

# WISCONSIN

## Why we can win

Our primary objectives in Wisconsin are to: 1) win the state's 10 Electoral College votes, 2) protect Democratic Governor Tony Evers' veto power by preventing GOP supermajorities in the Wisconsin State Senate and State Assembly, and 3) lay the groundwork to flip the state legislature in 2022.

In the state Assembly, we are currently targeting eight districts—seven GOP-held seats and one Democratic hold. Our targets are located in the Milwaukee metro area, the Minneapolis suburbs, and rural communities in southwest Wisconsin. Because Wisconsin State Assembly districts are nested within Senate districts, many of our legislative targets overlap with one another geographically.

In the state Senate, we are currently targeting four districts—two GOP-held seats and two Democratic holds. Due to Wisconsin's extreme partisan gerrymandering—and the fact that only half of the chamber is up for election in 2020—our targets are distributed in competitive regions across the state, including Milwaukee, the Minneapolis suburbs, and rural communities in central and southwest Wisconsin.

## Our targets

**State Assembly:** AD-13, AD-14, AD-21, AD-23, AD-24, AD-30, AD-51, AD-96 / **State Senate:** SD-8, SD-10, SD-24, SD-32

## What's at stake

41,000

Wisconsin residents in prison, jail, and other carceral facilities

According to the Prison Policy Initiative, black Americans make up 6% of Wisconsin's population but nearly 40% of the state's prison and jail population. In Milwaukee County alone, 812 people per 100,000 residents are behind bars. Mass incarceration in Milwaukee's 53206 zip code has shone a spotlight on the need for criminal justice reform in Wisconsin.

70%

Wisconsinites support Medicaid expansion

While Democratic Governor Tony Evers has fought for expanding Medicaid coverage—which the majority of Wisconsinites support—the GOP-led state legislature has prevented its passage. This is an example of legislators refusing popular policies while partisan gerrymandering ensures their safe re-election.

22,748

Trump's 2016 margin of victory in Wisconsin

The 2016 election was the first general election in which Wisconsin voters had to show a current driver's license, passport, or state or military ID to cast a ballot, even if they were already registered to vote. Analysis shows that Wisconsin's voter ID law reduced turnout by at least 200,000 votes in 2016.