Exhibit 10
NAVAJO NATION COMUNITY PROFILE

EXECUTIVE*  
Russell Begaye  
President  
Jonathan Nez  
Vice President  

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
LoRenzo Bates  
T’iistoh Sikaad, Nenahnezad, Upper Fruitland, Tse’ Da’a’ Kaan, Newcomb, San Juan,  
Kee Allen Begay, Jr.  
Tachee/Blue Gap, Many Farms, Nazlini, Tselani/Cottonwood, Low Mountain  
Mel R. Begay  
Coyote Canyon, Mexican Springs, Naschitti, Tohatchi, Bahast’l’a’a’  
Norman M. Begay  
Alamo, Ramah, Tohajilee  
Nelson S. Begay  
Lukachukai, Round Rock, Tsaile/Wheatfields, Tse Ch’izhi, Rock Point  
Benjamin Bennett  
Crystal, Fort Defiance, Red Lake, Sawmill  
Nathaniel Brown  
Chilchinbeto, Dennehotso, Kayenta  
Tom Chee  
Shiprock  
Amber Kanazbah Crotty  
Toadlena/Two Grey Hills, Red Valley Tse’alnaozt’i’yí, Sheepsprings, Beclabito, Gadiiahi/To’Koi  
Seth Damon  
Baahaali, Chilchiltah, Manuelito, Red Rock, Rock Springs, Tsayatoh  
Herman Daniels, Jr.  
Tsah Bii Kin, Navajo Mountain, Shonto, Olijato  
Davis Filfred  
Mexican Water, To’likan, Teesnospos, Aneth, Red Mesa  
Jonathan Hale  
Oaksprings, St. Michaels  
Lee Jack, Sr.  
Dilcon, Indian Wells, Teesto, Whitecone, Greasewood Springs  
Jonathan Perry  
Becenti, Lake Valley, Nahodishgish, Standing Rock, Whiterock, Huerfano, Nageezi, Crownpoint  
Leonard H. Pete  
Chinle  
Walter Phelps  
Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Birdsprings, Leupp, Tolani Lake  
Alton Joe Shepherd  
Jeddito, Cornfields, Ganado, Kinlichee, Steamboat  
Tuchoney Slim, Jr.  
Coppermine, K’aii’to, LeChee, Tonalea/Red Lake, Bodaway/Gap  
Raymond Smith, Jr.  
Klagetoh, Wide Ruins, Houck, Lupton, Nahata Dziil  
Otto Tso  
To’ Nanees ‘Dizi  
Leonard Tsosie  
Littlewater, Pueblo Pintado, Torreon, Whitehorse Lake, Baca/Brewitt, Casamero Lake, Ojo Encino, Counselor  
Dwight Witherspoon  
Hard Rock, Forest Lake, Pinon, Black Mesa, Whippoorwill  
Edmund Yazzie  
Churchrock, Iyanbito, Mariano Lake, Pinedale, Smith Lake, Thoreau

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LOCATION  
The Navajo or Dine’ (meaning “The People” in the Navajo language) migrated to the Southwest from Canada around the 15th century. The Navajo Nation is the largest reservation in the United States, covering more than 27,000 square miles and extending from Arizona into Utah and New Mexico. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 101,835 Navajo live on tribal lands in Arizona; 65,764 live on tribal lands in New Mexico; and 6,068 live on tribal lands in Utah, for a total of 173,667 Dine’.

SOCIAL & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS*

The Navajo Nation is a young community. The under-18 population accounts for one-third (33 percent) of all tribal members, which is considerably higher than the State of Arizona as a whole (25.5 percent). The median age for the tribe is 28, compared to a median age of 35.9 for the State of Arizona.

There are approximately 49,946 occupied housing units on the Navajo Nation Reservation. The majority (76.8 percent) are owner-occupied.

The Navajo Nation is made up of diverse households. Households are three times more likely to be multigenerational (14.7 percent) than the State of Arizona (4.9 percent), defined by the Census as more than two generations living together. Less than half of households are traditional married-couple families (39 percent), and households headed by a single female make up one-quarter (26 percent) of all households. Most notably, 71.6 percent of the Nation's householders speak a language other than English.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The median household income for the Navajo Nation is $27,389, far lower than the State of Arizona ($50,448). The Navajo Nation has a poverty rate of 38 percent, which is more than twice as high as poverty rates for the State of Arizona (15 percent). More than half of all workers are private wage and salary workers, while 43.7 percent work for the government.

ENTERPRISES

The Nation operates four casinos: Fire Rock in Churchrock, NM; Flowing Wells in Shiprock, NM; Northern Edge located between Shiprock and Farmington, NM; and Twin Arrows Casino and Resort, located near Flagstaff, Arizona.

Numerous museums include: Good Shepherd Mission in Fort Defiance, AZ; Ned A. Hatathli Cultural Center at Dine’ College; Navajo Code Talkers Museum in Tuba City; Navajo Interactive Museum in Tuba City; Navajo Nation Museum in Window Rock; Navajo Village Heritage Center, and St. Michaels Museum.

The Nation operates tourist enterprises and trading posts around their many parks and lakes (for example Antelope Point Marina, Four Corners Tribal Park, Wheatfields Lake, and Chaco Canyon National Historical Park, among others).

NAVAJO NATION HUMAN RESEARCH CODE

The Navajo Nation has established a protocol for research and the protection of human subjects. To review the Navajo Nation's Human Research Code, see http://www.nptao.arizona.edu/protocols.html.

*All statistics on this page are from the 2010 Decennial Census or the 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates.