Wood and Ms. Tongring work). It appears that Guidepost Solutions LLC holds a District of Columbia private investigator’s license. I next explored whether Tennessee and the District of Columbia have a licensing reciprocity agreement. Tennessee does not have reciprocity with the District of Columbia. It appears the District of Columbia does not have reciprocity with any jurisdiction.

Inexplicably, Ms. Tongring testified Guidepost did not “investigate” the allegations Ms. Lyell made against Dr. Sills. (GP Deposition, pgs 112, 207). She testified that Guidepost only investigated claims made under the first “mandate” in the Engagement Letter, but that Ms. Lyell’s allegations fell under the second and third “mandates,” which apparently weren’t investigated according to Guidepost. (GP Deposition, pg 112). However, her testimony as a whole belies this statement. She testified to all the things Guidepost “looked at” and “relied on” to “corroborate” Ms. Lyell’s allegations. Among other things, Guidepost:

1. Reviewed Dr. Mohler’s emails provided by Ms. Lyell (GP Deposition, pg. 197);
2. Interviewed Ms. Lyell on several occasions beginning in September 2021 before the Engagement Letter was signed, and communicated with her through the

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jurisdiction to perform investigations. Guidepost’s 30 (b) (6) witness should have been prepared to answer this question.

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drafting and issuance of the Report and also after the Report was written (GP Deposition, pg .197);

3. Asked “[a]nyone that we came across in our investigation,” which was “three, four hundred people,” if they knew “anything about Jennifer Lyell and the allegations she made;” (GP Deposition, pg. 203);
4. Reviewed “five terabytes of data” (GP Deposition, pg. 209);
5. Reviewed the SBC EC’s February 2022 apology to Ms. Lyell that occurred during the investigation;
6. “Primarily relied on the actual written documents and statements . . . of people.” (GP Deposition, pg. 195);
7. “Seeing what David Roach did” (GP Deposition, pg. 196);
8. Reviewed phone records of Ms. Lyell’s police contact (GP Deposition, pg. 197).

Ms. Tongring testified about the significant lengths Guidepost went to before it “*found sufficient evidence* to corroborate her allegations.” (GP Deposition, pg. 209)(*emphasis added*). That is an “investigation” despite Guidepost’s insistence that it did *not* investigate Ms. Lyell’s allegations. Guidepost extensively sought, gathered, and reviewed documents and data, and “interviewed three, four hundred people” (GP Deposition, pg. 203) to obtain and analyze information regarding Ms. Lyell’s allegations against Dr. Sills in an effort to make it “comfortable” naming Dr. Sills as a sexual abuser in its Report. That is an “investigation” according Tennessee’s or any other jurisdiction’s definition. The International Organization for Standardization (“ISO”) Standard 37008 defines an investigation as a “professional fact-finding process, initiated by or for an organization, to establish facts in relation to alleged or suspected wrongdoing, misconduct or noncompliance.” ISO TS 37008:2023. That is exactly what Ms. Tongring testified Guidepost did.

In undertaking the “independent investigation,” Guidepost had a duty to the public at large to do so only in accordance with the law and professional standards that govern investigations. Guidepost’s investigation was unlawful because Guidepost was required under Tennessee law to obtain a private investigator’s license prior to conducting any of the investigative activities listed in Tennessee’s statute, including all of the acts Ms. Tongring testified to listed *supra*. If Guidepost did not do an “investigation,” it grossly misrepresented to the public that it did.

My professional opinion is that Guidepost’s investigation did not meet investigative standards because regardless of how the investigation was conducted, it was unlawful

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at its inception. This is not a mere administrative oversight for an organization that employs attorneys and markets itself as experts in “investigations” and “compliance.” “Experts” in compliance and investigations would be licensed to do investigations in accordance with the laws of the jurisdictions in which they conduct investigations. Attorneys are subject to rules of professional conduct that regulate their conduct even outside the practice of law and are bound to follow the law. This is a major fundamental failure that undermines the validity and credibility of the entire investigation.

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

### **OBSERVATIONS AND OPINION ON INDEPENDENCE**

It is my opinion that the independence of the Guidepost investigation was severely impaired.

The initiating organization in this situation was the “Sexual Abuse Task Force” (“Task Force”) formed by the Southern Baptist Convention (“SBC”) and appointed by the SBC President for the purpose of overseeing the investigation, in conjunction with the Committee on Cooperation, newly formed to ensure cooperation with the investigation. The Task Force consisted of members appointed by the SBC President and two “advisor” members, one of which was Ms. Rachael Denhollander.

#### **UPDATED OPINION:**

After the 30(b)(6) depositions, it is my opinion that the independence of the investigation was destroyed, not merely impaired. What is less clear is whether it was the client’s and Guidepost’s intent and plan that the investigation not truly be an “independent investigation,” or whether Guidepost intended to conduct an independent investigation but was not able to identify the multiple red flags along the way that should have been identified and addressed to preserve the independence of the investigation and meet the standards expected of a professional investigation.

Despite the efforts to make it appear that the investigation was overseen by an entity other than the one under investigation – the Executive Committee (“EC”) – ultimately, these efforts did not change the fact that the investigation was overseen by the EC

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through persons hand-selected by the EC. The Task Force is in essence an arm of the EC formed to create an illusion of independence.

Both the Guidepost 30(b)(6) witness (GP Deposition, pg. 18-19) and the EC 30(b)(6) witness attempted to explain that the EC, SBC, and Task Force were separate and independent entities. Ms. Tongring testified on behalf of Guidepost that the Task Force was appointed by the EC. (GP Deposition, pg. 19). Mr. Jonathan Howe testified on behalf of the EC that the SBC President appointed the Task Force. (EC Deposition, pgs 53-54). Both are correct.

Mr. Howe testified the SBC President is an ex officio member of the EC. (EC Deposition, pg. 61). Guidepost affirmed this when it recognized former SBC President Dr. Johnny Hunt as a member of the EC for the purpose of including his conduct in the investigation and Report under the first “mandate.” Both the EC and Guidepost have acknowledged that the SBC President is a member of the EC. If Guidepost were to assert otherwise, it would have to admit a significant portion of its investigation was outside the scope authorized by the Engagement Letter.

The Task Force was specifically listed as the “client” in the Guidepost Engagement Letter, page 1 (“Engagement Letter”). However, I have not reviewed any evidence to demonstrate it can be considered separate from the EC. The “Task Force” does not appear to be a legal entity formed under the laws of Tennessee or any other state. The EC deposition confirmed this. (EC Deposition, pg. 53). Without being a “corpus” of any kind, it does not appear to have any authority to contractually bind the SBC or be a “client.”<sup>3</sup> It is not a standing committee formed by EC governance processes, and it has no budget or authority to allocate resources. In fact, Mr. Howe testified as the EC’s 30(b)(6) witness that the Task Force was dissolved immediately after the “Independent Investigation.”

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<sup>3</sup> This situation is one reason why it is important to be licensed to do investigations. Guidepost attorneys abrogated their professional obligations to their clients as attorneys by being engaged as (unlicensed) “investigators.” This (only arguably) brought them outside the definition of “client” that applies to their work as licensed attorneys. However, there may be state professional standards they were required to follow in being engaged by an entity to perform an investigation. Since Guidepost is not licensed to do investigations in Tennessee, and it does not appear that Guidepost has any internal professional standards for conducting investigations, it appears Guidepost entered a contract with an entity that was not actually an entity, and this has created confusion about accountability, liability, and control.

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The Task Force appears to be a front formed to create an illusion of independence for the public and to facilitate Ms. Denhollander's active oversight of and involvement in the investigation through her appointment as a member and "advisor" to the Task Force (despite the fact she was a witness, legal counsel to a witness, survivor advocate to witnesses, and a business referral source for the investigating entity). As a member of the Task Force, Ms. Denhollander was permitted advance review of the Report and an opportunity to make factual corrections and substantive suggestions that shaped the final Report. Guidepost testified that it even permitted members of the EC to review the report when it was shared under seemingly controlled circumstances with the Committee on Cooperation, despite the fact that the Engagement Letter did not call for any members of the EC to review an advance copy of the Report. (GP Deposition, pgs 100-101). It is simply unheard of for professional investigators to have a client review its draft reports for "factual accuracy." Obtaining facts and summarizing them accurately is the investigator's job. If investigators are unsure of their factual accuracy when they draft reports, the proper process is to contact witnesses and ask the relevant clarifying questions, not provide a copy of the draft report asking "Hey, did I get this right? Anything you want changed?"

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

The Task Force engaged Guidepost to "conduct an independent investigation" of:

- Allegations of abuse by Executive Committee members.
- Mishandling of abuse allegations by Executive Committee members between January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021.
- Allegations of mistreatment of sexual abuse victims by Executive Committee members from January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021.
- Patterns of intimidation of sexual abuse victims or advocates from January 1, 2000 to June 14, 2021.
- Resistance to sexual abuse reform initiatives from January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021.

Engagement Letter, page 2.

Independence is a critical professional standard of any investigation to ensure that the results of the investigation are credible and are worthy of trust and confidence.

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According to ISO/TS 37008:2023, Section 4.1, “An internal investigation should not be influenced or controlled by other people, events or incentives in relation to the subject matter that is being investigated.” Section 4.4 reads, “An internal investigation should be free from conflict of interest, conducted objectively and based on factual evidence. The investigation should not be influenced by personal feelings, interpretations or prejudice.”

According to the Quality Standards for Investigations (“Standards”)<sup>4</sup> issued by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, independence is one of the general standards for investigations.

In all matters relating to investigative work, the investigative organization must be free, both in fact and appearance, from impairments to independence; must be organizationally independent; and must maintain an independent attitude.

This standard places upon agencies, investigative organizations, and investigators the responsibility for maintaining independence, so that decisions used in obtaining evidence, conducting interviews, and making recommendations will be impartial and will be viewed as impartial by knowledgeable third parties. There are three general classes of impairments to independence: personal, external, and organizational.

The Standards further define in more detail the impairments to independence:

**Personal Impairments**—Circumstances may occur in which an investigator may experience difficulty in achieving impartiality because of their views and/or personal situations and relationships. These impairments may include the following:

1. Official, professional, personal, or financial relationships that might affect the extent of the inquiry; limit disclosure of information; or weaken the investigative work in any way;
2. Preconceived opinions of individuals, groups, organizations or objectives of a particular program that could bias the investigation;
3. Previous involvement in a decisionmaking or management capacity that would affect current operations of the entity or program being investigated;
4. Biases, including those induced by political or social convictions that result from employment in, or loyalty to, a particular group or organization; and

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ignet.gov/sites/default/files/files/invprg1211appi.pdf>

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5. Financial interest in an individual, an entity, or a program being investigated.

**External Impairments**— Factors external to the investigative organization may restrict its ability to conduct an independent and objective investigation and issue reports of investigation. Such factors include:

1. Interference in the assignment of cases or investigative personnel;
2. Restriction on funds or other resources dedicated to the investigation or to investigative organizations;
3. Influence on the extent and thoroughness of the investigative scope, the way in which the investigation is conducted, the individual(s) who should be interviewed, the evidence that should be obtained, and the content of the investigative report; and
4. Denial of access to sources of information, including documents and records.

**Organizational Impairments**—An investigative organization's independence can be affected by its position within the hierarchical structure of the subject Government entity. To help achieve maximum independence, the investigative function should be positioned outside the staff or reporting line of the unit or employees under investigation. Investigations of OIG personnel should always reflect a special sensitivity to this issue of independence.

While Guidepost states in its titled “Independent Report,” “[a]n overriding principle” (Report, page 9) and “key component” (Report, page 18) of the investigation was “our independence,” and further emphasizes that the Task Force is the “client,” and that the Committee on Cooperation will not “conduct, direct, or otherwise manage or influence our investigation in any manner,” it is my opinion that the independence of the investigation was impaired and undermined by three major factors: the multiple conflicting roles of Ms. Rachael Denhollander’s involvement, the composition of the Task Force that provided oversight, and Guidepost’s desire for continuing engagements with SBC.

**UPDATED OPINION:**

From the recent 30(b)(6) depositions, it is now my opinion that the independence of the investigation was destroyed by four major factors, the three listed in the previous paragraph, and personal impairments of Ms. Samantha Kilpatrick, discussed *infra*.

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As to organizational impairments of independence, it appears Ms. Wood and Ms. Tongring did not see a major organizational impairment with the entity under investigation selecting the individuals who would oversee the investigation into its own conduct. If they did see it and ignored it, that further bolsters the appearance that the investigation was intended to be a public relations maneuver in response to immense public pressure created and fed by the broader #MeToo social movement occurring at that time.

It is further my opinion that clear biases created personal impairments that destroyed the independence of the investigation. First, I noted that Ms. Wood and Ms. Tongring were in communication with Ms. Lyell and made plans to meet with her to gather documents and interview her in September 2021, prior to being engaged or authorized to do any investigation. Prior to having any scope whatsoever, they traveled to Tennessee to meet with Ms. Lyell before the Engagement Letter was signed, even though Ms. Tongring testified on behalf of Guidepost that “We don’t do work without [a] Letter of Engagement.” (GP Deposition, pg. 45, lines 1-2). That does not appear to be true, as Ms. Wood and Ms. Tongring met with Ms. Lyell to interview her in September 2021 before the Engagement Letter for the “independent investigation” was signed.

I also noted from the discovery materials that Ms. Lyell continued to communicate with Ms. Wood after the Report was issued, texting to ask her for a referral to a company that could record all the details of her story. Ms. Wood was quite responsive to Ms. Lyell’s request, promptly reaching out to her network to obtain and provide Ms. Lyell a contact. It would be interesting to know if any other survivors have Ms. Wood’s phone number and text her about any topic. If this had been a truly independent investigation, the investigators would not be assisting a witness well after the end of an investigation, and a witness would not feel the need to hire a court reporter to record her whole story because a true investigation would have done that. Such conduct, no matter how well-intended or well-meaning, undermines the objective nature of the investigator’s role and creates an appearance of impropriety and alignment between investigator and witness. Guidepost cannot hide behind being “trauma-informed” on that.

