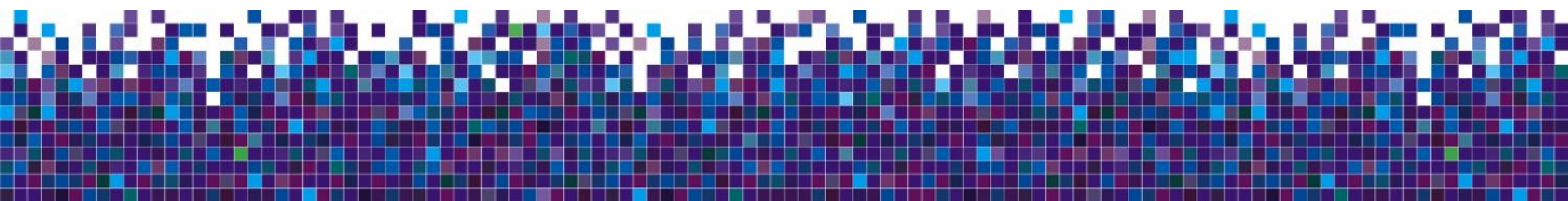




# 2020 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Investor Deck

November 2, 2020



# Forward-Looking Statements; Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The following information is current as of September 30, 2020 (unless otherwise noted) and should be read in connection with Navient Corporation's "Navient" Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the "2019 Form 10-K"), filed by Navient with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on February 27, 2020 and subsequent reports filed by Navient with the SEC. Definitions for capitalized terms in this presentation not defined herein can be found in the 2019 Form 10-K. This presentation contains "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of the federal securities laws, about our business, and other information that is based on management's current expectations as of the date of this presentation. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the company's beliefs, opinions or expectations and statements that assume or are dependent upon future events, are forward-looking statements and often contain words such as "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "see," "will," "would," "may," "could," "should," "goal," or "target." Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from those reflected in such forward-looking statements.

For Navient, these factors include, among others, the risks and uncertainties associated with:

- the severity, magnitude and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, including changes in the macroeconomic environment, restrictions on business, individual or travel activities intended to slow the spread of the pandemic and volatility in market conditions resulting from the pandemic including interest rates, the value of equities and other financial assets;
- the risks and uncertainties associated with increases in financing costs;
- unanticipated increases in costs associated with compliance with federal, state or local laws and regulations;
- changes in the demand for asset management and business processing solutions or other changes in marketplaces in which we compete (including increased competition);
- changes in accounting standards including but not limited to changes pertaining to loan loss reserves and estimates or other accounting standards that may impact our operations;
- adverse outcomes in any significant litigation to which the company is a party;
- credit risk associated with the company's underwriting standards or exposure to third parties, including counterparties to hedging transactions; and
- changes in the terms of education loans and the educational credit marketplace (including changes resulting from the CARES Act or other new laws and the implementation of existing laws).

The company could also be affected by, among other things:

- unanticipated repayment trends on loans including prepayments or deferrals in our securitization trusts that could accelerate or delay repayment of the bonds;
- reductions to our credit ratings, the credit ratings of asset-backed securitizations we sponsor or the credit ratings of the United States of America;
- failures of our operating systems or infrastructure or those of third-party vendors;
- risks related to cybersecurity including the potential disruption of our systems or those of our third-party vendors or customers or potential disclosure of confidential customer information;
- damage to our reputation resulting from cyber-breaches, litigation, the politicization of student loan servicing or other actions or factors;
- failure to successfully implement cost-cutting initiatives and adverse effects of such initiatives on our business;
- failure to adequately integrate acquisitions or realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions including delays or errors in converting portfolio acquisitions to our servicing platform;
- changes in law and regulations whether new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations applicable to any of our businesses or activities or those of our vendors, suppliers or customers;
- changes in the general interest rate environment, including the availability of any relevant money-market index rate, including LIBOR, or the relationship between the relevant money-market index rate and the rate at which our assets are priced;
- our ability to successfully effectuate any acquisitions and other strategic initiatives;
- activities by shareholder activists, including a proxy contest or any unsolicited takeover proposal;
- changes in general economic conditions; and
- the other factors that are described in the "Risk Factors" section of the 2019 Form 10-K and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The preparation of the company's consolidated financial statements also requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions including estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates or assumptions may prove to be incorrect and actual results could differ materially. All forward-looking statements contained in this release are qualified by these cautionary statements and are made only as of the date of this release. The company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements except as required by law.

Navient reports financial results on a GAAP basis and also provides certain non-GAAP performance measures, including Core Earnings, Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio, and various other non-GAAP financial measures derived from Core Earnings. When compared to GAAP results, Core Earnings exclude the impact of: (1) mark-to-market gains/losses on derivatives; and (2) goodwill and acquired intangible asset amortization and impairment. Navient provides Core Earnings measures because this is what management uses when making management decisions regarding Navient's performance and the allocation of corporate resources. Navient Core Earnings are not defined terms within GAAP and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. For additional information, see Core Earnings in Navient's third-quarter earnings release and pages 49 - 51 of this presentation for a further discussion and a complete reconciliation between GAAP net income and Core Earnings.



**We are the leader in education loan management and business processing solutions for education, healthcare and government clients at the federal, state and local levels**

*We help our clients and millions of Americans achieve financial success through our services and support, leveraging our 45+ years of data, analytics and processing experience and excellence*

- ✓ **Scaled, efficient industry-leading servicing platform**
  - Navient-serviced borrowers are 26% less likely to default
- ✓ **Executing our long-term value-creation strategy and utilizing our core strengths**
  - Stable cash flow generation from our legacy portfolio of government-guaranteed Education Loans
  - Originating attractive, high credit quality education loans utilizing our scale and expertise
  - Generating fee income by providing processing services that leverage our existing infrastructure
- ✓ **Disciplined expense management**
  - Consistent cost efficiency and continuous expense rationalization
- ✓ **Prudent capital allocation**
  - Maintaining dividend and returning excess capital to shareholders
- ✓ **Continuously evaluating alternatives to optimize capital structure and efficiency**

**Focused on delivering best-in-class service to our clients and maximizing long-term shareholder value**

# We Leverage Our Core Servicing Expertise in Education Finance and Business Processing

## Federal Education Loans Segment



### Own and Service Education Loans

- Manage Navient's **\$60 billion portfolio** of federally-guaranteed (FFELP) education loans
- **Highly predictable cash flows** with limited credit risk, estimated at ~\$8.6 billion over the next 20 years
- Provide **education loan servicing** to the U.S. Department of Education

**3Q Net Income: \$137 million**

## Consumer Lending Segment



### Originate and Refinance Education Loans

- Manage Navient's **\$21 billion portfolio** of Private Education Loans
- Using our data and expertise to deploy capital at **mid-teens ROEs** by originating Private Education Refinance Loans
- Originate In-School Education Loans with a recently launched innovative product, targeting **high-teens ROEs**

**3Q Net Income: \$110 million**

## Business Processing Segment



### Provide Processing Services for Healthcare & Government Clients

- Leverage Navient's existing infrastructure and 45+ years of **data, analytics and processing experience**
- Capital-efficient fee-based provider of business processing services for **500+** government & healthcare clients
- Integrated end-to-end technology solutions to help governments and healthcare systems **achieve efficiencies**

**3Q EBITDA: \$23 million**

Metrics shown on a "Core Earnings" basis, and are non-GAAP financial measures. See note 1 on slide 49.

# Successfully Building Long-term Value in Challenging Environment

## Federal Education Loans Segment

- ✓ Providing immediate **payment relief** to borrowers impacted by COVID-19
- ✓ Improved net interest margin from **82bps** to **103bps**, as our portfolio benefits from a low rate environment
- ✓ Actively managed our portfolio, decreasing our delinquency rate from **10.3%** to **9.3%**
- ✓ Reduced operating expenses by **28%** year over year

**103 bps NIM**

## Consumer Lending Segment

- ✓ Dynamically adjusted our originations in response to capital market conditions, ensuring originations meet our **mid-teens ROE** target return thresholds
- ✓ Originated **\$1.3 billion** of Private Education Refinance Loans
- ✓ Actively managed our portfolio, decreasing our delinquency rate from **4.8%** to **2.4%** year over year
- ✓ Reduced operating expenses by **16%** year over year while growing our portfolio

**324 bps NIM**

## Business Processing Segment

- ✓ Rapidly pivoted from COVID-19 impacted segments to support **new** state contracts
- ✓ **Nearly 2,200** Navient employees working on unemployment insurance response and contact tracing services
- ✓ New contracts drove revenue **resiliency** year over year despite unprecedented disruption
- ✓ Affirmed our differentiated expertise and **franchise value** to existing and new clients

**25% EBITDA margin <sup>1</sup>**

Note: Data is as of 9/30/2020.

<sup>1</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 4 on slide 50.

