

PENNSYLVANIA

Why we can win

Our primary objectives in Pennsylvania are to: 1) win the state's 20 Electoral College votes and 2) break Republican control of the state legislature by flipping one or both chambers.

In the state Senate, we are currently targeting five districts—four GOP-held seats and one Democratic hold. With only half of the chamber up for election in 2020, our Senate targets are scattered across the state, including Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Erie, and the Philadelphia suburbs.

In the state House, we are currently targeting 16 districts—13 GOP-held seats and three Democratic holds. Eleven seats are located in Southeast Pennsylvania, close to the Philadelphia metro area and surrounding regions. The remaining 5 targets are located near Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, and the Pittsburgh suburbs.

Our targets

State Senate: SD-9, SD-13, SD-15, SD-37, SD-49 / **State House:** HD-18, HD-26, HD-29, HD-30, HD-44, HD-53, HD-105, HD-106, HD-119, HD-143, HD-144, HD-151, HD-152, HD-160, HD-168, HD-178

What's at stake

12,537

Drilled unconventional wells in Pennsylvania

Oil fracking wells concentrated in and around Pittsburgh were criticized for a possible link to a spike in cases of rare childhood cancers in 2019. The fracking process uses roughly 700 types of chemicals—and many known carcinogens—and is a cause of pollution in the southwest portion of the state.

\$7.25

Minimum wage in Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania State Legislature hasn't passed a minimum wage increase in over a decade, leaving hourly workers at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25. In several consecutive legislative sessions, GOP-led committees have blocked bills that would gradually raise the minimum wage to \$15 by the year 2024. In January 2020, Democratic Governor Tom Wolf proposed a minimum wage increase for the 6th time.

699,000

Pennsylvanians without health insurance

Even after Pennsylvania expanded Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act in 2015, well over half a million residents remain uninsured in the Keystone State, even before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, Pennsylvanians are more likely to report difficulty paying for medical bills (36%) compared to the general public (26%).