Ms. Kilpatrick was biased in conducting this investigation and created an appearance of bias. Ms. Kilpatrick had presented at the client’s 2019 Caring Well Conference on the topic of sexual abuse, had authored Caring Well curriculum for the SBC (it is unclear whether she was paid for this work or continued to receive royalties from the

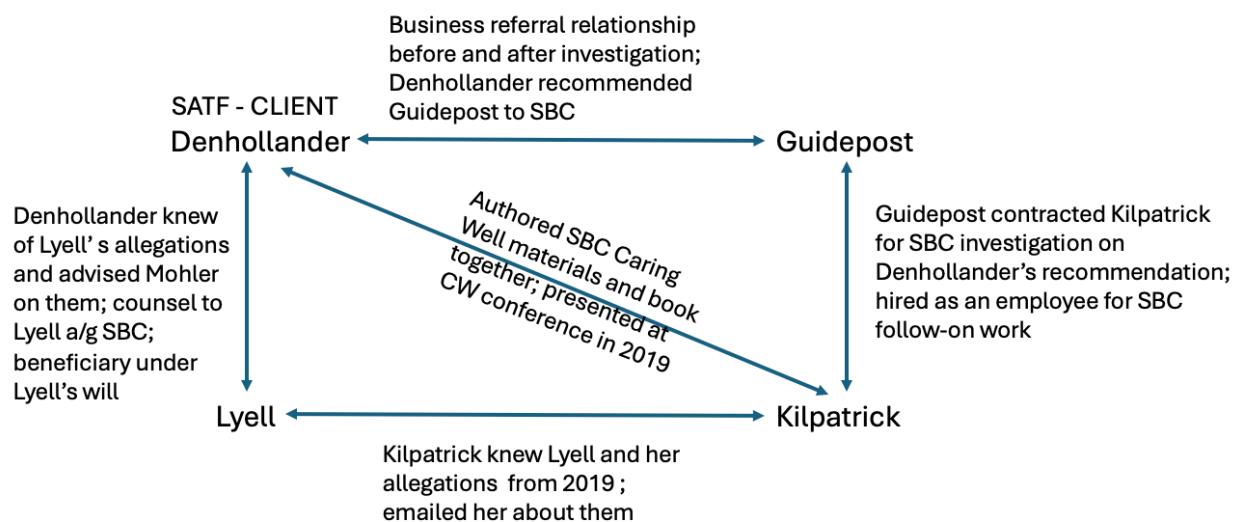
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publications while she was involved in the investigation and Guidepost's recommendation to promote such curriculum to churches), had authored a book with Ms. Denhollander (who was both a witness and the client in the investigation), and had made public statements that she can finish a survivor's story once they begin telling it. Ms. Kilpatrick was not a neutral, independent investigator. Rather, she had established relationships with Ms. Denhollander, Ms. Lyell, and the SBC, and had expressed her support of Ms. Lyell regarding the same allegations that were the subject of the investigation.

There were too many relationships present between investigators, the client, and the witnesses, that were not disclosed (publicly or otherwise). These destroyed the independence and objectivity of the investigation.



**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

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### Ms. Rachael Denhollander

Ms. Denhollander is a survivor and public advocate for survivors of sexual abuse. According to her website [rachaeldenhollander.com](http://rachaeldenhollander.com), she is a licensed attorney who offers legal consultation and representation, institutional and leadership consulting, and public speaking on the topic of prevention and response to sexual abuse. Ms. Denhollander has played multiple roles related to the SBC, the Guidepost investigation and Report, and other witnesses, in addition to being a witness herself to facts within the scope of the investigation. These roles created conflicts of interest that destroyed the independence of the investigation and Report.

First, as legal counsel, Ms. Denhollander represented Ms. Jennifer Lyell, a named defendant in the Sills' complaint and the most featured and prominent individual in the Report who alleged abuse. Ms. Denhollander's representation appears to be in connection with Ms. Lyell's claims against the SBC Executive Committee – the target of the Guidepost investigation and the entity that formed the Task Force and Committee on Cooperation overseeing the Guidepost investigation. From the perspective of attorney rules of professional conduct, Ms. Denhollander would be considered an adversary of SBC in the role of legal counsel for Ms. Lyell on that matter.

Second, as an advisor to or agent of SBC, Ms. Denhollander previously provided advice to Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, ("SBTS") (an entity of SBC) through its President, Dr. Albert Mohler (Mohler Deposition, 110:7-14), in the immediate wake of Ms. Lyell's initial allegations. Ms. Denhollander was also formally retained by SCB EC to advise the Task Force and is listed as a member.<sup>5</sup> From the perspective of professional conduct rules for attorneys licensed in California, as Ms. Denhollander was/is, this creates conflict of interest concerns with her representation of Ms. Lyell against the same entity on the same matter. State bar rules vary on whether this conflict may be waivable by the clients after informed consent. Similar problems arise under the standards for professional victim advocates. I saw no evidence that Ms. Denhollander was certified as a Victim Advocate by the National Organization for Victim Advocates, but if I were to hold Ms. Denhollander to the Code of Professional Ethics for Victim

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.baptistpress.com/resource-library/news/litton-names-task-force-to-oversee-third-party-review-of-sbc-executive-committee/>

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Assistance Providers, her conduct would have violated several of those professional standards.

Third, Ms. Denhollander is a witness with knowledge of facts relevant to Guidepost's scope. In a Facebook post made by Ms. Denhollander on June 9, 2025, in response to the death of Ms. Lyell, she stated, "I know what Jen disclosed when she spoke up about her abuse, and I know what her abuser said when he was confronted, because I was called by the leader of SBTS [an entity of SBC] for counsel shortly after." It appears from the evidence, the "leader" referenced here was Dr. Mohler, as he referenced in his deposition that he consulted her. Ms. Denhollander went on to write she did not know who Ms. Lyell was at the time Dr. Mohler called her for advice about Ms. Lyell's alleged abuse. Ms. Denhollander's Facebook statements evidence that she had first-hand knowledge of facts relevant to Ms. Lyell's allegations of abuse and claims against the SBC, and thus, relevant to Guidepost's investigation into how reports were handled (although the scope of the engagement included only how the Executive Committee handled reports of abuse, not how SBC entities had handled them).

From a professional standpoint, it appears that Ms. Denhollander engaged in "switching sides" even if she gave SBTS advice only from the perspective of a survivor and not that of a lawyer, but then later represented or advised Ms. Lyell as legal counsel on those same allegations for which she also had first-hand knowledge from the adversary. This is a classic case of switching sides. No doubt, both Dr. Mohler and Ms. Lyell considered Ms. Denhollander's advice to be invaluable, but the fact that she served (at least) "two masters" is problematic to the extent that a pivotal issue in Guidepost's investigation was how Ms. Lyell was treated by SBC's Executive Committee in the wake of her public disclosure of her allegations of abuse.

My concern about her status as a witness is compounded by the evidence that Ms. Denhollander herself has been the target of SBC EC's mistreatment of survivors and advocates in the years that are within the scope of the investigation. As noted in the Report, Ms. Denhollander had spoken critically of the SBC EC and its handling of sexual abuse reports. Report, page 177. Further, one member of the EC and its General Counsel, Mr. August Boto, alleged Ms. Denhollander was part of a "satanic scheme." Report, page 92, 170. Despite being an appointed advisor to the Task Force overseeing the investigation, not being a member of the EC or a Trustee during the scope of the investigative inquiry, not having been legal counsel to SBC or its entities,

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and not having been noted in the Report as legal counsel for Ms. Lyell, Ms. Denhollander was named six times in the report. The fact that a person appointed to the Task Force is named in the Report is, and should have appeared to Guidepost to be, a major problem for the independence of the Report.

Fourth, Ms. Denhollander's history of and subsequent engagements with both Guidepost and SBC raise the appearance of bias and personal or financial interest in the outcome of the investigation and raises a question whether the trust Guidepost placed in Ms. Denhollander may have directly or indirectly impacted the objectivity, fairness, and thoroughness of Guidepost's inquiry into Ms. Lyell's allegations.

Ms. Denhollander and Guidepost have worked together on other abuse-related investigations that pre-date Guidepost's investigation. As reflected in Guidepost's August 2021 report in another case, Guidepost stated this about Ms. Denhollander:

Throughout the engagement, our team worked closely and collaboratively with Rachael Denhollander, a well-known trauma informed advocate for survivors of sexual abuse. RZIM retained Denhollander as a consultant to educate and advise [the] Board and senior leadership in understanding trauma and abuse as well as best-standards practices and also to serve as a confidential liaison with survivors and to help guide the process of care, justice, and restitution for those who have been victimized. We value the experience and expertise of Denhollander as a trauma-informed victims' advocate in the sexual abuse area, and relied upon her advice throughout the course of our engagement to make sure we were sensitized to any area of concern for victims.<sup>6</sup>

An online article from June 2021 expressed concern about Guidepost as the third-party investigators of the SBC EC. It included a reference that Ms. Denhollander had endorsed Guidepost to look into what the author describes as the "Lorrits situation."

In January 2021, Summit Church announced it engaged Guidepost to investigate whether allegations of abuse were covered up by Lorrits, who was a pastor.<sup>7</sup> Summit

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<sup>6</sup> <https://mennoniteabuseprevention.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Guidepost-Solutions-report-2021-Ravi-Zacharias-International-Ministry.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://thewartburgwatch.com/2021/06/18/is-guidepost-solutions-really-the-solution-to-investigations-in-the-sbc/>

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Church's announcement stated, "[w]e selected Guidepost Solutions at the recommendation of trusted advocates."<sup>8</sup>

In a previously issued statement, Summit Church stated it consulted its Church Cares Team for how to improve its processes. A click on the hyperlink "Church Cares Team" links to a website where Ms. Denhollander is featured in a training video produced by Lifeway, a SBC entity. She is also listed as a "Contributor" at the bottom of the webpage.<sup>9</sup> It is reasonable to infer from these facts that Ms. Denhollander referred Summit Church to Guidepost.

After the Report was issued to the Task Force on May 15, 2022, it appears that Ms. Denhollander and Guidepost remained in a business relationship that included at least referrals. It is even possible they may have an agreement for referral fees, commissions, or finder's fees between them, which would also destroy the independence of the investigation.

Only three days after the Report was made available to the public, the SBC announced on May 25, 2022 that it had selected Guidepost to continue to operate the survivor hotline it had established for its investigation.<sup>10</sup> This is discussed further *infra*. Subsequently, Guidepost referred hotline cases to Ms. Denhollander.

On the same day of the SBC announcement, Ms. Denhollander posted the below on X, notably omitting that she was one of the victim advocates (if not the only victim advocate) that Guidepost would refer calls to:

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<sup>8</sup> [https://summitchurch.com/Content/ExternalSite/Documents/Summit-Statement-and-Guidepost-Solutions-Report.pdf?utm\\_source=press\\_page&utm\\_medium=web&utm\\_campaign=guidepost\\_statement](https://summitchurch.com/Content/ExternalSite/Documents/Summit-Statement-and-Guidepost-Solutions-Report.pdf?utm_source=press_page&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=guidepost_statement)

<sup>9</sup> <https://churchcares.com>.

<sup>10</sup> <https://guidepostsolutions.com/sbc-ec-investigation/#:~:text=SBC%20Hotline%20%2B%20Updated%20FAQ,or%20SBChotline%40guidepostsolutions.com>

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Rachael Denhollander  
@R\_Denhollander

Follow



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This hotline is a confidential line to Guidepost Solutions, the same firm which just did the SBC investigation. They will connect you with a victim advocate if requested, and ensure the report is properly handled.

Thread -



Ruth Graham @publicroad · May 25, 2022

New: Southern Baptists announce a confidential hotline (202-864-5578) for allegations of abuse within the SBC, which it describes as "a resource to survivors and entities in responding properly while we work to put more permanent procedures in place."

2:21 PM · May 25, 2022

In late 2022 or early 2023, Guidepost was engaged by Broadmoor Baptist Church to do an investigation into allegations of clergy sexual abuse. Again in this case, the Church Council first engaged Ms. Denhollander after the initial disclosure and then subsequently engaged Guidepost to do an investigation.<sup>11</sup>

Ms. Denhollander and Guidepost have worked together on at least three engagements in which they each have referred work to the other, both before and after the SBC investigation.

Several publicly available online articles also raise the issue of Ms. Denhollander's conflicts of interest arising from trying to fill too many roles.<sup>12</sup>

Survivor and advocate Ms. Christa Brown, also an attorney, raised the ethical issues of conflicts and transparency in an online article published in January 2023. Ms. Brown felt compelled to disclose that if a survivor calls the SBC sexual abuse hotline maintained by Guidepost, Ms. Denhollander is the "advocate" to whom survivors are referred to help them "evaluate press and legal options." Ms. Brown stated it this way:

Thus, Denhollander has been occupying dual and potentially conflicting roles: (1) as the designated advocate for individual survivors who make sexual abuse and concealment reports involving the SBC

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.broadmoor.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/FAQ\\_rev07.14.24.pdf](https://www.broadmoor.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/FAQ_rev07.14.24.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> E.g. <https://www.baptistpress.com/resource-library/news/sexual-abuse-hotline-fully-confidential-task-force-says/> ; <https://www.washingtonpost.com/religion/2023/01/13/southern-baptist-sexual-abuse-hotline/> ; <https://protestia.com/2023/01/11/sbc-in-turmoil-evidence-corroborates-browns-attack-on-denhollander/>

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and its affiliated churches; and (2) as an adviser to the SBC on its handling of sexual abuse and concealment.

At a minimum, these dual roles create the appearance of a conflict of interest, which would be troubling in and of itself, and they may potentially give rise to an actual conflict.<sup>13</sup>

In my opinion, Ms. Brown was soft in her language. The conflict of interest is more than an appearance. From the evidence I reviewed, it is clear that the trust and confidence Guidepost placed/places in Ms. Denhollander affected how Guidepost investigators decided who to interview and what evidence to collect and even what to include and how to say it in the Report.