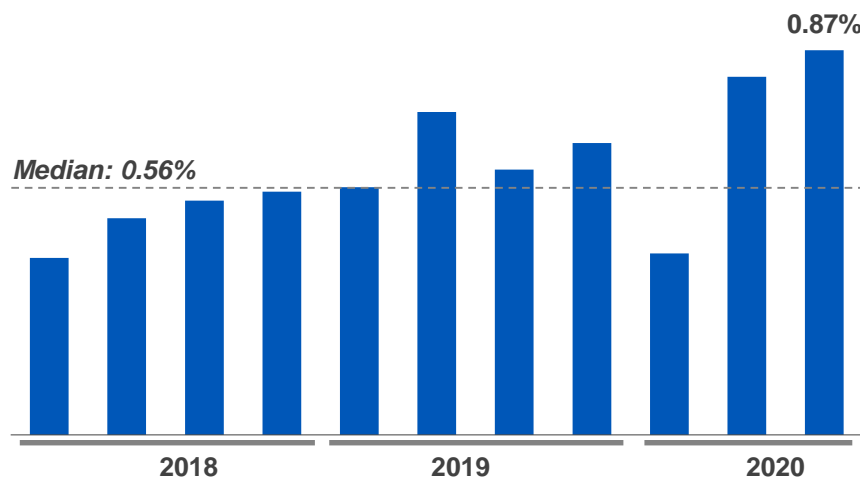
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# Consistent, Growing Earnings to Shareholders

- ✓ Long-term value for shareholders driven by consistent earnings and capital return
- ✓ Allocating capital to attractive investments, including portfolio acquisitions and new originations
- ✓ Continuously driving efficiency improvements and expense structure rationalization
- ✓ Returning excess capital to shareholders

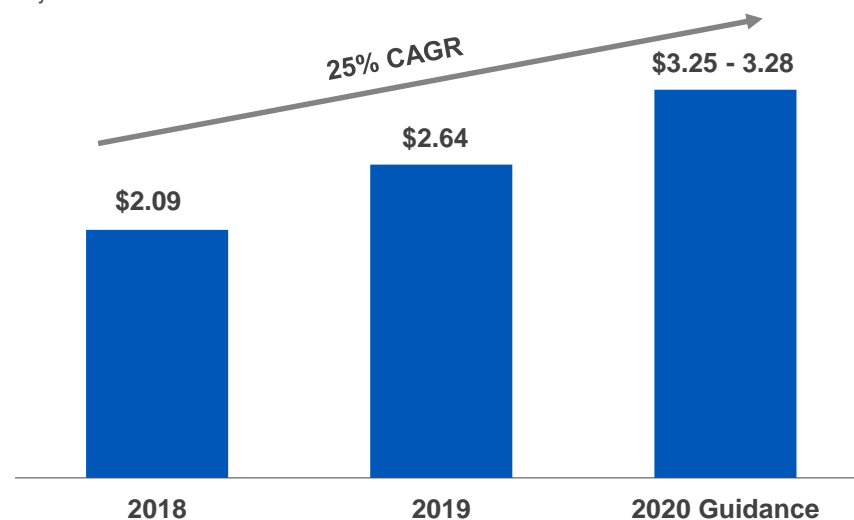
## Consistent and Dependable Return Profile

Core Return on Assets



## Driving EPS Accretion for Shareholders

Adjusted Core EPS



**Achieved a 26% YTD Core ROE, 13% higher than the leading Core ROE of the KRX Bank Index**

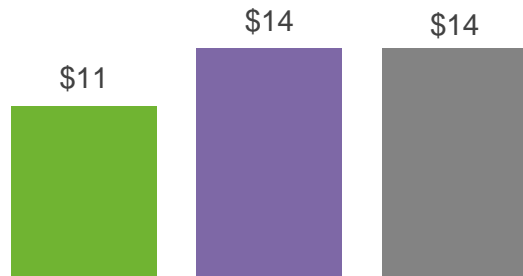
Metrics shown on a "Core Earnings" basis, and are non-GAAP financial measures. Leading YTD 2020 KRX Core ROAE of 13.5% per SNL Financial. See note 1 on slide 49.

# Originating Education Loans is an Attractive Opportunity

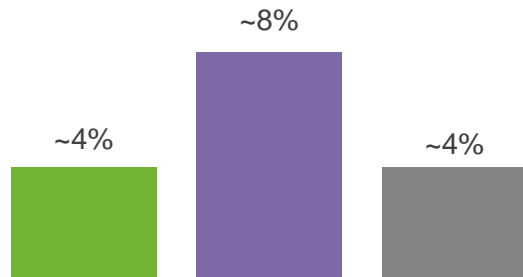
## Sizable Market With Attractive Yields<sup>1</sup>

Estimated Total Market Annual Originations and Yields (\$'s in billions)

■ Grad PLUS  
■ In-School Private Education Loans  
■ Private Education Refinance Loans



Estimated 2020 Originations



Estimated Average Yield

## Leveraging Our Existing Infrastructure to Generate Value

- **Private Education Refinance Loans:**
  - Using our data and expertise to deploy capital at mid-teens ROE
  - Life of loan loss expectation of 1.5% <sup>2</sup>
  - Weighted average life of ~3.5 years
- **In-School Private Education Loans:**
  - Using our data and expertise to deploy capital at high-teens ROE
  - Life of loan loss expectations of 6% <sup>2</sup>
  - Weighted average life of ~8 years

## Typical Refi Borrower Profile <sup>3</sup>

|                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Borrower Age                | 33                   |
| Months since Graduation     | 72                   |
| Education                   | 64% advanced degrees |
| FICO                        | 764                  |
| Income                      | \$133,867            |
| Monthly Real Free Cash Flow | \$4,349              |
| Original Loan Amount        | \$71,526             |

<sup>1</sup> Source: Navient estimates for total originations based on "Jennifer Ma, Matea Pender, and CJ Libassi (2020), Trends in Student Aid 2020, New York: The College Board"; Navient estimates for average yields based on FSA Data Center and third-party company filings.

<sup>2</sup> Life of loan loss expectations are on a gross basis.

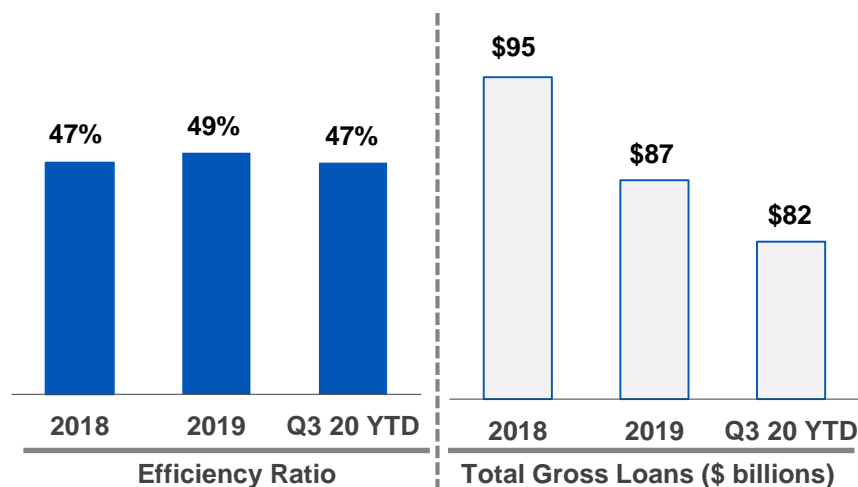
<sup>3</sup> Weighted average.

# Navient Is Focused On Cost Efficiency

## Industry-Leading Efficiency

- ✓ Maintaining a consistent efficiency ratio while managing an amortizing portfolio
- ✓ Continue to drive strong margins through our capital-efficient fee businesses, efficiently utilizing our scaled infrastructure

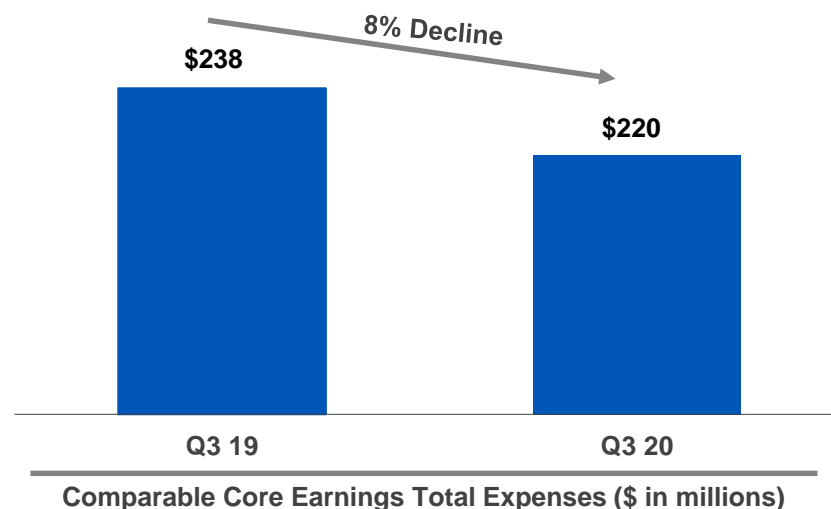
### Stable Efficiency Ratio Despite An Amortizing Legacy Portfolio



## Continuously Rationalizing Our Expense Base

- ✓ Focus on reducing expenses across all of our businesses, including third party efficiency studies
- ✓ Unlocked significant efficiency by migrating to a variable cost structure via a sale of our servicing tech infrastructure to First Data in 2018

### Cost Structure Initiatives Have Significantly Reduced Gross Expenses



"Adjusted" and "Comparable" expenses are non-GAAP financial measures. By using these measures, management can make better short-term and long-term decisions related to expense management and allocation.



