Renew the Special Diabetes Program for Indians (SDPI) 
(H.R.2680)

Native Americans face the highest rates of diabetes among all U.S. racial and ethnic groups. To address this epidemic, Congress introduced and authorized the Special Diabetes Program for Indians (SDPI) in 1997.

This program is both successful and crucial for the survival of Indian Country. It improves the health of Native communities. It is an effective model of diabetes response and has bipartisan support due to the highly successful nature of the program.

Since SDPI’s implementation in 1997, Native populations have experienced:

- Reduced blood sugar levels
- Decreased diabetic eye disease rates
- Reduced cholesterol levels
- Decreased obesity and diabetes rates in youth
- Reduced rates of diabetes-onset end-stage renal disease (ESRD)
- Reduced diabetes rates among adults

Congress Must Act Before September 30

SDPI is set to expire on September 30, 2019. Without Congressional action, the security of more than 300 programs funded by SDPI are at risk.

Congress must reauthorize SDPI and increase the program’s FY2020’s base funding level to $200 million, with a requirement for an annual medical inflation adjustment.

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1 Indian Health Service July 2017 Fact Sheet

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