Specifically, the evidence shows that the relationship between Guidepost and Ms. Denhollander, coupled with the relationship between Ms. Denhollander and Ms. Lyell, may have influenced Guidepost to give Ms. Lyell's allegations more credibility and focus than it would have absent Guidepost's relationship with Ms. Denhollander. It is notable that Ms. Lyell's allegations and history received more pages in the Report than any other allegations or substantiated cases of abuse. It is also notable that Guidepost did not appear to question or explore whether Ms. Lyell's allegations were true or had been verified by any investigation. It appears Guidepost relied on Ms. Denhollander's assurances as a trusted business partner that Ms. Lyell's allegations of abuse had been substantiated, or in the alternative, did not need to be substantiated. This is addressed in more detail *infra* under the Due Care section.

While there is nothing unethical about doing business with those whom you know, trust, and are experts in their field, an investigation cannot be deemed "independent" if the investigators have a prior relationship of trust with someone who is a witness, an advocate (of any kind) for a witness, or who sits on the committee overseeing the investigation. One need not be an expert in conflicts of interest to see the appearances of bias that arises from what is, in reality, a close and trusted relationship between Ms. Denhollander and Guidepost. It is clear Guidepost would be inclined to, and did, give more weight and credibility to Ms. Denhollander's statements and assurances as a business partner than if she was a random survivor advocate unknown to Guidepost. The Report indicates that investigators spoke with 14 survivor advocates, however, I

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<sup>13</sup> <https://baptistnews.com/article/sbcs-sexual-abuse-hotline-raises-ethical-issue/>

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saw no evidence that any of the other 13 advocates had the opportunity to review and edit the Report as Ms. Denhollander did.

Ms. Denhollander would certainly have known about her various conflicts but it is difficult to understand why none of the Guidepost investigators, many of whom are lawyers, did not see, acknowledge, address, disclose, or mitigate Ms. Denhollander's patent conflicts of interest or see how Guidepost's relationship with Ms. Denhollander might compromise the independence of its investigation.

Guidepost's Engagement Letter stated on page 7, section 10.2, "Guidepost is not aware at this time of any conflict of interest that would preclude Guidepost from providing services to the Task Force in this Engagement." However, Ms. Denhollander was mentioned in the Report as essentially a victim of the EC's mistreatment of advocates, which is directly within the scope of the engagement. This made her a "witness." In addition, she was named to the Task Force overseeing the investigation, featured in training products produced by SCB entity Lifeway, she had advised SBC entities in the past on how to respond to allegations of abuse (including Ms. Lyell's), and she was representing Ms. Lyell on a matter within Guidepost's scope. It is not reasonable to believe that Guidepost did not know any of this, given its prior work with Ms. Denhollander. Moreover, if Guidepost was awarded this engagement based on a referral from Ms. Dehollander, Guidepost should have addressed and disclosed that the moment it knew she was a witness in the case and when it knew she was an adviser to the entity overseeing its investigation, whichever came first.

The relationship between Guidepost and Ms. Denhollander may easily be deemed to create "personal impairments," creating a circumstance in which an investigator may experience difficulty in achieving impartiality because of their views and/or personal situations and relationships. Examples of personal impairments from the Quality Standards for Investigations include:

1. Official, professional, personal, or financial relationships that might affect the extent of the inquiry; limit disclosure of information; or weaken the investigative work in any way.

Here, there was clearly a pre-existing and then on-going professional relationship between Guidepost and Ms. Denhollander that seems to have affected the extent of the

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inquiry, specifically, Guidepost's willingness to question the credibility of Ms. Lyell's allegations or interview any witness that may have provided evidence that contradicted Ms. Lyell's and Ms. Denhollander's narrative. This is even more plausible if Ms. Denhollander had referred the SBC to Guidepost for this substantial engagement worth millions of dollars.

**UPDATED OPINION:**

Ms. Tongring confirmed in Guidepost's deposition that Ms. Denhollander recommended Guidepost to Southern Seminary for an investigation in February 2022, which was only a few months before the June 2022 Annual Meeting in which the Messengers approved the "independent investigation" at bar. (GP deposition, pg. 45). This confirms a business referral relationship between Ms. Denhollander and Guidepost. Ms. Tongring also testified that Guidepost knew that Ms. Denhollander had represented Ms. Lyell in the past as legal counsel and victim advocate. (GP Deposition, pg. 68). Guidepost's attorneys should have seen the conflicts of interest created by Ms. Denhollander.

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

2. Preconceived opinions of individuals, groups, organizations or objectives of a particular program that could bias the investigation.

In my opinion, it is impossible for a reasonable person to believe that Guidepost had no "preconceived opinions" about Ms. Denhollander when they had served as referral sources to each other for at least a few years prior to October 2021 when the investigation began. The early pages of the Report do not name Ms. Denhollander but reference much of her involvement and objections to the SBC EC's inaction on the issue of sexual abuse by clergy which led to the motion for and approval of the "independent investigation."

On page 5, the last paragraph is titled "Pattern of Intimidation of Victims or Advocates" – "advocates" would include Ms. Denhollander who had spoken critically of the SBC EC's handling of allegations and been the target of Mr. Boto's denigrating words about being "satanic." If Ms. Denhollander provided evidence or a witness statement, or even endorsed the credibility of another witness, in my opinion, Guidepost would find that credible without further inquiry.

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On page 111, the Report states that survivor advocate “Christa Brown” and “an advocate” criticized the Credentials Committee in a December 2019 article on churchleaders.com for not taking anonymous hotline calls. The “advocate” is mentioned twice in this paragraph and was discovered to be, after a brief online search, Ms. Denhollander.<sup>14</sup> Why didn’t Guidepost use her name like it used Ms. Brown’s name? An “advocate” is also referenced on page 171, apparently in connection with this same December 2019 article. In an investigative report, it is important to name individual witnesses unless there is a compelling privacy or other legal reason to leave a person unnamed. Guidepost appears to avoid naming Ms. Denhollander many places in the Report, instead frequently anonymizing her. That raises questions.

Footnote 320 on page 119 states, “A witness indicated that the NDA was designed to silence a survivor advocate from discussing Ms. Lyell’s case in the future.” Here again, Guidepost does not name the witness who shared this sensitive information about Ms. Lyell’s settlement negotiations, and does not name the “survivor advocate.” Given that Ms. Denhollander was representing Ms. Lyell, it is likely that she is the survivor advocate. **[UPDATED OPINION:** exhibits to Guidepost’s deposition confirm that Denhollander provided an extensive witness statement to Guidepost that discusses that NDA; GP Deposition, pg. 71]. How many other places in the Report is Ms. Denhollander’s identity anonymized, and why? The fact that I am asking that question indicates the independence of the investigation is compromised.

Ms. Denhollander cannot credibly claim she did not know or did not control what made it into the final Report because she and Ms. Lyell had an opportunity to review and edit the draft before Guidepost finalized it. I reviewed both Ms. Denhollander’s edit requests from May 17, 2022, and Ms. Lyell’s requested edits from May 20, 2022. The fact that Guidepost permitted Ms. Denhollander and Ms. Lyell to review and edit the Report before finalizing it absolutely decimates any scintilla of independence that may have been arguable after considering Ms. Denhollander’s many other conflicts of interest. This is the proverbial “final nail in the coffin.”

Guidepost’s Engagement Letter states in Section 3.6: “No member of the Committee on Cooperation, Task Force, the SBC, the Executive Committee, or the Credentials

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<sup>14</sup> <https://churchleaders.com/news/367032-credentials-committee-portal-sexual-abuse.html/2>

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Committee shall be permitted by Guidepost to edit the report prior to its public release.” In violation of the terms of the Engagement Letter, Guidepost permit such editing by Ms. Denhollander. Ms. Denhollander was officially engaged by SBC and announced as a member of the Task Force. On the contrary, Ms. Lyell is not a “member” of any of the above entities, however, it should be obvious to professional investigators that witnesses should not be permitted to review a draft report of investigation or make or suggest specific edits. **[UPDATED OPINION: I reviewed no evidence that any other witness, advocate, or Task Force member had the opportunity to review and edit the Report before its publication.]** Ms. Tongring testified on behalf of Guidepost that the Report was provided to the entire Task Force for review prior to its publication. GP Deposition, pg 102.] Even if others had, it would not restore the independence of the investigation.

The final and fatal blow to the independence and objectivity of the investigation is Ms. Denhollander’s statements in her May 17, 2022 list of requested corrections and edits. First, in them, she confirmed she was a fact witness by corroborating the alleged contents of certain documents in her possession but that were apparently not provided to Guidepost. She further stated she could testify to certain statements made to her by EC members – statements that are within the scope of the investigation and should have been recorded by Guidepost as witness statements. “I can testify to all of this.” “Ed confirmed to me . . . .” “I was working directly with Jonathan and Ed . . . to get this cleaned up quickly.” “Dr. Mohler confirmed this to me himself at least twice when I was working with him to try to reach a private and calm resolution.” [for Ms. Lyell]  
GPSILLS\_009717.

Second, Ms. Denhollander confirmed that Ms. Lyell’s “settlement and the hiding of it from the EC has been the driving force in getting this investigation underway in the last two years – this absolutely would not be happening if that had not happened. Because this has been *the* topic of conversation and the lynchpin for why we are here...” GPSILLS\_009717 (emphasis in original). Ms. Denhollander goes as far as to write exactly what she wanted Guidepost to include in the Report. Guidepost wrote in **response to the request**, “I’m okay with this if you want to modify the language and level of detail to fit our report – I’ve always felt we didn’t add enough about the settlement.” GPSILLS\_009718. If the person who was the “driving force” behind the investigation edits the final report, it can no longer be called an “independent investigation.”

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The Report reads very differently after awareness of the pre-existing relationship between Guidepost and Ms. Denhollander and understanding Ms. Denhollander's was not only a witness to the facts under investigation, but she reviewed the Report and provided comments and edits to Guidepost before they finalized it. I am not the only one who has drawn these reasonable inferences. An article titled "Explaining the Very Strange Problems of the Guidepost Report on Sexual Abuse in the SBC," posted by The Jones on June 21, 2022, stated this in part:

If you read what is below, I think you will see, as I do that despite a very real problem (which I described in the previous post, that you can view here) this \$2,000,000 Guidepost Report does not deliver in any substantive way. Instead, it is mostly just a grift created to perpetuate the business prospects of Guidepost Solutions, Rachel Denhollander, and certain people with active litigation against SBC affiliated entities and officials.<sup>15</sup>

#### **UPDATED OPINION:**

Bias and the appearance of bias was substantial in this investigation due to pre-existing relationships between multiple parties. Guidepost's bias is evident in Ms. Tongring's deposition testimony on pages 138-139. Prior to being engaged for the Independent Investigation, during September 2021, Ms. Tongring was already in direct communication with Ms. Lyell. It appears from Guidepost's deposition that Ms. Lyell knew (it is not clear how, but a fair inference is that it was through Ms. Denhollander) that Ms. Wood and Ms. Tongring were traveling to Nashville to meet with and/or present to the EC in September 2021. Ms. Lyell asked Ms. Tongring to give specific information to Mr. Bruce Frank, who was appointed to the Task Force. When asked in the depositions whether that was "appropriate," Ms. Tongring responded "we hadn't been engaged at that point." (GP Deposition, pg. 138). The Engagement Letter is dated October 5, 2021. . Further, evidence shows that Ms. Wood and Ms. Tongring set up their interview with Ms. Lyell for September 21, 2021, before an Engagement Letter was signed, before there was agreement on the scope of the "independent investigation," and before Guidepost had any "investigation" to do.

Guidepost cannot have it both ways. It cannot engage in conduct that clearly shows bias for one particular alleged survivor by speaking and advocating on her behalf to the

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<sup>15</sup> <https://jcalebjones.com/2022/06/21/explaining-the-very-strange-problems-of-the-guidepost-report-on-sexual-abuse-in-the-sbc/>

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client and then claim it that was not improper because it was not engaged at the time it did it. It cannot set up an interview with Ms. Lyell, a witness, on September 21, 2021, prior to being engaged on October 5, 2025, and later be paid for that work by a retroactive effective date, and at the same time claim it was not engaged until October. It absolutely destroys any notion of independence and objectivity of this “independent investigation” that Guidepost communicated with and on behalf of Ms. Lyell prior to even being engaged to conduct an investigation. This makes the “investigation” look even more like a public relations campaign masquerading as an “independent investigation” for the purpose of constructing credibility and facilitating reputational repair for the SBC.

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

3. Previous involvement in a decisionmaking or management capacity that would affect current operations of the entity or program being investigated.

I did not review evidence that indicated Guidepost had any previous involvement in institutional decisionmaking that would constitute a personal impairment of independence. As discussed *infra*, I believe that Guidepost’s subsequent involvement in institutional decisionmaking negatively impacted the perception of independence of its investigation.

However, Ms. Denhollander, upon whom Guidepost primarily and heavily relied for this investigation *did* have previous involvement in decisionmaking that affected the entity being investigated. Evidence showed Ms. Denhollander was a key figure behind the motion approved by the Messengers that initiated and authorized the investigation. She stated, “The [ ] motion was about Jen’s case, I expanded the date range to ensure we could go well beyond her.” GPSILLS\_009719. Ms. Denhollander casually ended her four-page list of requested edits, corrections, and additions for the Guidepost Report with this sign-off, confirming that the investigation was, in essence, the ‘Jennifer Lyell Show’.

The evidence proves that the investigation was exactly what it appears to be: Ms. Denhollander wanted vindication and certain SBC actions for herself and her clients, so she advocated and as a trusted advisor, she influenced SBC to approve an “investigation” into “Jen’s case,” referred her close business partner Guidepost for the

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work, was then appointed by SBC to the committee overseeing the investigation into “Jen’s case” while she was serving as Jen’s legal counsel and abuse advocate against the SBC. She then crafted and sculpted the investigation findings and recommendations to meet her and her clients’ needs. Whether and how much she was paid by Guidepost, the SBC, and her legal clients for her conflicting roles is not shown by the evidence I reviewed. She may have been paid a portion of Ms. Lyell’s settlement, she may have been paid a referral fee by Guidepost, and she may have been compensated for her advisory role on the Task Force. These facts are relevant to analysis of the independence and objectivity of the investigation, but regardless of what the evidence on compensation shows, those facts cannot resurrect the independence of the investigation.