# Long-Term Capital Allocation Philosophy

***Consistently balance capital adequacy with capital allocation opportunities, including dividends, organic growth, stock repurchases and acquisitions***

- ✓ **Execute dynamic capital allocation policy to maintain appropriate leverage that supports our credit ratings and enhances ongoing access to unsecured debt markets**
  - Critical to delivering shareholder value
- ✓ **Maintain dividend**
- ✓ **Invest capital generated from legacy portfolio and operating businesses among the following:**
  - Loan growth (portfolio acquisitions and originations)
  - Share repurchases
  - Investments that exceed our return hurdle
- ✓ **Committed to ensuring excess capital is returned to shareholders**

# Consistently Executing On Our Capital Philosophy

Since 2014 Separation<sup>1</sup>

## Reduce unsecured debt

- ✓ Optimizing capital structure and return profile, and ensuring ongoing access to unsecured debt markets

Reduced unsecured debt by **\$7.7 billion**

## Dividends

- ✓ Consistent quarterly distributions since separation

Paid **\$1.2 billion** in dividends

## Loan originations

- ✓ Highly attractive return profile and leverages our data and expertise

Originated **\$11+ billion** of Education Refi Loans

## Loan portfolios and corporate acquisitions

- ✓ High-return profile loan portfolio acquisitions, and tuck-in acquisitions that accelerate capital-lite fee generation

Acquired **\$40 billion** of Education Loans

## Share repurchases

- ✓ Accretive share repurchases, with total remaining share repurchase authority of \$600 million

Repurchased **\$3.6 billion** of Navient shares

**120%+ Total Payout Ratio Since Separation**







All data as of 9/30/2020; Payout ratio shown on the basis of Core Earnings, a non-GAAP financial measure.

<sup>1</sup> Separation values are as reported 6/30/2014.

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# 2020 Outlook

## Key Company & Business Segment Metrics

|   | Full Year 2020<br>Original Targets <sup>1</sup> | Year to Date 2020<br>Actuals   | Full Year 2020<br>Updated Guidance |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Core Earnings Return on Equity <sup>2</sup></b>          | High Teens to Low Twenties                      | 26%     | High Twenties                      |
| <b>Core Earnings Efficiency Ratio <sup>3</sup></b>          | ~50%  | 47%     | ~50%                               |
| <b>Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio <sup>4</sup></b>          | Above 6.0%                                      | 4.1%<br>(Pro forma Adjusted Tangible<br>Equity Ratio of 6.4%) <sup>4</sup>                 | 4.5% to 5.0%                       |
| Net Interest Margin – Federal<br>Education Loan Segment     | Low to Mid 80's                                 | 0.97%   | Mid to High 90's                   |
| Charge-off Rate – Federal<br>Education Loan Segment         | 0.06% - 0.08%                                   | 0.11%  | 0.10% - 0.12%                      |
| Net Interest Margin – Consumer<br>Lending Segment           | 3.00% - 3.10%                                   | 3.25%   | 3.15% - 3.20%                      |
| Charge-off Rate – Consumer<br>Lending Segment               | 1.5% - 1.7%                                     | 1.0%  | 1.0% - 1.2%                        |
| EBITDA Margin – Business<br>Processing Segment <sup>5</sup> | High Teens                                      | 17%   | Mid to High Teens                  |

<sup>1</sup> Key Company & Business Segment Metrics were first provided on January 23, 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 2 on slide 49.

<sup>3</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 3 on slide 49.

<sup>4</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 5 on slide 50. Cumulative derivative accounting mark to market losses decreased by 5% to \$657 million during the third quarter but will reverse to zero as contracts mature. Excluding this amount would result in an ATE ratio of 6.4% as of September 30, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 4 on slide 50.



# Funding & Liquidity

# Q3 2020 Financing and Capital Management

## Financing

- ✓ Issued 2 Private Education Loan ABS transactions for \$1.6 billion
  - ✓ Improvement in enhancement levels for high quality assets increases financing efficiency and reduces reliance on alternative funding
- ✓ Issued FFELP Loan ABS transaction for \$771 million
- ✓ Renewed Private Education Refinance Loan Facility for 1 year at a lower cost of funds in Q4 2020

## Capital Management

- ✓ Primary liquidity of \$2.5 billion compared to \$2.4 billion in Q2 2020
- ✓ Committed to ensuring that excess capital is returned to shareholders
  - ✓ Repurchased 7.7 million common shares for \$65 million, a 4% reduction in outstanding shares
  - ✓ Paid \$31 million in dividends to shareholders
  - ✓ Total remaining share repurchase authority of \$600 million
- ✓ Pro Forma Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio (ATE) <sup>1</sup> of 6.4% compared to 6.0% in Q2 2020
  - ✓ Cumulative derivative accounting mark to market losses decreased 5% to \$657 million during the quarter and will reverse to zero as contracts mature.

<sup>1</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 5 on slide 50.

# FFELP ABS Transactions

| NAVSL 2020-2                                    |  |                                     |                   |            |                             | NAVSL 2020-1  |                                     |                   |            |                             |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Pricing Date:</b><br><b>Settlement Date:</b> | October 14, 2020<br>October 22, 2020   |                                     |                   |            |                             | August 4, 2020<br>August 13, 2020   |                                     |                   |            |                             |
| <b>Issuance Amount:</b>                         | \$777M   |                                     |                   |            |                             | \$771M  |                                     |                   |            |                             |
| <b>Collateral:</b>                              | U.S. Government Guaranteed<br>FFELP Consolidation, and FFELP Non-Consolidation Loans |                                     |                   |            |                             | U.S. Government Guaranteed<br>FFELP Consolidation, FFELP Non-Consolidation Loans,<br>and HEAL Loans |                                     |                   |            |                             |
| <b>Prepayment Speed <sup>1</sup>:</b>           | 4% CPR Consolidation / 6% CPR Non-Consolidation<br>8% CPR Rehabilitation             |                                     |                   |            |                             | 4% CPR Consolidation / 6% CPR Non-Consolidation<br>8% CPR Rehabilitation / 6% CPR HEAL              |                                     |                   |            |                             |
| <b>Tranching:</b>                               | <b>Class</b>   | <b>Ratings (M/S/D) <sup>2</sup></b> | <b>Amt. (\$M)</b> | <b>WAL</b> | <b>Pricing <sup>3</sup></b> | <b>Class</b>  | <b>Ratings (M/S/D) <sup>2</sup></b> | <b>Amt. (\$M)</b> | <b>WAL</b> | <b>Pricing <sup>3</sup></b> |
|   | A-1A   | Aaa / AA+ / AAA                     | \$250             | 5.70       | Swaps + 90                  | A-1A  | Aaa / AA+ / AAA                     | \$275             | 5.34       | Swaps + 105                 |
|   | A-1B   | Aaa / AA+ / AAA                     | \$516             | 5.70       | 1ML + 90                    | A-1B  | Aaa / AA+ / AAA                     | \$485             | 5.34       | 1ML + 105                   |
|   | B  | Aaa / NR / AAA                      | \$11              | 12.34      | 1ML + 210                   | B   | Aaa / NR / AAA                      | \$11              | 11.95      | 1ML + 225                   |

<sup>1</sup> Constant Repayment Rate (CPR) estimated based on a variety of assumptions concerning loan repayment behavior.

<sup>2</sup> Represents ratings by Moody's (M), S&P (S), and DBRS (D).

<sup>3</sup> Pricing represents the re-offer yield to expected call.

# Private Education Loan ABS Transactions

| NAVSL 2020-G                          |                              |                                     |                  |            |                             | NAVSL 2020-F                 |                                     |                  |            |                             |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Pricing Date:</b>                  | September 1, 2020            |                                     |                  |            |                             | July 20, 2020                |                                     |                  |            |                             |
| <b>Settlement Date:</b>               | September 16, 2020           |                                     |                  |            |                             | July 30, 2020                |                                     |                  |            |                             |
| <b>Issuance Amount:</b>               | \$786M                       |                                     |                  |            |                             | \$781M                       |                                     |                  |            |                             |
| <b>Collateral:</b>                    | Private Education Refi Loans |                                     |                  |            |                             | Private Education Refi Loans |                                     |                  |            |                             |
| <b>Prepayment Speed <sup>1</sup>:</b> | 15% CPR                      |                                     |                  |            |                             | 15% CPR                      |                                     |                  |            |                             |
| <b>TALF Eligibility:</b>              | Class A is TALF Eligible     |                                     |                  |            |                             | Class A is TALF Eligible     |                                     |                  |            |                             |
| <b>Tranching:</b>                     | <b>Class</b>                 | <b>Ratings (S/F/D) <sup>2</sup></b> | <b>Amt (\$M)</b> | <b>WAL</b> | <b>Pricing <sup>3</sup></b> | <b>Class</b>                 | <b>Ratings (S/F/D) <sup>2</sup></b> | <b>Amt (\$M)</b> | <b>WAL</b> | <b>Pricing <sup>3</sup></b> |
|                                       | A                            | AAA/AAA/AAA                         | \$730            | 2.69       | Swaps + 95                  | A                            | AAA/AAA/AAA                         | \$725            | 2.70       | Swaps + 100                 |
|                                       | B                            | NR/NR/AA                            | \$57             | 7.41       | Swaps + 200                 | B                            | NR/NR/AA                            | \$56             | 7.38       | Swaps + 225                 |

<sup>1</sup> Constant Repayment Rate (CPR) estimated based on a variety of assumptions concerning loan repayment behavior.

