

Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).



Good afternoon. My name is Marion Miner (M-A-R-I-O-N M-I-N-E-R), and I am the Associate Director for Pro-Life & Family Policy at the Nebraska Catholic Conference, which advocates for the public policy interests of the Catholic Church and advances the Gospel of Life through engaging, educating, and empowering public officials, Catholic laity, and the general public.

The Catholic faith recognizes the supreme dignity of every person as made in the image and likeness of God. The only appropriate response to this reality is charity. For this reason, the Catholic faith also recognizes that no one, including those who are experiencing same-sex attraction or questions about their own gender identity, should be subject to unjust discrimination. The Catechism of the Catholic Church addresses this directly in paragraphs 2357 to 2359. Everyone should be treated with respect and dignity.

The Conference opposes LB321 because it would incorporate problematic definitions into law.

LB321's definition of terms such as 'gender,' 'gender expression,' and 'gender identity' undermine the biological and given reality of sexual difference—in short, the reality of the body. As Pope Francis has noted regarding what he has called "the ideology of gender," "It is one thing to be understanding of human weakness and the complexities of life, and another to accept ideologies that attempt to sunder what are inseparable aspects of reality." Codifying terminology that serves gender ideology undermines society's understanding of the material reality of the sexed body. This necessarily also undermines the anthropological basis for the family, the most basic building block of society.

Furthermore, rules of evidence and Nebraska Supreme Court case law already substantially preclude the type of evidence that LB321 seeks to protect against.<sup>2</sup> For example, rules related to relevancy and the probative value of evidence versus its prejudicial impact would protect against sexual orientation or gender identity being unnecessarily and harmfully used against the victim of any number of crimes, many of which, regrettably, are heinous and violative of justice, human dignity, and the common good.

Because such evidence is already substantially precluded, the deeper concern is that this legislation is less about dealing with unjust discrimination and more about imposing—for the first time in Nebraska state law—ideological definitions that run contrary to our common biologically created reality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pope Francis, Apostolic Exhortation *Amoris Laetitia*, no. 56 (March 19, 2016).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, e.g., State v. Escamilla, 245 Neb. 13, 26 (1994).