#### **UPDATED OPINION:**

Exhibit 13 to the Guidepost deposition bolsters my previous opinion. Ms. Denhollander not only referred work to Guidepost prior to the “Independent Investigation,” she also referred Ms. Kilpatrick’s services to the SBC EC prior to Ms. Kilpatrick’s engagement with Guidepost. (GP Deposition, Ex. 13, beginning at GPSILLS\_001234). This naturally creates the appearance that Ms. Denhollander also recommended Ms. Kilpatrick to Guidepost. Guidepost was unable to remember when it subcontracted Ms. Kilpatrick, how much work Ms. Kilpatrick had done with Guidepost prior to June 2021, or how Ms. Kilpatrick got involved in the Independent Investigation. (GP Deposition, pg. 48).

#### **[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

4. Biases, including those induced by political or social convictions that result from employment in, or loyalty to, a particular group or organization.

The history of the business relationship between Guidepost and Ms. Denhollander creates a strong appearance of bias, if not actual bias, that impaired the independence of the investigation and its “findings.” In my opinion, bias appears to have affected Guidepost’s ability or willingness to fully, thoroughly, fairly, and independently investigate Ms. Lyell’s initial non-public allegations and whether or not she was mistreated by the EC after she was requested to, or decided to, publicly disclose her allegations through Baptist Pres while an employee of SBC.

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Guidepost was not free of bias with respect to Ms. Denhollander. One month prior to being engaged by SBC, Guidepost had just publicly stated of Ms. Denhollander, “We value the experience and expertise of Denhollander as a trauma-informed victims’ advocate in the sexual abuse area, and relied upon her advice throughout the course of our engagement to make sure we were sensitized to any area of concern for victims.”<sup>16</sup>

This segues to the reasonable conclusion that Guidepost’s bias may have made it more willing to rely on and believe evidence Ms. Denhollander offered or endorsed because it valued her “experience and expertise.” Ms. Denhollander stated she knew what Ms. Lyell alleged and what Dr. Sills stated in response because she was contacted by Dr. Albert Mohler immediately after Ms. Lyell’s allegations. It is reasonable to infer that Ms. Denhollander corroborated to Guidepost the abuse Ms. Lyell alleged, when really the only thing she could corroborate was the *disclosure* of the abuse. Ms. Denhollander may even have told Guidepost it did not need to interview Dr. Sills or any witness other than herself. Dr. Sills never got to share any evidence to show that the sexual conduct between him and Ms. Lyell was consensual and not violent or forced, as alleged.

Further evidence of bias and that the Report was not independent but rather a manifesto of sorts to remedy Ms. Lyell’s complaints is found in an email exchange between Ms. Wood and Ms. Lyell on May 19th and 20th, 2022. GPSILLS\_031013. This exchange occurred after the internal publication of the Report but before the Report was made public. In that email exchange, Ms. Lyell had reached out directly to Ms. Wood, bypassing Project Manager Ms. Tongring, to express her concerns about the content of the Report. It appears Ms. Lyell wanted to be sure that nothing in the Report would raise questions about whether she had told the “truth,” and that the Report did not deviate from her narrative as the Baptist Press article had. Ms. Wood responded, “We have been working extremely hard to ensure that the report is completely factual but happy to have a call to ensure you are comfortable.” That was highly improper. Guidepost was engaged to be the “fact-finder” in an investigation. While it is acceptable to ensure interview techniques are trauma-informed for the comfort of a witness, the investigative findings must not be manipulated to make anyone “comfortable.” Changing the findings or language of an investigative report to ensure a witness is “comfortable” shows bias.

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<sup>16</sup> <https://mennoniteabuseprevention.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Guidepost-Solutions-report-2021-Ravi-Zacharias-International-Ministry.pdf> ; page 9

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Ms. Wood's statement is evidence that Guidepost was aiming to please Ms. Lyell: by giving her access to review the Report before the public and by giving her a platform to massage Guidepost's "findings" and how they were presented to the client and the public.

Guidepost's bias impaired the independence of the investigation because Guidepost should have assessed the credibility of each witness in the same way and taken the time to ensure that there was enough evidence to support any statement in its Report that Dr. Sills had engaged in "abuse" of Ms. Lyell.

### Composition of the Task Force

In my opinion, the composition of the Task Force and the manner by which it was formed compromised the independence of the Report.

First, as discussed *supra*, Ms. Denhollander was publicly listed as an advisor to the Task Force at the same time she represented Ms. Lyell as an advocate and possibly as legal counsel, and at the same time she had an established and on-going business relationship with Guidepost that is ~~neither not fully known, nor been and has been only partially disclosed by Guidepost~~. It is not clear from the evidence I reviewed whether Ms. Lyell, SBC EC, or Guidepost, or all of them, were paying Ms. Denhollander or had an agreement to pay Ms. Denhollander for her services.

Second, the Task Force was appointed by a SBC President who is an *ex-officio* member of the entity under investigation. While the Task Force ~~was a better option created better optics~~ than the EC directly overseeing an investigation into itself, I cannot state that forming an ad hoc committee to oversee the investigation did much of anything to create independence. This is especially true considering that yet another ad hoc committee was formed to ensure the EC's "cooperation" with the investigation.

### Guidepost's Financial Interests

Subsection 5 of the Standards' "Personal Impairments" states "Financial interest in an individual, an entity, or a program being investigated" creates an impairment of independence.

It is my opinion that Guidepost's financial interests compromised the independence of its investigation and Report. Guidepost had an obvious and acceptable financial interest

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in being awarded the initial investigation. If that was the full extent of their engagement, it would not be my opinion that their financial interests were an impairment to the independence of the investigation. However, because Guidepost was awarded portions of the remedial measures it recommended, it unavoidably creates questions about why it made certain recommendations, thus, undermining independence.

It appears Guidepost was eager to be engaged for follow-on work with SBC after the \$2M+ investigation and Report were finalized. It is notable that only three days after the Report was published, Guidepost was announced as being the vendor to provide the on-going SBC survivor hotline despite not being a regular vendor of those services. I did not review evidence one way or the other, but it's difficult to believe that SBC released a request for proposals in that three days and fully evaluated any other bids for maintenance and management of the hotline from any companies that provide reporting hotlines and websites as their primary product.

While it is logical to have established a reporting hotline or other mechanism for the investigation so that survivors could reach out, it was not *necessary* for purposes of the investigation. Survivors could simply have been provided contact numbers and emails for Guidepost investigators. That is, after all, who received the hotline and email reports during the investigation. With such a short runway between the Report release and the announcement of Guidepost's continuing engagement with SBC as the hotline manager, the appearance arises that Guidepost set up the reporting mechanism and made it a recommendation in its Report just to be able to position itself to offer that service after the investigation engagement was over. In addition to knowing its investigation would cost SBC millions, Guidepost must have known that its Report would trigger millions of dollars more in remedial measures to implement its recommendations. The fact that it positioned itself to be the beneficiary of its own recommendations undermines the independence of the investigation, especially when one considers that other vendors did not have time to bid on that work.

There are other damaging appearances that arose from the hotline contract award to Guidepost. Survivor and advocate Ms. Brown stated it best, "Guidepost works for the SBC Executive Committee."<sup>17</sup> Guidepost did not have to open itself up to such a charge, but it did by being engaged to do the remedial work it recommended. Even though

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<sup>17</sup> <https://baptistnews.com/article/about-that-sbc-sexual-abuse-hotline-it-just-gets-worse/>

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Guidepost took pains to create an illusion of independence from the EC by being engaged by the Task Force (which was created by the EC), its subsequent selection by the EC for the hotline undermines independence because it appears Guidepost had a financial interest in finding things wrong with the EC so it could then make recommendations for remedial measures that it could be further contracted to provide.

There is a reasonable counter-argument to this position, and that is that Guidepost had already established the hotline and it seemed the easiest and quickest way to serve its client's needs. However, the independence of the investigation was further impaired in this same manner by Guidepost's subsequent efforts to bid on and contract with the SBC in early 2023 to establish and maintain "Ministry Check," a database of sexual offenders. Guidepost recommended SBC establish this database as a result of its investigation. This contract was valued at several million dollars and was later cancelled due to concerns about Guidepost's social views. But again, Guidepost's business is a consulting business. I did not review evidence of how many "databases" Guidepost has provided other clients, but "databases" does not appear on Guidepost's website to be a product or service it regularly provides. However, Guidepost's website does show that Ms. Wood, who led and supervised this investigation, co-founded a compliance software startup that was acquired by Guidepost Solutions.<sup>18</sup> While this is not wrongful, unethical, or illegal – it is mere entrepreneurship – Guidepost's financial interests in being engaged to execute on its recommendations undermines and impairs the independence of the investigation on these facts.

Shortly after the Report was published, Guidepost was widely criticized within the Baptist community for its social media post supportive of LGBTQ people. It appears that in response to calls from the Baptist community for SBC to contract only with vendors who share their beliefs, in the November 2022 timeframe, Guidepost promoted employee Ms. Samantha Kilpatrick to head Faith-Based Solutions, a division of Guidepost.<sup>19</sup> She had worked on the initial investigation leading to the Report, and according to the Guidepost website, she has served on several faith-based non-profit boards and working groups including the Southern Baptist Convention Church Cares team where she was a contributor to the Caring Well curriculum. Notably, she received a Master of Arts from the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary (to be

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<sup>18</sup> <https://guidepostsolutions.com/people/julie-myers-wood/>; <https://www.cnssusa.org/julie-myers-wood>

<sup>19</sup> <https://baptiststandard.com/news/baptists/guidepost-solutions-to-run-sbc-abuser-tracking-database/>

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distinguished from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary “SBTS” where Dr. Sills was employed).<sup>20</sup> It appears this division was created so that Guidepost could move forward with Ministry Check.

Despite Guidepost’s extraordinary efforts to accommodate SBC’s concerns, the contract for Ministry Check was ultimately cancelled.

While Guidepost’s efforts and desire to continue to serve its client’s needs are not “wrongful,” what those efforts did was undermine the independence of its investigation. Guidepost is now vulnerable to the accusation – correct or not – that its investigation was premised on and conducted for the purpose of making recommendations that it could then position itself to implement. This is a classic conflict of interest.

In government contracting, regulations prohibit a company from developing the technical specifications of a product for the government under one procurement and then bidding on the production of that product in another procurement, the obvious concern being that the company will develop specifications that only it can meet so that it can plant the seeds of future contract awards for itself. That is an impairment of the independence of the recommendation and constitutes a conflict of interest.<sup>21</sup> If the Pentagon contracted with Krispy Kreme to develop a meal plan for breakfast meetings, one could guarantee donuts would be on the menu. In many contexts, including corporate monitorships, there is typically a contractual prohibition of any business dealings between the two parties for a period of time (minimum of one year) to bolster the independence of the independent corporate monitor. This is to protect the monitor from charges of self-dealing and to ensure the monitor’s reports are free of the

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<sup>20</sup> The fact that Ms. Kilpatrick is Baptist does not, in and of itself, mean that she could not be or was not objective in her investigative role, but it is a fact that should have been disclosed in the Report, in my opinion. Any relationship, allegiance, or loyalty to the entity being investigated opens the possibility of actual bias and the appearance of bias. The same would be true if any investigators had been victims of sexual abuse or assault, or who had at some point been falsely accused of such. **UPDATED OPINION:** The fact that Ms. Kilpatrick was not licensed to perform the investigation, presented at the client’s conference in 2019 on the same subject matter as the investigation, heard about the allegations prior to the investigation and had communicated with the survivor about those same allegations, had authored a book and teaching curriculum for the client along with someone who was appointed to the client entity and had represented the survivor whose allegations were a subject of the investigation, are all reasons that Ms. Kilpatrick was not objective in her investigative role and should not have participated in any investigation that claimed to be “independent.” **[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

<sup>21</sup> See generally, Subpart 9.5 “Organizational and Consultant Conflicts of Interest,” Federal Acquisition Regulation; <https://www.acquisition.gov/far/subpart-9.5>

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suspicion that the findings therein were bought by the promise of future work. Obviously, this is not a situation involving a government contract or monitorship, but the analytical principles of conflicts of interest apply, and the set of facts here gives rise to concerns about independence.

In addition to personal impairments, it is my opinion that the circumstances of Guidepost and Ms. Denhollander's relationship created at least an appearance of, if not an actual, external impairment. External impairments, as defined by the Quality Standards include external factors that may restrict the ability to conduct an independent and objective investigation. These factors include "influence on the extent and thoroughness of the investigative scope, the way in which the investigation is conducted, the individual(s) who should be interviewed, the evidence that should be obtained and the content of the investigative report."

It appears the relationship between Guidepost and Ms. Denhollander affected the extent and thoroughness of Guidepost's investigation, who should be interviewed, and who should be named, not named, and/or anonymized in the Report. Guidepost should have included the names of certain individuals. Ms. Denhollander is one, but also, as another example, Mr. Eric Geiger.

Mr. Geiger was identified by Ms. Lyell in a letter to Pastor Rolland Slade as her supervisor at Lifeway to whom she first disclosed. Yet, Mr. Geiger is not named in Guidepost's Report. In the Report, Guidepost wrote "at the request of Lifeway executives as well as SBC entity heads" Ms. Lyell agreed to publicly disclose her allegations of abuse. Report, pages 6, 80. Given that the scope of the investigation included treatment of those who alleged abuse, it would be important to name exactly who requested that Ms. Lyell make her otherwise non-public report a public one. Why does the Report not name the Lifeway executives and SBC "entity heads" who made this heavy ask of Ms. Lyell even though she had requested her disclosure be kept confidential? Either Guidepost failed to ask the names or it was asked not to publish the names – perhaps by Ms. Lyell directly, or through her advocate, Ms. Denhollander. It is not clear, but the fact that the question has arisen is evidence that the Report authors

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were influenced in some way not to include the names of SBC individuals who were not “survivors”<sup>22</sup> who were entitled to confidentiality.

Of less import, but notable, is that Guidepost expressed gratitude multiple times in the Report. This also undermines independence and objectivity. For example, on page 27, Guidepost stated it was “deeply grateful” to the survivors who shared their histories. The Report also expresses “gratitude” to the Task Force on page 17 for facilitating access to information during the investigation, which is actually its duty.

In my opinion, expressing these sentiments is not appropriate in the context of an independent investigation. Guidepost investigators should not have any feelings or be expressing any of their own sentiments in an investigative report. Such language also compromises the objectivity of the Report.