<sup>2</sup> Represents ratings by S&P (S), Fitch (F), and DBRS (D).

<sup>3</sup> Pricing represents the re-offer yield to expected call.

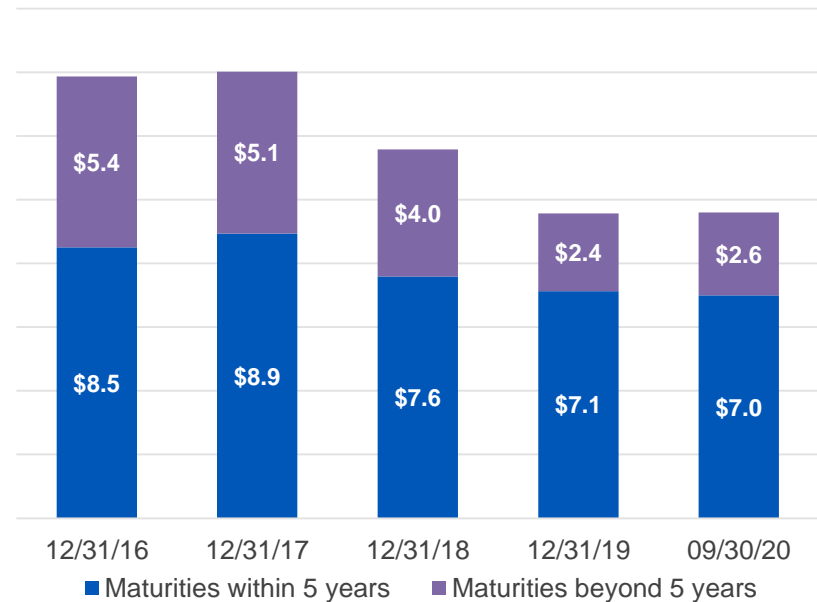
# Optimized Capital Structure

## Long-Term Conservative Funding Approach

- Important to maintain our credit ratings which support ongoing access to the unsecured debt markets
  - We pursue opportunities to repurchase debt in the open market
  - Well positioned to capitalize on improving new issuance markets
- 84% of our Education loan portfolio is funded to term
  - Q3 2020 issuance of \$1.6 billion of Private Education Loan ABS compared to \$0.5 billion in Q3 2019
- Returned \$493 million to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases YTD 2020

## Managing Unsecured Debt Maturities

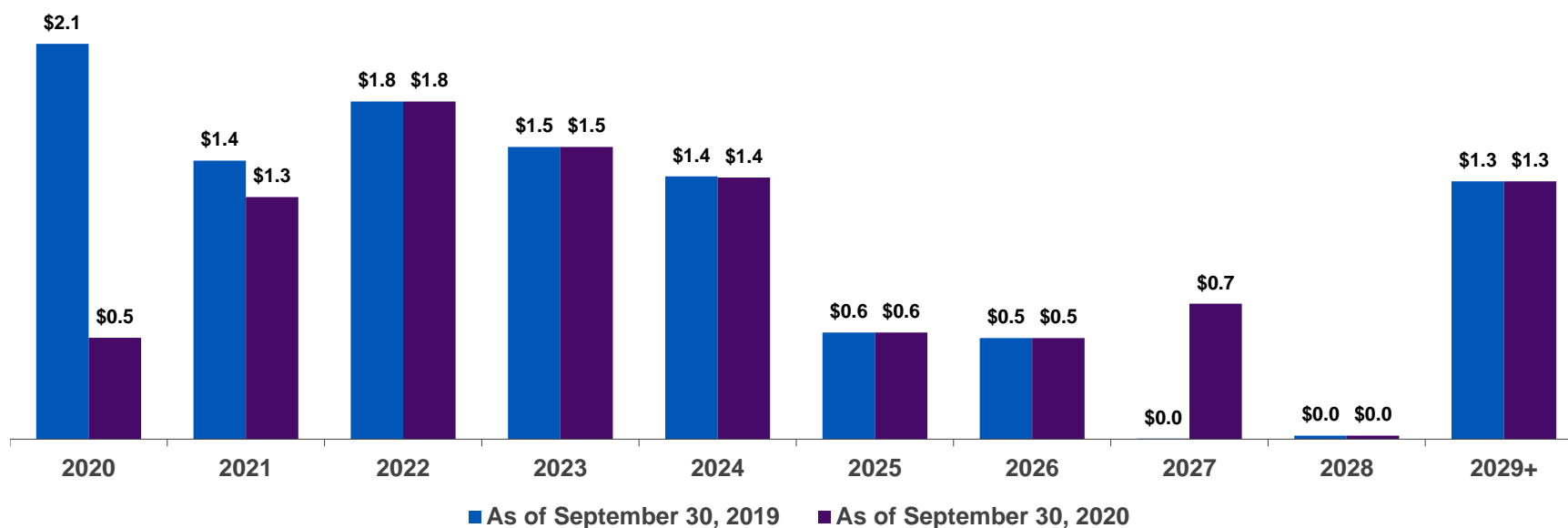
(par value, \$ in billions)





# Managing Unsecured Debt Maturities

(par value, \$ in billions)



## Long-term Conservative Funding Approach

- Navient prioritizes continued access to the unsecured debt market as an important component in our capital structure
- We continue a conservative approach to unsecured debt
  - Navient's total unsecured debt has declined \$1.0 billion or 10%, since the year-ago quarter

# Education Loan Portfolio Generates Significant Cash Flows

## Projected Life of Loan Cash Flows over ~20 Years

\$'s in Billions

### FFELP Cash Flows

Secured

Residual (including O/C)

Floor Income

Servicing

Total Secured

Unencumbered

**Total FFELP Cash Flows**

### Private Credit Cash Flows

Secured

Residual (including O/C)

Servicing

Total Secured

Unencumbered

**Total Private Cash Flows**

**Combined Cash Flows  
before Unsecured Debt**

**Unsecured Debt (par value)**

09/30/20

\$4.3

1.9

1.9

\$8.1

0.5

**\$8.6**

\$5.1

0.5

\$5.6

3.1

**\$8.7**

**\$17.3**

**\$9.6**

## Optimizing Cash Flows

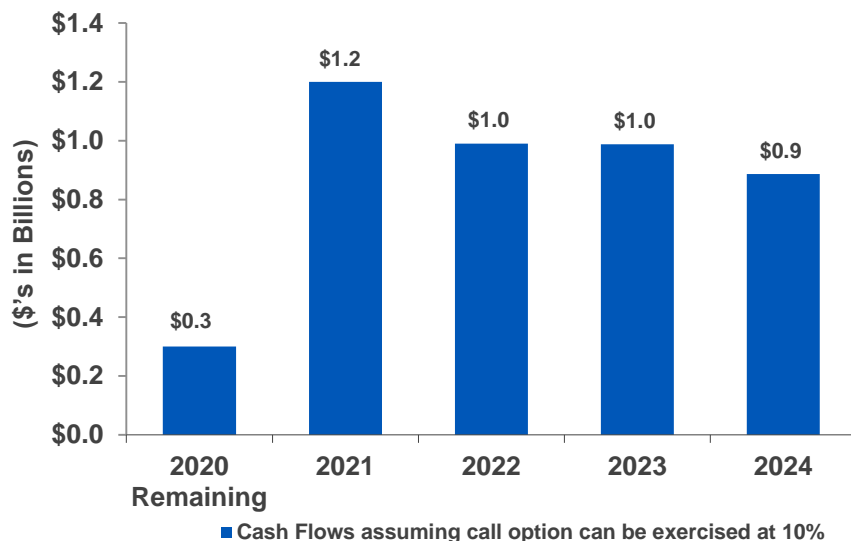
- Generated \$2.0 billion of cash flows YTD 2020
- Paid down unsecured debt of \$0.7 billion YTD 2020
- Returned \$0.5 billion to shareholders through share repurchase and dividends YTD 2020
- Acquired \$3.5 billion of student loans YTD 2020
- \$17.3 billion of estimated future cash flows remain over ~ 20 years
  - Includes ~\$6 billion of overcollateralization<sup>1</sup> (O/C) to be released from residuals
- \$2.9 billion of unencumbered student loans
- \$0.5 billion of hedged FFELP Loan embedded floor income

These projections are based on internal estimates and assumptions and are subject to ongoing review and modification. These projections may prove to be incorrect

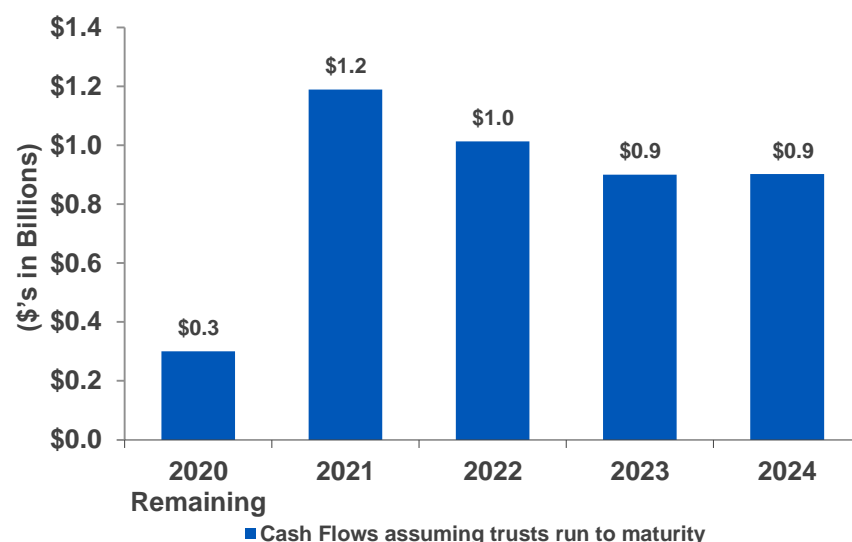
<sup>1</sup>Includes the PC Turbo Repurchase Facility Debt totaling \$1.6 B as of 09/30/2020.