As detailed above, there are many facts and circumstances that impaired the independence of Guidepost’s investigation. Due to these, the investigation would not meet the Quality Standards set forth by the Council for Inspectors General and other investigative standards on the principle and standard of independence.

#### **UPDATED OPINION:**

##### **Ms. Samantha Kilpatrick**

In my initial Partial Expert Opinion, I analyzed how Ms. Denhollander’s multiple roles created conflicts of interest that destroyed the independence and objectivity of the Report. Subsequently, Guidepost’s deposition made it clear that Ms. Kilpatrick created a more direct and incurable conflict of interest destroying any notion of independence or objectivity for this investigation.

Despite promising in Guidepost’s deposition that the information would be provided, Guidepost has not provided any information on when, how, and why Ms. Kilpatrick was recruited and contracted by Guidepost as a subcontracted investigator in or about

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<sup>22</sup> Notably, the Guidepost Report contains no definitions of “survivor,” “sexual abuse,” “sexual assault,” “abuser,” or “nonconsensual.” This is addressed *infra*. The only defined term I found was “credible,” defined in footnote 760 on page 266, as “not manifestly false or frivolous”. No source was cited for this definition. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines credible as “offering reasonable grounds for being believed or trusted.”

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August or September 2021, for the purpose of the “Independent Investigation.” She was then hired by Guidepost as Senior Managing Director for a new “Faith-Based Organizations” division of Guidepost in November 2022.

Ms. Kilpatrick poses the most significant and direct conflict of interest for the independence and objectivity of the Guidepost investigation. Ms. Kilpatrick presented on a panel at the same 2019 SBC “Caring Well Conference” as Ms. Denhollander. Ms. Lyell was also in attendance at that conference. Ms. Denhollander publicly shared Ms. Lyell’s story in her session at that conference. It is possible that conference is where Ms. Denhollander and Ms. Kilpatrick met, and where Ms. Lyell and Ms. Kilpatrick first connected, although it is not clear. It is also unclear whether Ms. Kilpatrick was paid for her presentation or not. The prior relationships between Ms. Kilpatrick, Ms. Lyell, and Ms. Denhollander compromise Ms. Kilpatrick’s objectivity for this investigation.

Further compromising objectivity is the fact that Ms. Kilpatrick and Ms. Denhollander were both authors of Caring Well curriculum and a book titled “Becoming a Church that Cares Well for the Abused.”<sup>23</sup>

Guidepost Deposition Exhibit 11 is an email between Ms. Kilpatrick and Ms. Lyell that demonstrates Ms. Kilpatrick not only knew Ms. Lyell prior to the “Independent Investigation,” she knew of Ms. Lyell’s “story” and had written to Ms. Lyell about it praising her courage. (GP Deposition, pg. 65, lines 12-20). This is a major issue for the objectivity of the investigation. When an investigator has had previous contact with witnesses, especially when that contact demonstrates a pre-conceived belief about the subject matter of the investigation, the investigator can no longer be deemed objective.<sup>24</sup> This is a common reason why jurors are excused during voir dire and judges are recused from cases. If a juror or judge has a relationship with any parties or witnesses in the trial, has external knowledge of the facts, or has a pre-conceived belief about the guilt or innocence of the accused, or the credibility of a witness, they may be

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<sup>23</sup> <https://julieroys.com/advocacy-group-grace-staff-changes/>

<sup>24</sup> Standards: “1. Official, professional, personal, or financial relationships that might affect the extent of the inquiry; limit disclosure of information; or weaken the investigative work in any way; 2. Preconceived opinions of individuals, groups, organizations or objectives of a particular program that could bias the investigation . . .”

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deemed as unable to be partial – or create an appearance that there is bias – and be excused from serving in that trial.

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

## **DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE**

It is my opinion that Guidepost did not meet the legal standard of due process or professional standard of due care for fairness, thoroughness, and objectivity in conducting its investigation. This is for several reasons, as detailed below, but the major fundamental failure was the failure to explore whether Ms. Lyell's allegations of abuse had merit. In so failing, Guidepost forfeited its objectivity and deprived Dr. Sills of the due process and fairness he was due as the subject of allegations of criminal conduct.

There is no single professional “Gold Standard” that serves as the treatise on quality investigations. Rather, there are principles and best practice standards that have evolved and are set forth in various articles, white papers, training materials, and government or commercial policies and guidelines. The Quality Standards for Investigations set by the Council for Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency are standards for the federal Inspector General community, however, in my opinion, they most succinctly and clearly set forth what are widely considered to be the professional standards and principles for investigations.<sup>25</sup> I referenced the second general standard of independence earlier in this report, and I relied on the third general standard of “due professional care” in this section, among other references that echo it, because I believe it encompasses all the minimum standards required for an investigation to be considered credible, professional, and reliable.

The “Due Professional Care” standard requires.<sup>26</sup>

**Thoroughness**—All investigations must be conducted in a diligent and complete manner, and reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that pertinent issues are sufficiently resolved and to ensure that all appropriate criminal, civil, contractual, or administrative remedies are considered.

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<sup>25</sup> <https://www.ignet.gov/sites/default/files/files/invprg1211appi.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.ignet.gov/sites/default/files/files/invprg1211appi.pdf>

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**Legal Requirements**—Investigations should be initiated, conducted, and reported in accordance with (a) all applicable laws, rules, and regulations; (b) guidelines from the Department of Justice and other prosecuting authorities; and (c) internal agency policies and procedures. Investigations should be conducted with due respect for the rights and privacy of those involved.

**Appropriate Techniques**—Specific methods and techniques used in each investigation should be appropriate for the circumstances and objectives.

**Impartiality**—All investigations must be conducted in a fair and equitable manner, with the perseverance necessary to determine the facts.

**Objectivity**—Evidence must be gathered and reported in an unbiased and independent manner in an effort to determine the validity of an allegation or to resolve an issue. This includes inculpatory and exculpatory information.

**Ethics**—At all times, the actions of the investigator and the investigative organization must conform with all applicable standards of ethical conduct.

**Timeliness**—All investigations should be conducted and reported in a timely manner. This is especially critical given the impact investigations have on the lives of individuals and activities of organizations. Hence, the effectiveness of an investigator depends, in part, on the promptness of finished work products, such as prepared findings and memorialized witness interviews.

**Accurate and Complete Documentation**—The investigative report findings and accomplishments (indictments, convictions, recoveries, etc.) must be supported by adequate documentation (investigator notes, court orders of judgment and commitment, suspension or debarment notices, settlement agreements, etc.) and maintained in the case file.

**Documentation of Policies and Procedures**—To facilitate due professional care, organizations should establish written investigative policies and procedures via handbook, manual, directives, or similar mechanisms that are revised regularly according to evolving laws, regulations, and executive orders.

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## Objectivity.

I addressed the legality of the investigation in my introduction, *supra*. I next focused on “Objectivity.” In addition to the description of objectivity above, other standards describe it as follows.

The Department of Defense Administrative Investigations Manual (“Manual”) states this about investigative objectivity (underlining added):

4.1.2.1 Be Objective. Investigators should approach interviews with an open mind. Investigators should ask questions to get both sides of the story—non-incriminating and incriminating information. Investigators should not lead witnesses by asking questions designed to reach a preferred answer, but should let the witnesses tell their side of the story.<sup>27</sup>

The Association of Corporate Investigators Uniform Principles of Investigations and Good Practice Guidance (“Uniform Principles”), published by Global Investigations Review, states this about objectivity:

In order for an investigation to be objective, it must be led by evidence. This means that the investigation must be guided by the facts that have been discovered and not speculation. However, reasonable inferences can be made as long as there is sound judgement and that these inferences are thoroughly explained.

Objectivity is taking each case on its own merits. This can be challenging for those who have to investigate but also have to make a decision on what to do afterwards. Again, there is a need to separate them out, treat as a two-phase project: (1) investigations and (2) decision-making, where one does not influence the other.<sup>28</sup>

ISO 37008, section 4.4 states this about objectivity and impartiality, “An internal investigation should be free from conflict of interest, conducted objectively and based on

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<sup>27</sup> <https://www.dodig.mil/Portals/48/Documents/Components/AI/AI%20Manuals/AI%20Manual%20ALL%20-%20Final%2012-06-2024.pdf?ver=7C9hPE3QFXZ88G8fjmZ4KA%3D%3D>

<sup>28</sup> <https://globalinvestigationsreview.com/guide/the-aci-corporate-investigators-handbook-in-association-gir/first-edition/article/uniform-principles-of-investigations-and-good-practice-guidance>

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factual evidence. The investigation should not be influenced by personal feelings, interpretations or prejudice." ISO/TS 37008:2023.

My first major concern when I analyzed objectivity was that, in my opinion, Guidepost's investigation was inadequate and did not meet professional standards because it did not objectively and fully explore Ms. Lyell's allegations that Dr. Sills had sexually "abused" her or sexually assaulted her.

In addition to reporting that Guidepost investigators had spoken with 22 survivors, the Report stated, "We also met with advocates for survivors, survivors' family members, witnesses who corroborated survivors' histories, whistleblowers who have reported church clergy and staff sexual offenders, experts in issues related to sexual abuse and clergy sexual abuse in particular, and therapists." Notably, it states "witnesses who corroborated survivors' histories" with no mention of subjects of allegations, or witnesses who may have provided evidence that refuted survivors' accounts. Even this list is entirely one-sided.

With respect to Ms. Lyell's statements in the investigation, Guidepost wrote, "These facts were confirmed by numerous witnesses interviewed by our investigative team." Report, page 102. Who were these "numerous witnesses" and why were they not named in the Report? Regardless, none of those witnesses listed above included Dr. Sills – *the subject of those allegations*. According to discovery materials, Guidepost investigators spoke with the following 57 individuals relative to Ms. Lyell's portion of the Report: **[UPDATED OPINION: Guidepost stated in its 30 (b) (6) deposition that it asked anyone it interviewed, 300-400 people, whether they knew anything about "Jennifer Lyell and the allegations she made." (GP deposition, pg. 203). However, it did not interview Dr. Mohler, Mr. Eric Geiger, and Dr. Sills, three known key witnesses to the allegations.]**

Jennifer Lyell  
Rachael Denhollander  
Roger "Sing" Oldham  
Art Tolston  
Greg Addison  
Andy Beachum  
Phillip Bethancourt  
Allan Blume  
Kyle Cochran

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Laura Erlanson  
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Charles Grant  
Jimmy Gergory  
Jim Guenther  
Jamie Jordon  
Emily Liles  
Wayne Mann  
Adron Robinson  
Roland Slade  
Amy Thompson  
Ruth Ann Williams  
Grant Gaines  
Jeff Pearson  
Sharon Robinson  
Becky Chandler  
Griffin Gulledge  
Janice Laroy  
Mollie Duddleston  
Palmer Williams  
Robyn Hari  
Ronnie Parrot  
Russell Moore  
Tiffany Thigpen  
Tom Strode  
Laura Erlanson  
Diana Chandler  
Lynn Richmond  
Chris Chapman  
Bill Townes  
C. Ashley Clayton  
Jeff Pearson  
John Wilke  
Ruth Ann Williams  
Shawn Hendricks  
George Schroeder  
Elizabeth Gibson  
Rod Martin  
Mike Stone  
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According to its Report, Guidepost investigators spoke to only 22 survivors total, (Report, pg. 134), but with respect to Ms. Lyell's allegations, Guidepost's discovery materials indicated Guidepost investigators spoke to 57 people **[UPDATED OPINION: Guidepost testified in its 30(b)(6) deposition to asking three to four hundred people if they knew about Ms. Lyell's allegations]** – more than double twenty times the number of survivor interviews, for just one person's allegations. And yet, Dr. Sills, **Mr. Geiger** and Dr. Mohler, **two three known** key witnesses relevant to Ms. Lyell's narrative, were not interviewed **for either “investigative” or “corroboration” purposes, since Guidepost seems to believe there is a false distinction between “investigating” and “corroborating.”** In fact, no one who was personally present when Ms. Lyell first made her allegations was interviewed. No one who heard Dr. Sills' statements in response to the initial allegations was interviewed. It is unclear who “confirmed” facts for Guidepost **as it “corroborated” allegations it knew had never been investigated.**

I noticed with interest that Guidepost listed Ms. Denhollander second on the list of witnesses, immediately after Ms. Lyell. This position further reinforces the prominent but unmentioned role Ms. Denhollander played in promoting, bolstering, and controlling the narrative Guidepost received from Ms. Lyell.

My next concern on objectivity is that Ms. Wood has her own history of allegations made against her when she was in a leadership role. The allegations were published in the New York Times in 2008 and alleged that Ms. Wood engaged in a workplace scandal cover-up by ordering subordinates to delete photos of her in a racially

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insensitive situation (another person in the photo wore a blackface as part of a costume).<sup>29</sup>

I cannot, and do not, conclude that this history made her biased, partial, or otherwise unobjective, but it is a relevant consideration that Ms. Wood was publicly (and she claimed falsely) accused of a workplace cover-up as a leader when the scope of investigation includes allegations of a leadership cover-up. These facts easily create an appearance that she may not be objective and make the investigation unnecessarily vulnerable to criticism that it was not objective.

### Fairness & Thoroughness.

Objectivity was not the only standard that compelled Guidepost to verify Ms. Lyell's allegations, the standards of fairness and thoroughness also compelled it. In my opinion, Guidepost had professional duty to interview Dr. Sills to obtain his response to the allegations against him and an opportunity to clarify what exactly he admitted to and what exactly he was told the accusations were prior to making any admissions.

I did not see evidence that Guidepost asked for a report of investigation related to Ms. Lyell's initial allegations and Dr. Sills' resignation. Perhaps Guidepost asked, but was told there was no report from that time period, or even that there had been no investigation, facts that would be relevant and important to note in its Report, in addition to imposing a duty to inquire further before permitting the portrayal of Dr. Sills as a violent abuser in its Report. Guidepost requested documents of the EC and EC staff only "related to any individual who was identified to the EC or EC staff as a survivor or victim of sexual abuse" including Ms. Lyell, by name. Report Appendix 1, page 19.

Moreover, I did not see evidence that Guidepost reviewed emails between Ms. Lyell and Dr. Sills. I did not see any evidence that Guidepost attempted to contact or interview Dr. Sills, Dr. Mohler, or other witnesses who were present for Ms. Lyell's or Dr. Sills' statements during her first allegations: Dr. Adam Greenway, Mr. Eric Geiger, or Dr. Thom Rainer. Further, the Report does not name the Lifeway supervisor or "SBC entity heads" who were allegedly involved in Ms. Lyell's initial disclosure or who allegedly pressured her to make a public disclosure, so I have no way of determining whether

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<sup>29</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/2008/04/09/washington/09home-land.html?ex=1365393600&en=a4aca88a70f728a7&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>

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those people were interviewed for the investigation or not. Mr. Geiger's identity was kept confidential in the Report but Dr. Sills was portrayed a violent abuser with no opportunity to refute the allegations in the investigation. This is a fundamental and structural flaw in the investigation and makes it appear to be more of a performative public-relations campaign than an actual fact-finding or truth-seeking investigation.

Guidepost's Engagement Letter states on page 5, "Guidepost will treat and maintain as confidential and private all information that has been or will be communicated or provided to Guidepost relating to any survivor or witness identity and will not reveal or utilize it in any way except with appropriate survival approval." Dr. Sills is a "witness," and according to his sworn deposition testimony, he is also "survivor," as he testified he was sexually touched by Ms. Lyell without his consent on more than one occasion.

Guidepost ~~may~~ did assert that determining whether or not Ms. Lyell's allegations were factually substantiated was not within the scope of its engagement because the scope included only allegations of abuse by EC members or EC member mistreatment or intimidation of survivors. Guidepost's discovery responses infer as much. However, Guidepost's scope *necessarily encompasses* determining whether or not Ms. Lyell's allegations were true because if they were not true, then it is not possible that the EC "mistreated" her or "mishandled" her allegations because she was not a "survivor" of abuse because no abuse had occurred. That is squarely within its scope, and Guidepost cannot reasonably deny it after devoting 37 pages of its Report to Ms. Lyell's allegations. If the "abuse" "violence" and "threats" Ms. Lyell alleged had no factual basis, then Baptist Press and the EC had done nothing wrong in the way they responded to her.

Furthermore, Ms. Lyell alleged in a letter to Pastor Rolland Slade on October 14, 2020, that Dr. Mohler had reported her allegations "to the entire Great Commission Council at the time (which included Augie Boto then Interim President and CEO of the EC)." If what Ms. Lyell wrote was true, Dr. Mohler violated her request for confidentiality at that time, and Mr. Boto became aware of abuse allegations and did not do anything with that information. This falls squarely within Guidepost's scope that included "Mishandling of abuse allegations by Executive Committee members between January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021." Yet, Guidepost did not explore whether Dr. Mohler violated Ms. Lyell's request for confidentiality or whether Mr. Boto's failure to respond in any way constituted "mishandling of abuse allegations."

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The other reality that would substantially undermine any Guidepost claim that verifying Ms. Lyell's allegations was outside its scope, is that the allegations against Dr. Hunt were arguably outside of Guidepost's scope. Nonetheless, Guidepost appears to have done at least the minimum required by professional investigative standards (except ensuring the investigation was legal) to make a conclusion on the veracity of those allegations. Guidepost spoke with witnesses, gathered physical evidence and performed forensic analysis on it, and confronted the subject with the allegations. Guidepost further made observations and determinations of credibility.

Also noteworthy is that Guidepost's Engagement Letter here does not disclaim the duty to factually substantiate past allegations. In prior engagements, Guidepost has made the "boundaries" of its investigation clear.<sup>30</sup> In its report for Ravi Zacharias International Ministry, Guidepost expressly stated that it was not engaged to determine the truth of past allegations, while it also recognized the value to survivors of determining and publicly acknowledging the truth. Guidepost's Engagement Letter contains no such disclaimer to excuse it from thoroughly, fully, and fairly examining allegations that fell squarely within its scope.

The other irony that reflects on the professionalism of the Report is that Guidepost's scope included making a determination whether Ms. Lyell was mistreated by the EC in the wake of Baptist Press publishing what she claimed was a mischaracterization of the sexual relationship between her and Dr. Sills. In pursuing that determination, Guidepost made the same mistake Baptist Press made even after investigating what Baptist Press and the EC had done.

On page 86 of the Report, Guidepost included SBC counsel's (Mr. Jordan) questions and concerns regarding Baptist Press' publication of Ms. Lyell's allegations. His questions included valid points that Guidepost should have considered in making its in-scope determination whether the EC mistreated someone who alleged abuse and in deciding whether to portray Dr. Sills as an "abuser" in its Report. Mr. Jordan's concerns included:

Her story uses the term "sexual abuse" but it is not clear to me whether she means child sexual abuse, abusing a relationship of trust, or some type of power differential abuse (such as professor/student). I think we need to be

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<sup>30</sup> <https://mennoniteabuseprevention.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Guidepost-Solutions-report-2021-Ravi-Zacharias-International-Ministry.pdf>

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careful about those distinctions. Does this article cast Sill [sic] in a “false light” as a sex offender? Or is he someone who violated employment policies, Biblical commandments, and ethical standards but not any civil laws?

What has [Baptist Press] done to corroborate this story if you decide to run it? Will Dr. Mohler say that Sill [sic] confessed to “sexual abuse?”

Will [Baptist Press] ask Sill [sic] to comment before it runs the story? In a defamation lawsuit, one of the indicia of malice is whether the publisher of the defamatory statement gave the allegedly defamed person an opportunity to dispute the facts.

Guidepost acknowledged in its Report on page 84 that it had “evidence” that Ms. Lyell was concerned that her abuse would be characterized as consensual by her “abuser.” Knowing that raised the issue of consent, Guidepost should have known it had an obligation to find out why Ms. Lyell was concerned about that and whether, in fact, Dr. Sills would say the sexual contact was consensual. Yet, instead of interviewing Dr. Sills, which was not only the logical and professional thing to do, but it was also what Guidepost knew counsel for Baptist Press had previously advised Baptist Press to do, Guidepost instead claimed “people to whom Ms. Lyell disclosed” corroborated her abuse. Report, page 84.

There are two major problems with Guidepost relying on these “people” for corroboration. First, Guidepost made no factual finding of corroboration. The “people to whom Ms. Lyell disclosed” could only corroborate that she *reported*, not that she was *abused*, whatever that undefined term meant in the context of this investigation. There is a difference between corroborating the *report* of an allegation and corroborating the *substance* of an allegation. This distinction should be obvious to professional investigators.

Second, this is second-hand information, *at best*. Professional investigators know to corroborate written or physical evidence by obtaining statements from witnesses about the written evidence, and to corroborate witness statements with written or physical evidence. Certainly, Guidepost appears to have conducted a very thorough investigation into the allegations of sexual impropriety made against Dr. Johnny Hunt. Notably, Dr. Hunt was ~~not an Executive Committee member, but rather~~ a former SBC President. As such, he was ~~only~~ an *ex-officio* member of the EC. The abuse allegations

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against him were not squarely within Guidepost's scope which included only “[a]llegations of abuse by Executive Committee members.” Nevertheless, Guidepost spoke with the accuser and her spouse, four other witnesses who knew the accuser and/or Dr. Hunt, and spoke twice to Dr. Hunt. Report, pages 149-161. Guidepost even acknowledged in its Report it did not confront Dr. Hunt with the allegations in its first interview because investigators wanted to wait until after they had spoken with corroborating witnesses. It is best practice to confront the accused only after obtaining and reviewing as much evidence as possible.

Despite the fact Dr. Hunt was a former SBC President, investigators nonetheless clearly spent a significant amount of time and resources investigating the allegations, and corroborating them, and included them in the Report. Guidepost even mentioned it performed forensic analysis of a hard drive as part of its investigation into Dr. Hunt. Even so, only 12 pages of the Report were devoted to this extensive investigation of Dr. Hunt, in contrast to the triple amount of pages – 37 - devoted to Ms. Lyell’s allegations which **Guidepost claims** were *not investigated or corroborated* by Guidepost prior to the Report portraying Dr. Sills as a sexual “abuser.”

I did not have access to the documents cited in Report footnotes 223 or 224, but it is not sufficient in an investigative report to list corroborating witnesses as “people to whom Ms. Lyell disclosed,” “others who were contacted by BP staff,” “people at her abuser’s former mission agency,” and “her employer.” Dr. Mohler was not interviewed by Guidepost. No one who was present for Ms. Lyell’s initial allegations was interviewed by Guidepost. Guidepost did not interview “others who were contacted by BP staff,” so it does not appear that Guidepost had any corroboration to proceed with its in-scope investigation of whether the EC had mistreated Ms. Lyell as a “victim” of “sexual abuse.”

I reasonably infer from the facts that Guidepost relied on Ms. Denhollander’s “corroboration” as a fact witness who received a call from Dr. Mohler on the day of Ms. Lyell’s accusations, as counsel to Ms. Lyell in her claims against SBC, as an adviser to the Task Force overseeing its investigation, and as a trusted past (and future) business and referral partner. If Guidepost relied on Ms. Denhollander to corroborate Ms. Lyell’s allegations, the Report should clearly and unequivocally state that, as it does with corroboration for its findings with regard to Dr. Hunt. If Guidepost believed verifying Ms. Lyell’s allegations was not within the scope of its investigation, it should have stated that in the Report. A professional investigation includes interviewing *all* witnesses and

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naming them in the Report if they relied on those witnesses to corroborate something as serious as alleged sexual assault or sexual battery.

Guidepost claims on page 22, “We interviewed or attempted to interview all persons who might have had relevant information regarding the investigation.” However, Guidepost did obtain the necessary evidence to conclusively find that Dr. Sills had in fact “abused” Ms. Lyell before publishing its Report. Where Baptist Press had erred on the side of “innocent until proven guilty” in 2019 to avoid defaming Dr. Sills by libel, Guidepost walked right into that and did precisely what Baptist Press was trying to avoid – labeling Dr. Sills’ a violent sexual abuser without more evidence than “Ms. Lyell said so, and Dr. Mohler heard her say so.” Guidepost drafted the Engagement Letter, so it clearly understood that it would be fully indemnified by SBC if any litigation arose from its investigation and Report. Thus, if Guidepost defamed Dr. Sills, it would harm only its client, the community of Baptists who trusted it and to conduct the investigation and paid it over \$2,000,000.00.

That Ms. Lyell reported that she was “abused,” and that others believed her when she said she felt “abused” does not factually equate to the conclusion that Dr. Sills was an “abuser” such that his photo and name could be properly added to a public investigative Report or a list of sexual offenders who were arrested, charged, and convicted of sexual crimes. Rape of a child and oral sex between a single woman and a married man may be equal sins in the eyes of God according to the Baptist faith, but they are not equal offenses under the law. Oral sex between a married man and a single woman does not constitute a criminal offense in most jurisdictions unless it occurs without mutual consent.

Investigations should not be influenced by interpretations or prejudice (meaning pre-judging any facts – such as whether Ms. Lyell’s allegations were factual despite the fact they were not investigated at any time). It appears for reasons mentioned *supra* that Guidepost took Ms. Lyell’s statements and allegations as true with no further inquiry. However, the professional standards and principles of fairness and objectivity impose a duty on investigators to get the other side of the story and to seek both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. It appears Guidepost did that with the allegations against Dr. Hunt, however, investigators failed to verify any of Ms. Lyell’s allegations against Dr. Sills.

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When Guidepost failed to do this, it failed in due professional care because it is required to be objective, fair, and thorough. An investigation that fails to obtain evidence from the subject of an allegation does not meet professional standards.

The Uniform Principles state this about Fairness (underlining added):

There are many aspects to consider for an investigation to be considered 'fair'. The investigation must be impartial and without bias. It also should have procedural fairness that should include appropriate timelines for conducting the investigation. There should also not be determination of guilt or innocence when initiating the investigation and do not prejudge. Even if at the end of the investigation the allegations of misconduct were substantiated, there are still rights afforded to the subject, or alleged offender, which should be respected.

For fairness in investigations, one should think about what they can look for in trying to both prove and disprove the allegation. If you have a theory, do not just look at the elements or evidence that will prove your theory, but also evidence that might disprove or points away from your theory. Also, report the absence of evidence when that is the case e.g. 'inconclusive outcome'.<sup>31</sup>

## UPDATED OPINION

Guidepost testified "We were relying on things we had." (Guidepost Deposition pg. 195). That is not a professional investigation or what professional investigators do. In the context of this case, this statement reasonably translates as "we were relying on what Jennifer and Rachael gave us." A review of the investigation reveals that not much information came from sources other than Ms. Lyell and Ms. Denhollander. No other witness commanded as many pages of the Report as Ms. Lyell's allegations and Ms. Denhollander's complaints about the SBC for several years leading up to the "investigation." To be "fair" in an investigation means to look for evidence that proves or disproves an allegation. Uniform Principles. If there is a theory, an investigator should never fall victim to confirmation bias, but should gather and look at evidence that may disprove a theory. By failing to interview Dr. Mohler, Mr. Eric Geiger, and Dr. Sills,

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<sup>31</sup> <https://globalinvestigationsreview.com/guide/the-aci-corporate-investigators-handbook-in-association-gir/first-edition/article/uniform-principles-of-investigations-and-good-practice-guidance>.

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Guidepost failed to meet the standard of fairness expected from a legitimate professional investigation.

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

The Department of Defense Administrative Investigations Manual provides guidance on the standards for the investigative plan, that is, how investigations are mapped to be carried out. The first “key element” of the Investigative Plan in this manual is “the subjects of the investigation.” As indicated by the second bullet, “subjects” does not mean the allegations or topics of the investigation, it means the individuals who are alleged to have engaged in misconduct.

3.1.2 Key Elements of the Investigative Plan. The key elements of the investigative plan include:

- the subjects of the investigation;
- allegations or issues to be examined;
- applicable standards (laws, rules, or regulations) and the elements of proof for the standards;
- documentary and other relevant evidence to be collected;
- witnesses to be interviewed and questions relevant to allegation;
- the travel location and dates;
- investigation milestones; and
- investigative steps necessary to execute an organized, thorough, and efficient investigation.