# Education Loan Portfolio Generates Meaningful Cash Flows Over the Next Five Years

## Projected Annual Private Education Loan Cash Flows



## Projected Annual FFELP Loan Cash Flows



## Private Education Loan Portfolio Assumptions

- The Private Education Loan portfolio is projected to generate \$4.5 billion in cash flows through 2024 excluding operating expenses, taxes and unsecured debt principal and interest payments
- Future loan originations are not included
- Unencumbered loans of \$2.6 billion are not securitized to term
- Includes the repayment of debt related to asset-backed securitization repurchase facilities when the call option is exercised

## FFELP Loan Portfolio Assumptions

- The FFELP loan portfolio is projected to generate \$4.4 billion in cash flows through 2024 excluding operating expenses, taxes and unsecured debt principal and interest payments
- Unencumbered loans of \$0.3 billion are not securitized to term
- Includes projected floor income

These projections are based on internal estimates and assumptions and are subject to ongoing review and modification. These projections may prove to be incorrect.

# FFELP Cash Flows Highly Predictable

\$'s in millions

| as of 09/30/2020                | <u>2020</u><br><b>Remaining</b> | <u>2021</u>  | <u>2022</u>  | <u>2023</u>  | <u>2024</u>  | <u>2025</u>  | <u>2026</u>  | <u>2027</u>  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Projected FFELP Average Balance | \$58,334                        | \$54,126     | \$47,903     | \$42,055     | \$36,672     | \$31,641     | \$26,932     | \$22,582     |
| Projected Excess Spread         | \$149                           | \$575        | \$509        | \$449        | \$397        | \$355        | \$331        | \$293        |
| Projected Servicing Revenue     | <u>\$71</u>                     | <u>\$269</u> | <u>\$245</u> | <u>\$221</u> | <u>\$198</u> | <u>\$175</u> | <u>\$153</u> | <u>\$131</u> |
| Projected Total Revenue         | \$220                           | \$844        | \$754        | \$670        | \$596        | \$530        | \$483        | \$423        |
|                                 |                                 |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|                                 | <u>2028</u>                     | <u>2029</u>  | <u>2030</u>  | <u>2031</u>  | <u>2032</u>  | <u>2033</u>  | <u>2034+</u> |              |
| Projected FFELP Average Balance | \$18,568                        | \$14,890     | \$11,462     | \$8,393      | \$5,788      | \$3,701      | \$929        |              |
| Projected Excess Spread         | \$256                           | \$226        | \$193        | \$158        | \$136        | \$119        | \$128        |              |
| Projected Servicing Revenue     | <u>\$109</u>                    | <u>\$88</u>  | <u>\$68</u>  | <u>\$49</u>  | <u>\$34</u>  | <u>\$21</u>  | <u>\$33</u>  |              |
| Projected Total Revenue         | \$364                           | \$314        | \$261        | \$207        | \$170        | \$140        | \$161        |              |

- Total Cash Flows from Projected Excess Spread = \$4.3 Billion
- Total Cash Flows from Projected Servicing Revenues = \$1.9 Billion

## Assumptions

No Floor Income, CPR/CDR = 5%

These projections are based on internal estimates and assumptions and are subject to ongoing review and modification. These projections may prove to be incorrect.

\*Numbers may not add due to rounding

# Secured Cash Flow

| \$ in Millions                            | 3Q20 YTD         | 2019             | 2018             | 2017              |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>FFELP</b>                              |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Term Securitized                          |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Servicing (Cash Paid)                     | \$ 174           | \$ 253           | \$ 288           | \$ 314            |
| Other Secured FFELP                       |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Net Cash Flow <sup>2, 3</sup>             | 686              | 969              | 1,290            | 1,255             |
| <b>Total FFELP</b>                        | <b>\$ 859</b>    | <b>\$ 1,223</b>  | <b>\$ 1,577</b>  | <b>\$ 1,569</b>   |
| <b>Private Credit</b>                     |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Term Securitized                          |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Servicing (Cash Paid)                     | \$ 93            | \$ 135           | \$ 147           | \$ 163            |
| Other Secured Financings                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Net Cash Flow                             | 975              | 1,065            | 907              | 579               |
| <b>Total Private Credit</b>               | <b>\$ 1,067</b>  | <b>\$ 1,200</b>  | <b>\$ 1,054</b>  | <b>\$ 742</b>     |
| <b>Total Proceeds from Residual Sales</b> |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| <b>Total FFELP and Private Credit</b>     | <b>\$ 1,926</b>  | <b>\$ 2,423</b>  | <b>\$ 2,631</b>  | <b>\$ 2,311</b>   |
| <b>Average Principal Balances</b>         |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| <b>FFELP</b>                              |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Term FFELP                                | \$ 57,888        | \$ 62,969        | \$ 69,512        | \$ 72,768         |
| Other Secured FFELP                       | 3,313            | 4,141            | 3,920            | 7,110             |
| <b>Total FFELP</b>                        | <b>\$ 61,201</b> | <b>\$ 67,110</b> | <b>\$ 73,432</b> | <b>\$ 79,879</b>  |
| <b>Private Credit</b>                     |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Term Private Credit                       | \$ 16,382        | \$ 16,795        | \$ 17,729        | \$ 19,547         |
| Other Secured Financings                  | 4,253            | 3,526            | 3,700            | 2,406             |
| <b>Total Private Credit</b>               | <b>\$ 20,635</b> | <b>\$ 20,321</b> | <b>\$ 21,429</b> | <b>\$ 21,953</b>  |
| <b>Total FFELP and Private Credit</b>     | <b>\$ 81,836</b> | <b>\$ 87,431</b> | <b>\$ 94,861</b> | <b>\$ 101,832</b> |

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

<sup>1</sup> The FHLB Facility matured in 2018.



# FFELP ABS



# FFELP ABS Issuance Characteristics

## FFELP ABS Transaction Features

- Issue size of \$500M+
- Senior and subordinate notes
- Amortizing tranches with 1 to 12(+) year average lives
- Floating rate securities
- Compliant with U.S. risk retention regulations
- Navient Solutions, LLC is master servicer

## Collateral Characteristics

- Guarantee of underlying collateral insulates bondholders from most risk of loss of principal <sup>1</sup>
- Typically non-dischargeable in bankruptcy

<sup>1</sup> Principal and accrued interest on underlying FFELP loan collateral carry insurance or guarantee of 97%-100% dependent on origination year and on meeting the servicing requirements of the U.S. Department of Education.

# FFELP Loan Program Characteristics

| Parameter   | Subsidized Stafford                           | Unsubsidized Stafford  | PLUS/Grad PLUS               | Consolidation      |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Borrower  | Student                                       | Student  | Parents or Graduate Students | Student or Parents |
| Needs Based   | Yes   | No   | No                           | N/A                |
| Federal Guarantee of Principal and Accrued Interest | 97 - 100%                                     | 97 - 100%  | 97 - 100%                    | 97 - 100%          |
| Interest Subsidy Payments                           | Yes   | No   | No                           | Yes                |
| Special Allowance Payments (SAP)                    | Yes   | Yes  | Yes <sup>1</sup>             | Yes                |
| Original Repayment Term <sup>2</sup>                | 120 months                                    | 120 months   | 120 months                   | Up to 360 months   |
| Aggregate Loan Limit                                | Undergraduate: \$23,000<br>Graduate: \$65,500 | Undergraduate <sup>3</sup> : \$57,500<br>Graduate: \$138,500 | None                         | None               |

<sup>1</sup> Only applies for loans made between July 1, 1987 through January 1, 2000 if cap is reached.

<sup>2</sup> Repayment Term may be extended through various repayment options including Income Driven Repayment plans and Extended Repayment.