The investigative principles and standards of fairness and objectivity compelled Guidepost to ensure it had sufficient facts to report on its in-scope findings. To have sufficient facts in this context meant that Guidepost was compelled to interview Dr. Sills and permit him an opportunity to present his own account and any evidence he wished to be considered that corroborated his account. If a fact-finder chose to believe both Dr. Sills and Ms. Lyell’s accounts of what occurred between them after reading their depositions and considering their evidence, there is no other reasonable conclusion than both were a victim of the other on different occasions, as Dr. Sills testified Ms. Lyell

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made sexual contact with him in a manner that was **without consent and** unwelcome on more than one occasion.

There is no excuse for failing to obtain Dr. Sills' statement and evidence in connection with the Guidepost investigation. There is further no excuse for naming Dr. Sills in the Report on these facts. The Engagement Letter states: "4.3 Guidepost will treat and maintain as confidential and private all information that has been or will be provided to Guidepost relating to any survivor or witness identity . . ." Even without any definitions in the Report, Guidepost cannot refute that Dr. Sills is either a "survivor" or a "witness," or *both*. Ultimately, Guidepost does not know which and did not use due professional care to determine facts necessary to its analysis and findings on the EC's interactions with Ms. Lyell.

#### **UPDATED OPINION:**

Guidepost testified that it treated Dr. Sills failure to come forward to refute the public allegations and his "silence" in response to its "ridiculously public" investigation as evidence that the allegations were true. (GP Deposition, pg. 208). It is incomprehensible that attorneys would make this conclusion. Silence is not evidence. Investigators are charged with gathering evidence which means Guidepost was under a duty to contact all relevant witnesses, as it stated it did in its Report. Guidepost testified it did not respond to a reporter's inquiry about this case. (GP Deposition, pg. 35). Guidepost does not consider its own silence and failure to respond to media inquiries an admission of guilt or culpability, it shouldn't treat others' silence in that way, especially considering that Dr. Sills was not privy to the claims Ms. Lyell was making about their relationship. How would he know there was any reason to "come forward?" This is either utter incompetence in investigative skills, or it was a purposeful omission because Guidepost was providing the client a service other than an "independent investigation" and thus felt comfortable offering a ridiculous explanation for why it did not interview Dr. Sills.

The other problem with Guidepost's testimony is that it maintains it did not investigate the claims against Dr. Sills. If it was not investigating the allegations, why would Guidepost even consider Dr. Sills silence? The fact that Guidepost considered Dr. Sills failure to come forward to refute the allegations means it was conducting fact-finding into the validity of the allegations, and apparently, not fact-finding in accordance with any professional investigative standard.

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**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

**Thoroughness.**

Beyond Guidepost's failure to interview all witnesses with evidence relevant to its scope, the Guidepost Report further fails this standard in several ways.

*Definitions.* The Report lacks definitions of key terms such as "abuse" and "sexual abuse." The investigation scope included four "mandates," all of which included the words "abuse" or "sexual abuse." Without a definition of these terms, Guidepost's factual findings are not credible or reliable. What one person defines as "abuse" is not necessarily what another defines as "abuse." Did the term "sexual abuse" include the legal definition of "sexual assault" or "rape?" Did the term "abuse" include only acts that were forced or without consent, or also acts where there was a power disparity at play, but they were otherwise fully consented to by adults? Did the term "abuse" exclude any conduct? If so, what conduct was excluded from the definition, and as a result, excluded from the scope of the investigation? It is not clear exactly what Guidepost was investigating or the meaning of its sparse "findings" because these terms are not defined.

The Report also lacks definitions of "mishandling" and "mistreatment." The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines "mishandling" as "to deal with or manage wrongly or ignorantly." "Mishandling" infers that there was a set, established, right way that EC Trustees and leaders were to handle reports of offensive sexual contact, such as a policy, process, or procedure. The investigation was instigated in large part because there was *no established way* to "handle" allegations of any kind. Guidepost confirmed this in its Report when it reviewed the EC Personnel Policies Manual. "EC written policies do not explain the specific procedures for reporting, investigating, and addressing complaints in areas of harassment, employee conduct, workplace conflict or other inappropriate employee behavior." Report, page 133. Therefore, if there was no right way of handling the reports, how could Guidepost determine if any had been "mishandled?" Any finding that the EC "mishandled" reports of allegations is inherently unreliable because there is no definition of "mishandled" for purposes of the investigation.

The same problem exists for "mistreatment." The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines "mistreatment" as "to treat badly: abuse." Guidepost stated, "mistreatment of victims by

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some EC leaders – which ranged from decisions not to communicate with survivors and their advocates, to disparagement and outright hostility. . . .” Report, page 161. From this language, it seems that Guidepost defined “mistreatment” as anything between absolutely nothing and “outright hostility.” Therefore, anyone on the EC who did not respond to a claimed survivor engaged in “mistreatment” of that person. Absent an affirmative legal duty to respond to someone, I am not aware of any reasonable standard by which a “decision not to communicate” can ever equate to “mistreatment.” If a person expects a response to a communication and does not receive a response, they may subjectively *feel* that they were mistreated, but that does not mean they *were* mistreated. The Report is premised on the unreasonable assumption that if a survivor received no response or did not receive exactly the kind of response s/he wanted, then that was “mistreatment.” Any findings of “mistreatment” are flawed and unreliable due to the lack of definition and clarity for that term **and a standard of proof**.

Once again, the same problems arise with the terms “victim” and “survivor.” Guidepost’s scope included the term “victims” but not “survivors.” However, the Report seems to use the terms interchangeably without definition. It appears from the investigation that anyone who claimed sexual contact of any kind was deemed a “survivor” and a “victim” whether or not their allegations had been investigated or verified as “abuse” or “assault” in any way at all: by internal investigation, external investigation, or law enforcement investigation, with or without a court conviction.

What highlights the enormity of this investigative flaw is that had Guidepost bothered to obtain evidence from Dr. Sills, it would have had no choice but to define Dr. Sills as a survivor himself, as he testified under oath that Ms. Lyell had made sexual contact with him without his consent on several occasions, most notably the first occasion. (Sills Deposition). Reasonable minds can differ on what “consensual” means. If either SBC or Guidepost had defined this term and objectively, fairly, and thoroughly investigated the relationship between Ms. Lyell and Dr. Sills, it is unavoidable that consent would have been a major issue for which Dr. Sills’ evidence would have been dispositive.

Further, it is inescapable that with evidence of consent, Ms. Lyell would no longer be a “victim” or “survivor” and would thus fall out of scope for the Guidepost investigation. Ms. Denhollander could not let that happen. In her own words, Ms. Lyell’s case was the “driving force in getting this investigation underway . . . this would absolutely not be happening if that had not happened. . . . this has been the topic of conversation and the

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lynchpin for why we are here [having this investigation]." GPSILLS\_009717. "Jen pushed so hard on her case because she knew it was the only one that could raise the others up again (Christa, Jules, Tiffany). She knew if she could use her case to push this investigation, it would open the door to be able to bring them back to front and center. The Gaines motion was about Jen's case, I expanded the date range to ensure we could go well beyond her." GPSILLS\_009719. If what Ms. Denhollander stated was true – that the foundational premise of the entire Guidepost investigation was Ms. Lyell's allegations – then neither she nor Ms. Lyell could afford to have them undermined by the only other person with evidence of what transpired between Ms. Lyell and Dr. Sills. Thus, the lack of definitions for any of the above-mentioned terms served the purposes of the investigation as stated by Ms. Denhollander.

#### **UPDATED OPINION:**

Ms. Tongring testified on behalf of Guidepost that definitions were not necessary because the Report was not a "legal document." (GP Deposition, pg. 16). She testified that in the investigative Report, the terms used for "sexual abuse," "mishandling," etc. had "every day common sense definitions." (GP Deposition, pg. 16). Guidepost investigators discussed defining "sexual assault" but decided not to define it because jurisdictions differ in how they define it, so they decided to go with a "general common sense definition of sexual abuse and sexual assault" (GP Deposition, pg. 1) to conclude, without "investigation" but with "corroboration" according to Guidepost, that Dr. Sills sexually assaulted Ms. Lyell.

The fact that different jurisdictions define these terms differently should have been a major indication to Guidepost attorney-investigators that the terms do not have "general common sense definitions." If they did, there would not be so many different definitions between jurisdictions. To decide if facts show that X happened, X must be defined. Otherwise, how can anyone determine if X happened?

A simple illustration shows how critical definitions are when it comes to assessing sexual contact: is a kiss sexual? Some kisses are absolutely sexual – meaning they are intended to sexually stimulate one or both people involved in the kiss. Many people kiss their children goodnight, or kiss their mothers goodbye. Reasonable people agree that those kisses are not and should not be "sexual." However, they can be. When does a kiss become sexual? Is it where the kiss is placed – on the lips, cheek, forehead, back

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of the hand, back of the neck? Is it how long the kiss is? How long is too long to linger with a kiss before it may be fairly interpreted as sexual? Is it if there is certain eye contact or whether it is accompanied by other touching? And when one leans in to kiss a relative or friend, what exactly is the kissed person “consenting” to, and how does the kissing person know that? There is immense subjectivity here.

Anyone trained in investigating sexual offenses knows that definitions are critical. Ms. Tongring testified that Guidepost used the definition of “nonconsensual sexual touching” for the Report, but for unknown reasons decided not to put that definition in the Report. Even with this “internal” definition, “consent” would need to be defined, as would “sexual.” What one reasonable person finds to be “sexual” is not what another reasonable person may deem to be “sexual.” It is unreasonable to use “every day common sense” definitions in a professional investigation of conduct that is a crime – “sexual assault” – and conduct that has a range of meanings like “sexual abuse” does. “Sexual abuse” can include entirely consensual sexual activity if there is a significant power imbalance between the two consenting adults, or it can be defined as any contact with a child under a certain age for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the offender. Definitions are **essential** for investigations involving any conduct, but particularly sexual conduct.

Definitions are so essential that Ms. Tongring appeared to need definitions herself several times during the Guidepost deposition. She made her answers to deposition questions contingent upon a definition in the deposition. For example, she asked for a definition of “first-hand knowledge” (GP Deposition, pg. 31, lines 22-24), asked “what do you mean provide a report?” (GP Deposition, pg. 140), asked “what do you mean the people involved?” (GP Deposition, pg. 71). It would seem that “first-hand knowledge” has an “every day common sense definition,” particularly to an attorney. However, Ms. Tongring needed a definition of how those words were being used in order to determine how to answer a question.

#### **[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

*Standard of Proof.* In addition to defining what the terms relevant to fact-finding mean, an investigator must also use a standard of proof. The standard of proof is crucial to determining the level of evidence required to support a factual finding or conclusion in an investigation. Guidepost’s investigation lacks any standard of proof or even a

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mention of it. It appears Guidepost used the “any evidence” standard, meaning any evidence at all supports their factual findings. This is the lowest of all standards of proof.

A more typical standard of proof for a private investigation is “preponderance of the evidence.” That means that after collecting all relevant evidence (both corroborating and contradicting), it is more likely than not that an allegation is true.

In higher stakes investigations and some court cases, the “clear and convincing” standard of proof is used. That standard is higher than preponderance of the evidence, but lower than “beyond a reasonable doubt.”

Guidepost’s factual findings are inherently unreliable without definitions of key terms and any discernible standard of proof. The lack of these is further evidence that this was not an “independent investigation.” It appears to be for purposes other than a neutral search for facts and the truth.

## **UPDATED OPINION**

In Ms. Tongring’s testimony on behalf of Guidepost, she used the term “sufficient evidence” multiple times. (GP Deposition, pgs 109, 116, 195, 207, 209). “Sufficient evidence to make us comfortable” appears to be the standard of proof Guidepost used. The problem is it is not a standard. What was “sufficient evidence”? Five terabytes of evidence? An allegation? An allegation that at least one other witness corroborates? An allegation corroborated by an outcry witness? An allegation that led to a confession or conviction? The accused’s silence? And, make who comfortable? One investigator, all of the investigators? And what does “comfortable” mean – confident Guidepost won’t be sued? Relatively confident to defend attacks on the findings? Confident the accused will not come forward and sue?

Guidepost used the term “sufficient evidence” in the context that it found “sufficient evidence” to make it “comfortable” naming Dr. Sills as a “sexual abuser.” (GP Deposition, pgs 113, 114, 115, 116). “Comfortable” is not a recognized standard of proof. The reality is that if Guidepost had conducted a competent and thorough investigation, it should not have been “comfortable” given the testimony and evidence provided by Dr. Sills as to what transpired between him and Ms. Lyell.

**[End of update opinion insertion.]**

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*Factual Findings.* Third, the Report is very thin on factual findings related to each element of its scope. This could be due in large part to the fact that there were no defined terms in the scope and no standard of proof. Section IV of the Report is titled “Factual Findings/Investigation.” One would reasonably expect the headings under that title to be the four elements of the scope of Guidepost’s investigative work as set forth in the Engagement Letter and include findings of fact related to each element of the scope. Instead, the elements of the scope are addressed under Section V, “Observations and Conclusions.”

Under “Factual Findings,” the first section is a general “Timeline” that includes 84 pages of screenshots of correspondence and a general recounting of witness statements. Report, page 39. More than half of these pages contains Ms. Lyell’s allegations (roughly pages 80-123).

The Report included in its “timeline,” a reference to Dr. Frank Page. Dr. Page was President of the EC during the timeframe included in Guidepost’s scope. Report, page 75. Specifically, the Report mentioned that Dr. Page announced his retirement in 2018 which was “precipitated by a morally inappropriate relationship in the recent past.” At the time the Guidepost investigation began, that was only three years prior. The Report goes on to note that Dr. Page had “maintained an improper relationship with a female from a church where he had been an interim pastor.” Yet, Guidepost *did not investigate* whether Dr. Page – a member of the EC during dates within its scope – had engaged in a consensual relationship with this woman or whether he had abused his clergy position. The Report even acknowledged that “no further investigation” was done at the time, even noting that “Dr. Rummage noted it would have been helpful for the EC to have verified there nothing inappropriate done with the staff.” Report, page 75.