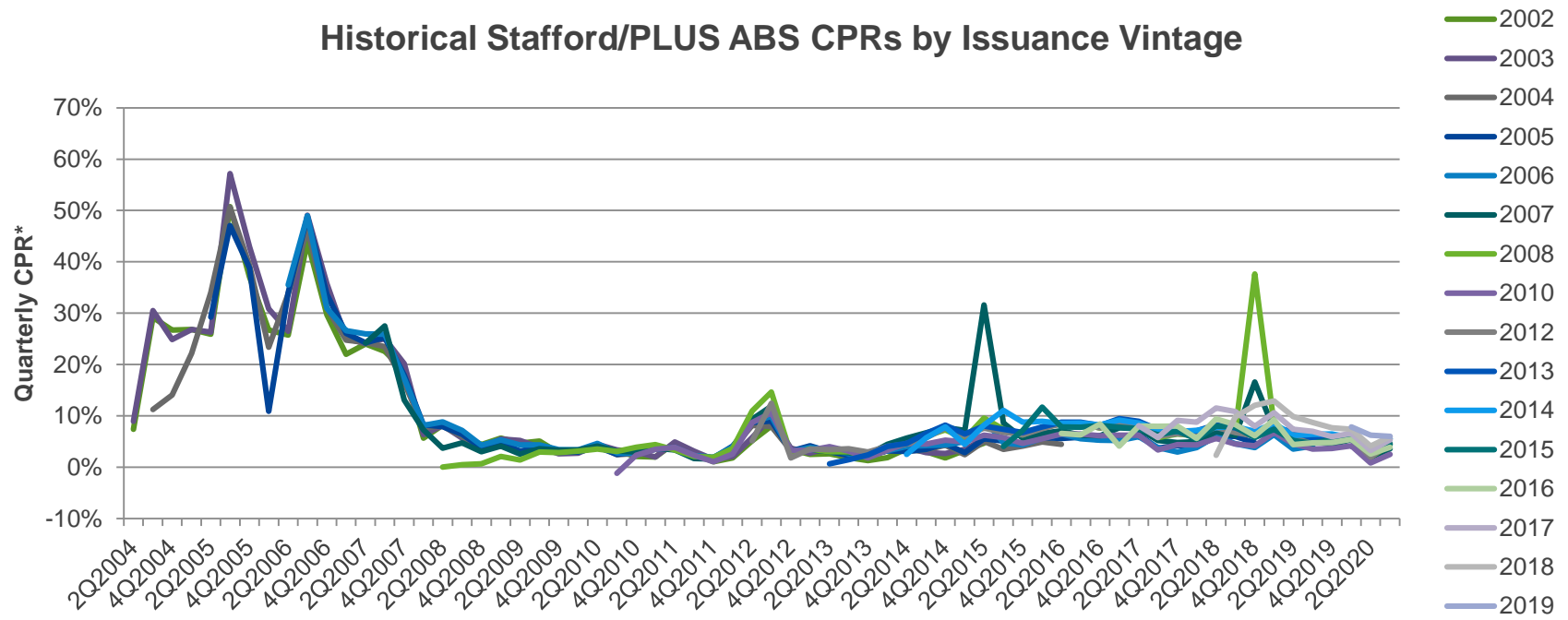
<sup>3</sup> Aggregate loan limit for a Dependent Undergraduate is \$31,000.

Note: As of July 1, 2011.



# Navient Stafford & PLUS Loan Prepayments

- Annualized CPRs for Stafford/PLUS ABS trusts have decreased from pre-2008 levels as incentives for borrowers to consolidate have declined
- Higher prepayment activity in mid-2012 was related to the short term availability of the Special Direct Consolidation Loan program
- Prepayments increases occurred in 2015 and 2018 as we exercised our option to purchase assets from selected transactions to mitigate the risk that certain tranches might remain outstanding past their legal final maturity dates

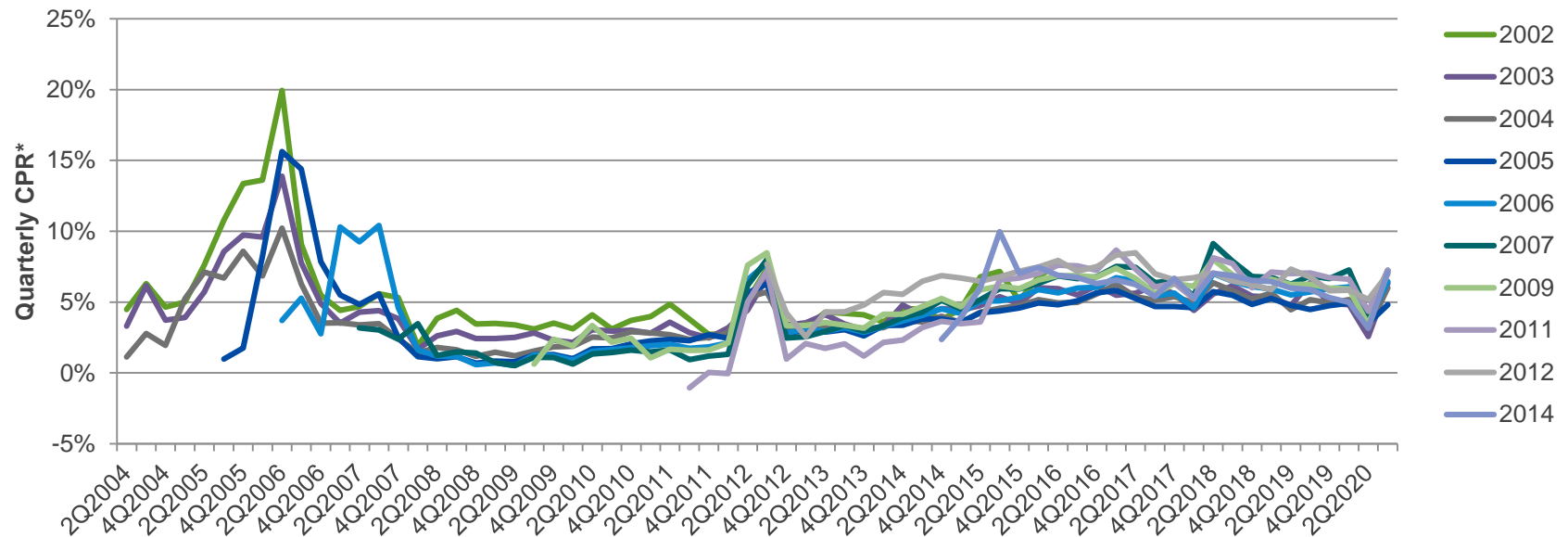


\* Quarterly CPR assumes School and Grace loans are not scheduled to make payments. Deferment, Forbearance and Repayment loans are scheduled to make payments.

# Navient Consolidation Loan Prepayments

- CPRs for Consolidation ABS trusts declined significantly following legislation effective in 2006 that prevented in-school and re-consolidation of borrowers' loans
- Higher prepayment activity in mid 2012 was related to the short term availability of the Special Direct Consolidation Loan program

**Historical Consolidation ABS CPRs by Issuance Vintage**



\* Quarterly CPR assumes School and Grace loans are not scheduled to make payments. Deferment, Forbearance and Repayment loans are scheduled to make payments.



# Private Education Loan ABS



# Private Education Loan ABS Issuance Characteristics

## Private Education Loan ABS Transaction Features

- Issue size of \$500M+
- Senior and subordinate notes
- Amortizing tranches with 1 to 10 year average lives
- Fixed rate and floating rate securities
- Compliant with U.S. risk retention and, depending on the transaction, with European risk retention
- Navient Solutions, LLC is master servicer

## Collateral Characteristics

- Collateralized by loans made to students and parents to fund college tuition, room and board
  - Seasoned assets benefiting from proven payment history
  - Refi assets with strong credit factors including high FICO scores, income, and ability to pay
- Underwritten using a combination of FICO, custom scorecard & judgmental criteria with risk based pricing, debt-to-income, household income, and free cash flow, as applicable