It appears that Dr. Page’s conduct fell squarely within Guidepost’s scope of work – allegations of sexual misconduct that could well be designated as abuse given the clergy-congregant relationship, that fell within the dates of Guidepost’s scope of work, and had not been investigated. The fact that this was not further investigated and reported by Guidepost is evidence that the investigation was not thorough and not designed to actually investigate allegations of abuse by EC members.

Guidepost gave no indication it thoroughly investigated this “morally inappropriate relationship” even though it knew it had not been previously investigated. There is no

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evidence of a Guidepost investigation outside of footnote 183 that references “Memoranda of Rummage and Witness 1.” It appears Guidepost took Dr. Page’s word on the nature of the relationship as consensual and merely “inappropriate,” as opposed to investigating further to reach a factual finding on whether the relationship was “consensual” or “abusive,” as their scope expressly commanded. Guidepost did not even mention Dr. Page in its Report Section V, “Observations and Conclusions,” subsection A “Allegations of Abuse Committed by Executive Committee Members.” That subsection is exclusively dedicated to the allegations against Dr. Hunt, who was SBC President and ~~merely~~ an ex-officio member of the EC.

Only half a page was devoted to Dr. Page’s admitted inappropriate sexual conduct that was squarely within the scope of work. Guidepost proceeded to move on to Dr. Paige Patterson’s termination from a seminary position for alleged mistreatment of an alleged rape survivor. Regardless of the truth of that matter, Dr. Patterson was not within scope, as he was President of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at the time, not an EC member.

Second, section B is “EC Trustee Interviews.” Report, page 123. This section includes a summary of interviews of 175 EC Trustees. Guidepost noted a finding that “EC Trustees [who served prior to Dr. Greear’s reference to the Houston Chronicle article] were largely unaware that survivors had been contacting the EC to report sexual abuse allegations.” Report, page 124. Thus, most EC Trustees had no information relevant to support three of the four in-scope elements.

Further inflating the cost of the investigation, Guidepost reviewed the social media accounts of 202 EC Trustees and “other leaders” over the span of more than 21 years. Report, page 127. I assume investigators were looking for evidence of EC Trustees “mishandling” abuse allegations, “mistreatment” of abuse victims, “intimidation” of abuse victims or their advocates, or EC resistance to sexual abuse reform initiatives. From that massive and no doubt tedious effort, Guidepost made only one factual finding: EC Trustee, Mr. Rod Martin, had used “combative language” on social media towards a survivor with a lawsuit against SBC.

The next subsection is C, “EC staff Survey and Interviews.” Guidepost began by stating it interviewed approximately 42 then current and former EC staff members. The Report then stated, “in this section, we describe some of the staff’s general perceptions about

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EC workplace culture and attitudes towards sexual abuse allegations.” The obvious problem is that the scope does not call for the EC staff’s general perceptions about EC workplace culture and attitudes. That is what culture and pulse surveys are for – not investigations. Guidepost was engaged to conduct an investigation into four distinct areas and none of them involve EC staff’s perception of culture and attitudes.

Guidepost further undermined its credibility in this section when it wrote, “We did not assess the accuracy of employee’s perceptions or opinions.” I am not aware of a way an investigator could assess the “accuracy” of a perception or opinion. It is either that person’s opinion or perception, or it is not. There is no “accuracy” determination that can be made. Guidepost investigators should know this, as immediately prior, the Report states: “Unsurprisingly, given the variety of employees with whom we spoke and who completed the survey, we gathered a variety of opinions.” Report, page 129.

Guidepost proceeded on in total disregard of its scope, “the comments recounted herein are provided as insight and several themes emerged from employees’ responses to our interview questions and our survey.” Report, page 129. Guidepost’s Engagement Letter does not state anything about surveying EC staff members opinions, perceptions, or any “themes” that may arise from them. Other “findings” include that “some male leaders could be dismissive of female opinions” and “women were underrepresented at leadership levels,” but many said they “do feel valued and appreciated.” Report, page 129. These do not constitute “investigative findings.”

The EC Staff Interview subsection 1 included only one factual finding: “one EC staff member heard Dr. Page make critical comments about [a survivor]” but this is then qualified by “Dr. Page said he regretted some of the words.” Report, page 130.

Subsection 2, “Survey Results” follows. The stated purpose of the surveys was “to gather employees’ opinions on how the EC handles issues relating to abuse.” Report, page 131. This purpose is not within the scope of the investigation. It is not investigatory because it seeks to gather “opinions” and not “facts.” In my opinion, the surveys were wholly superfluous, and as designed, could not lead to evidence relevant to Guidepost’s scope of work as reflected in the Engagement Letter.

The final subsection of “Factual Findings/Investigation” is section D “Survivor Interviews.” In this subsection, Guidepost detailed how it “conducted significant research” into an SBC list of “703 abusers” to determine whether any of them were

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affiliated with an SBC church. This is also outside the investigative scope. Unless Guidepost was reviewing the list to determine if any of the 703 “abusers” were EC members who abused someone between January 1, 2000 and June 14, 2021, the time spent on this was outside the scope of the investigation.

Guidepost at least acknowledged its scope when it admitted in subsection D that some of the 22 survivor interviews were outside its scope either because the survivor did not report allegations to the EC or the alleged conduct occurred outside the scoped time frame. Report, page 134-135. It is beyond *my* scope to determine how many hours Guidepost spent on interviews that were outside its scope, however, every interview that is outside scope dilutes the credibility of any assertion that interviewing Dr. Sills was outside its scope. From my review of the investigation, it does not appear that the scope limited Guidepost’s activities in any way.

Guidepost does not appear to make any factual findings at all in subsection D with regard to survivors. Instead, it appears to be a whitepaper on the importance of the response to disclosures of abuse and the profound effects sexual abuse has on survivors. Subsection D appears to be written by a sexual abuse advocate and not a professional team of investigators.

In the Report’s Section IV “Factual Findings/Investigation,” sprawling pages 39-148, there are only three factual findings:

1. EC Trustees were largely unaware that survivors had been contacting the EC to report sexual abuse allegations;
2. An EC member used “combative language” on social media towards a survivor;
3. An EC staff member heard Dr. Page, an EC member, make critical comments about a survivor but then said he “regretted” some of his words.

As noted above, the scoped elements are addressed under Section V, “Observations and Conclusions.” Report, page 148. These are also extremely thin on factual findings.

The first scoped element addressed in Section V, subsection A is: “Allegations of abuse committed by Executive Committee members.” Report, page 149. Subsection A addresses only one allegation – an allegation of sexual assault made against Dr. Johnny Hunt, a former President of the SBC, by “an SBC pastor and his wife,” who is

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referred to as “Survivor.” ~~This allegation was arguably outside the scope of engagement, as the scope included “Executive Committee Members,” and Dr. Hunt was SBC President, an *ex officio* member of the EC. Nonetheless,~~ Guidepost did more of an investigation into this allegation than any other mentioned in the Report, as addressed *supra*, including informing Dr. Hunt of the allegations and giving him an opportunity to respond.

Guidepost investigators noted they did not find Dr. Hunt’s statements credible, but they did find the pastor, his wife, and other witnesses’ statements credible, and therefore, Guidepost concluded that the allegation of non-consensual sexual contact was true. Guidepost justified including the allegation in the Report based on their credibility assessment. The Report avoids, in an obvious manner, making a “finding” that Dr. Hunt sexually abused the “Survivor.” Rather, Guidepost included this allegation and its “conclusion” under the heading “Observations and Conclusions.” Outside this one allegation that involved two adults and contradictory evidence on consent, Guidepost found no other evidence of “allegations of abuse by Executive Committee members” even after more than 100 interviews of former and then-current EC members.

Section V, subsection B addressed “Mishandling” and “Mistreatment” of sexual abuse victims. Report, page 161. In addition to the problems arising from the lack of definitions of these terms, the Report appears to fault EC leaders for relying on the advice of counsel to avoid liability for crimes of others. The Report “found” that EC leaders often did not respond to survivors “and took no action to address these allegations so as to prevent ongoing abuse or such abuse in the future.” Report, page 162. The Report seems to place on EC leaders duties that they do not legally have to prevent sexual abuse in congregations across the country. These statements also run afoul of perpetrator accountability, the established theory widely promoted by victim advocates that the perpetrator *alone* is responsible for their misconduct and crimes, not the victim, and not anyone else who “could have” or “should have” done something to prevent the misconduct or crimes of the perpetrator. Victim blame is misplaced, but so is third-party blame.

This subsection goes on to address “lack of transparency,” despite the Report failing to indicate any duty of transparency imposed by law, internal policy, or otherwise. Similarly, in the next subsection, EC leaders are faulted for choosing not to “interact with sexual abuse victims,” despite the Report not stating where a duty was owed to interact

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with victims. That section further faults the EC for responding to victims explaining why the SBC would not look further into allegations of abuse. However, the EC had no duty to look into the allegations due to its structure and limits of authority; investigation is the purview of law enforcement. Further examples are given wherein Guidepost recounts the complaints of various survivors and how they were treated (or not). Guidepost does not make any “findings” that the EC mistreated survivors, it merely recounts what survivors’ complaints were about the various responses they did and did not get. The rest of the subsection contains similarly unsupported subjective conclusory statements.

The underlying problem with this Section V is that none of it contains actual findings of fact on the elements included in the scope of investigation. Section V contains many pages of complaints about what various legal counsel advised, the fact Mr. Boto was a character witness for a “convicted child molester,” the history of Judge Paul Pressler, who was not an EC member but a former SBC Vice President, so not within scope. What it does not include is investigatory findings of fact. It appears to be a Ms. Denhollander extended gripe session, not a report on findings of fact that indicate the existence of or absence of issues within the scope of the investigation.

As for the last subsection of Section V, “Resistance to Sexual Abuse Reform Initiatives from January 1, 2000, to June 14, 2021,” without adequate definitions and a standard of proof, no “factual findings” can be made under this element either. The investigation made clear only one thing: that the “resistance” arose from advice of legal counsel to limit SBC liability.

#### **UPDATED OPINION:**

##### Lack of Thoroughness

Guidepost employees missed following through at multiple points during the “investigation” resulting in evidentiary gaps that make the investigation fail to meet the standard of thoroughness. In a communication between Ms. Lyell and Guidepost, Ms. Lyell stated “drugs kicked in and I’m better.” (GP deposition, pg. 149). Guidepost was on notice that Ms. Lyell had mental health diagnoses, took medication, had admitted to memory loss, and had other difficulty communicating. (GP deposition, pg. 149-153). There is no indication how Guidepost explored or analyzed these issues in the context of accepting the entirety of Ms. Lyell’s allegations and evidence as true, despite Guidepost testifying that “Every time we speak to a witness we are assessing their

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credibility." (GP deposition, pg. 32). There is no evidence Guidepost assessed Ms. Lyell's credibility.

Along with wholly failing to gather relevant and material evidence from Dr. Sills in the course of "corroborating" Ms. Lyell's allegations against him, there is no indication Guidepost considered or analyzed any factors of false allegations. Ms. Lyell fits several demographic factors for false rape allegations, and indeed her allegations grew from a lack of any detail and her stating she was not a "sinless victim," to her telling the process server, "Tell the rapist I said thank you," or words to that effect. Ms. Lyell's allegations appear to have "snowballed" from virtually no details at the time of her disclosure to Dr. Mohler to being raped repeatedly for ten years. Her allegations have become more detailed and violent over time. This should have been a flag for a professional investigator to more closely consider Ms. Lyell's credibility (in addition to the evidence that she had mental health diagnoses, took psychiatric medication, and admitted to memory problems).

The fact that Guidepost failed to thoroughly investigate when it should have in order to ensure its investigation was a legitimate, professional, legal, "independent investigation," further contributes to the fair appearance and reasonable perception that the investigation was nothing more than a public relations campaign misrepresented as an "independent investigation" that was designed to quell and placate the survivor and advocate voices that had been growing louder in the context of the larger social movement of #MeToo.

### Conclusion.

Due process requires three fundamental things: notice, an opportunity to respond, and a neutral fact-finder. Proceedings missing any of these three things are structurally flawed and are inherently unreliable in our system of justice. Under the principles of due process and professional due care, Dr. Sills was entitled during the investigation to notice of the allegations against him and the substance of the evidence against him, an opportunity to respond and provide his own exculpatory evidence, and an impartial and objective fact-finder free of conflicts of interest, bias, and any interest in the outcome. In my professional opinion, the Guidepost investigation provided him none of these three due process pillars or the standards expected of a professional, independent investigation. The investigation was not legal, independent, fair, thorough, or objective.

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Therefore, the investigation was fatally flawed, unreliable, and inconsistent with due process and professional standards.

**[End of updated opinion insertion.]**

**END OF PARTIAL REPORT**



Amy E. McDougal, Esq., CCEP  
President  
August 26, 2025

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## RELIANCE MATERIALS

Clifford Law provided access to discovery documents exchanged in this case as of the date of this partial report. In addition to any publications specifically cited in this report, I primarily relied on the following documents to form my opinion and prepare this partial report:

### Depositions

Dr. David Sills

Mrs. Mary Sills

Ms. Jennifer Lyell

Dr. Albert Mohler

Ms. Elizabeth Dixon

Guidepost Solutions LLC (deposition from Hunt v. Southern Baptist Convention, et al.)

**Guidepost Solutions LLC 30(b)(6)**

**Executive Committee 30(b)(6)**

### Documents

Guidepost Report (including the Engagement Letter, but excluding links to documents included in footnotes)

The Sills Complaint

Defendant Jennifer Lyell's Response To Plaintiffs' First Set Of Interrogatories

Responses And Objections Of Defendant Guidepost Solutions Llc To Plaintiffs' First Set Of Interrogatories

Guidepost Solutions Llc's Objections To Plaintiffs' First Set Of Requests For Admissions

Defendant Eric Geiger's Responses To Plaintiffs' First Set Of Requests For Admission

Plaintiff Michael David Sills' Responses And Objections To The Executive Committee Of The Southern Baptist Convention's First Set Of Interrogatories And Requests For Production To Plaintiff Michael David Sills

Exhibits associated with Guideposts 30(b)(6) deposition

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## APPENDIX

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