# Navient Private Education Loan Programs

|                                | Smart Option   | Undergrad/Grad/<br>Med/Law/MBA   | Direct-to-Consumer<br>(DTC)   | Consolidation (Legacy)  | Private Education Refi  | Private Education<br>Origination  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Origination Channel            | School   | School   | Direct-to-Consumer  | Lender  | Lender  | School  |
| Typical Borrower               | Student  | Student  | Student   | College Graduates   | College Graduates &<br>Select Non-Graduates   | Student   |
| Typical Co-signer              | Parent   | Parent   | Parent  | Parent  | Parent  | Parent  |
| Typical Loan                   | \$10k avg orig bal, 10 yr avg term, in-school payments of interest only, \$25 or fully deferred  | \$10k avg orig bal, 15 yr term, deferred payments  | \$12k avg orig bal, 15 yr term, deferred payments   | \$43k avg orig bal, 15-30 year term depending on balance, immediate repayment   | \$50k-75k avg orig bal, 5-20 year term depending on balance, immediate repayment  | \$15k avg orig bal, 5-15 year term, in-school payments of immediate repayment, interest only, \$25 or fully deferred  |
| Origination Period             | March 2009 to April 2014   | All history through 2014   | 2004 through 2008   | 2006 through 2008   | 2014 through current  | April 2019 through current  |
| Certification and Disbursement | School certified and disbursed   | School certified and disbursed   | Borrower self-certified, disbursed to borrower  | Proceeds to lender to pay off loans being consolidated  | Proceeds to lender to pay off loans being consolidated  | School certified and disbursed  |
| Borrower Underwriting          | FICO, custom credit score model, and judgmental underwriting   | Primarily FICO   | Primarily FICO  | FICO and Debt-to-Income   | FICO, Debt-to-Income, Income, Free Cash Flow (as applicable)  | FICO, Debt-to-Income, Income, Free Cash Flow (as applicable)  |
| Borrowing Limits               | \$200,000  | \$100,000 Undergraduate, \$150,000 Graduate  | \$130,000   | \$400,000   | Maximum \$550,000, varies by program  | Up to total cost of attendance Private Aggregate Loan Limit of \$250,000  |
| Additional Characteristics     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Made to students and parents primarily through college financial aid offices to fund 2-year, 4-year and graduate school college tuition, room and board</li> <li>► Also available on a limited basis to students and parents to fund non-degree granting secondary education, including community college, part time, technical and trade school programs</li> <li>► Both Title IV and non-Title IV schools <sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Made to students and parents through college financial aid offices to fund 2-year, 4-year and graduate school college tuition, room and board</li> <li>► Signature, Excel, Law, Med and MBA Loan brands</li> <li>► Title IV schools only 1</li> <li>► Freshmen must have a cosigner with limited exceptions</li> <li>► Co-signer stability test (minimum 3 year repayment history)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Terms and underwriting criteria similar to Undergraduate, Graduate, Med/Law/MBA with primary differences being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marketing channel</li> <li>- No school certification</li> <li>- Disbursement of proceeds directly to borrower</li> </ul> </li> <li>► Title IV schools only <sup>1</sup></li> <li>► Freshmen must have a co-signer with limited exceptions</li> <li>► Co-signer stability test (minimum 3 year repayment history)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Loans made to students and parents to refinance one or more private education loans</li> <li>► Student must provide proof of graduation in order to obtain loan</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Loans made to high FICO / high income customers with positive free cash flow and/or established credit profiles</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Made to students/cosigners with high FICO / high income / positive free cash flow and/or established credit profiles, to fund 4-year and graduate school college tuition, room and board</li> <li>► 9-month grace period after graduation</li> <li>► Title IV and non-profit schools only</li> </ul> |

<sup>1</sup> Title IV Institutions are post-secondary institutions that have a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs and the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership (NEISP) programs.

# Navient Private Education Trusts

As of the respective cutoff dates for each transaction

| 2018-2020YTD<br>Issuance Program          | Navient           |             |             |                   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | NAV<br>18-D       | NAV<br>18-E | NAV<br>19-A | NAV<br>19-B       | NAV<br>19-C | NAV<br>19-D | NAV<br>19-E | NAV<br>19-F | NAV<br>19-G | NAV<br>20-A | NAV<br>20-B | NAV<br>20-C | NAV<br>20-D | NAV<br>20-E | NAV<br>20-F | NAV<br>20-G |
| Bond Amount (\$mil)                       | 626               | 688         | 647         | 550               | 610         | 560         | 535         | 714         | 498         | 620         | 712         | 546         | 808         | 499         | 781         | 786         |
| Initial AAA Enhancement (%)               | 23%               | 14%         | 14%         | 21%               | 12%         | 22%         | 13%         | 9%          | 10%         | 23%         | 10%         | 24%         | 10%         | 10%         | 10%         | 10%         |
| Initial Enhancement (%)                   | 12%               | 5%          | 5%          | 11%               | 4%          | 13%         | 5%          | 4%          | 4%          | 13%         | 4%          | 12%         | 3%          | 3%          | 3%          | 3%          |
| <b>Loan Program (%)</b>                   |                   |             |             |                   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Signature/Law/MBA/Med                     | 44%               | 0%          | 0%          | 31%               | 0%          | 63%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 36%         | 0%          | 84%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          |
| Smart Option                              | 17%               | 0%          | 0%          | 24%               | 0%          | 11%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 52%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          |
| Consolidation                             | 6%                | 0%          | 0%          | 5%                | 0%          | 12%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 3%          | 0%          | 1%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          |
| Private Education Refi                    | 22%               | 100%        | 100%        | 30%               | 100%        | 0%          | 100%        | 100%        | 100%        | 0%          | 100%        | 0%          | 100%        | 100%        | 100%        | 100%        |
| Direct to Consumer                        | 11%               | 0%          | 0%          | 10%               | 0%          | 13%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 9%          | 0%          | 11%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          |
| Career Training                           | *                 | 0%          | 0%          | 0%                | 0%          | 1%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 4%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>100%</b>       | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b>       | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>100%</b> |
| <b>Payment Status</b>                     |                   |             |             |                   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| School, Grace, Deferment                  | 5%                | 0%          | 1%          | 6%                | *           | 7%          | *           | 1%          | *           | 10%         | *           | 6%          | *           | 1%          | *           | *           |
| Repayment                                 | 93%               | 100%        | 99%         | 92%               | 99%         | 92%         | 100%        | 99%         | 100%        | 88%         | 100%        | 92%         | 97%         | 95%         | 96%         | 96%         |
| Forbearance                               | 2%                | 0%          | *           | 2%                | *           | 1%          | *           | *           | *           | 2%          | *           | 2%          | 3%          | 4%          | 4%          | 3%          |
|   |                   |             |             |                   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| WA Term to Maturity (Mo.)                 | 155               | 145         | 151         | 150               | 151         | 163         | 147         | 144         | 143         | 148         | 145         | 166         | 140         | 135         | 141         | 141         |
| WA Months in Repayment (Mo.)              | 61 <sup>(1)</sup> | -           | -           | 59 <sup>(1)</sup> | -           | 86          | -           | -           | -           | 86          | -           | 81          | -           | 135         | -           | -           |
| % Loans with Cosigner                     | 60%               | 0%          | 0%          | 55%               | 0%          | 75%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 79%         | 0%          | 76%         | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          | 0%          |
| % Loans with No Cosigner                  | 40%               | 100%        | 100%        | 45%               | 100%        | 25%         | 100%        | 100%        | 100%        | 21%         | 100%        | 24%         | 100%        | 100%        | 100%        | 100%        |
|   |                   |             |             |                   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| WA FICO at Origination                    | 745               | 760         | 756         | 745               | 756         | 734         | 760         | 762         | 765         | 735         | 760         | 737         | 763         | 781         | 763         | 764         |
| WA Recent FICO at Issuance                | 748               | -           | -           | 747               | -           | 744         | -           | -           | -           | 741         | -           | 741         | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| WA FICO (Cosigner at Origination)         | 743               | -           | -           | 738               | -           | 744         | -           | -           | -           | 744         | -           | 746         | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| WA FICO (Cosigner at Rescored)            | 754               | -           | -           | 746               | -           | 753         | -           | -           | -           | 749         | -           | 751         | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| WA FICO (Borrower at Origination)         | 747               | 760         | 756         | 753               | 756         | 705         | 760         | 762         | 765         | 701         | 760         | 709         | 763         | 781         | 763         | 764         |
| WA FICO (Borrower at Rescored)            | 734               | -           | -           | 749               | -           | 716         | -           | -           | -           | 710         | -           | 709         | -           | -           | -           | -           |
|   |                   |             |             |                   |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| WA LIBOR Equivalent Margin <sup>(2)</sup> | 5.45%             | 5.35%       | 5.49%       | 6.30%             | 5.56%       | 6.02%       | 5.46%       | 5.11%       | 4.83%       | 5.18%       | 4.84%       | 6.69%       | 4.75%       | 5.23%       | 4.78%       | 4.82%       |

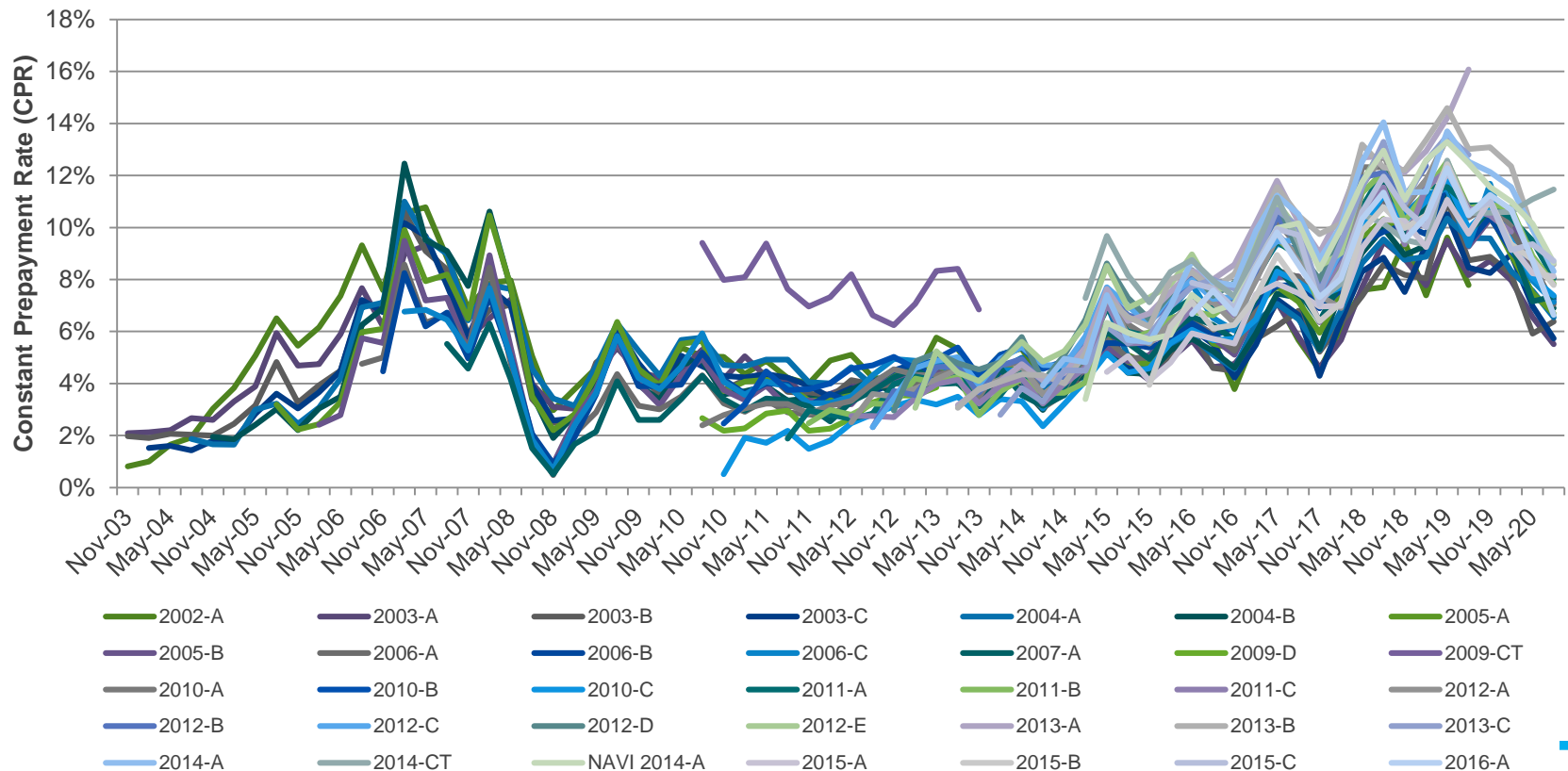
<sup>(1)</sup> All other loans (non-NaviRefi) have weighted average months in repayment of 85 months for NAVSL 2019-B and 79 months for NAVSL 2018-D.

<sup>(2)</sup> Assumes Prime / 1-month LIBOR spread for transactions with Prime collateral. However for 100% Private Education Refi transactions, represents the gross borrower coupon.

\* Represents a percentage greater than 0% but less than 0.5%.

# Navient Private Education Legacy Loan Trusts – Prepayment Analysis

- Constant prepayment rates increased beginning 2014 on increased seasoning-related voluntary prepayment and the emergence of the external student loan refinance market
- Prepayments have declined in 2020 during the COVID-19 crisis as borrowers utilized COVID disaster forbearances





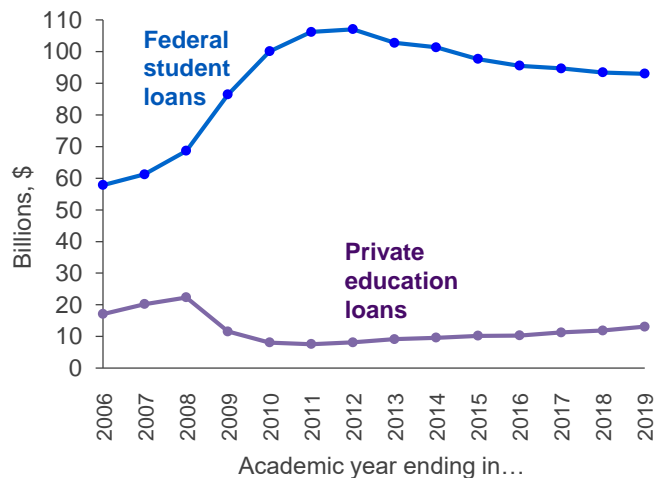
# Higher Education Industry



# At \$1.5 trillion in student loans, the federal government is the largest non-mortgage consumer lender

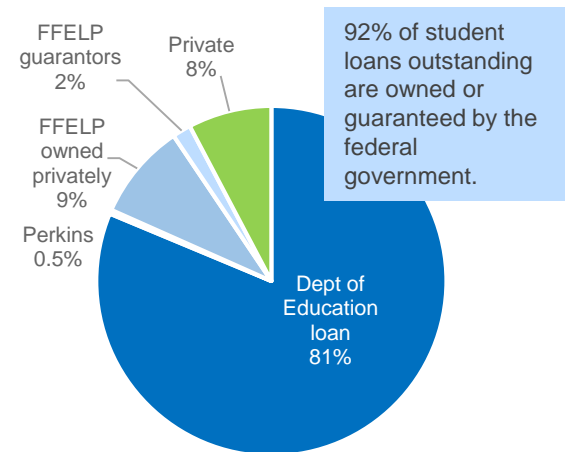
- Federal loan interest rates, limits and terms are set by Congress.
- All federal loans are issued directly by the U.S. Department of Education since 2010 when federally guaranteed loans ended.
- Federal loans have no traditional underwriting, and no truth in lending disclosures.
- In AY 18-19, ED disbursed \$93B in student loans, a decline from peak of \$122B in AY 10-11.
- The number of federal borrowers is up by 52% since 2007.

Total student loan originations, by type



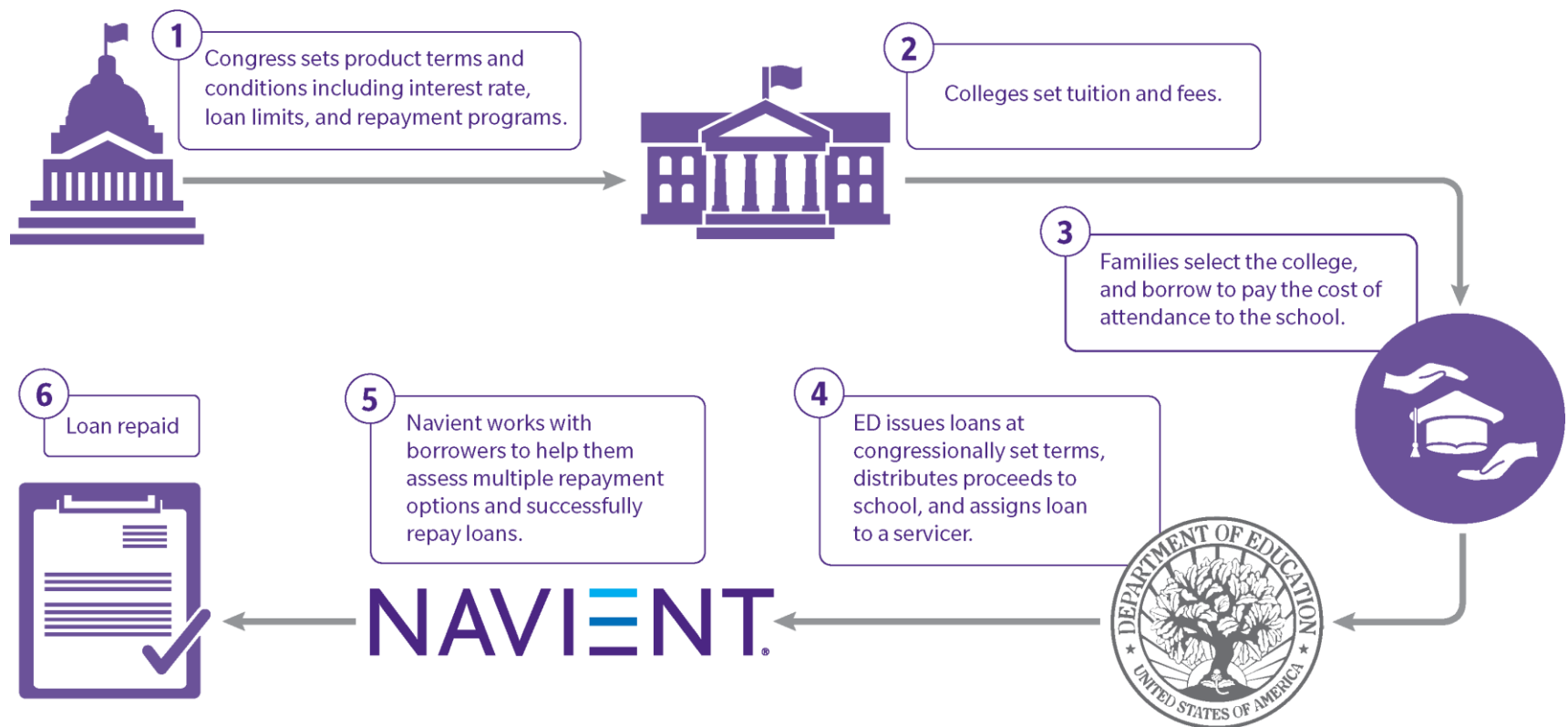
The increasing dominance of federal student loan originations versus private loans reflects the federal government's massive involvement in student loans: it owns or guarantees 92% of the \$1.6 trillion outstanding in student loans.

Ownership distribution of student loans



# In its role as a federal student loan servicer, Navient helps borrowers successfully repay their loans

Servicers begin helping borrowers navigate repayment after important financial decisions about the total cost and experience of their education have already been made.



# There are solutions to many of the challenges faced by borrowers

## 5 recommendations to improve student loan program success:

### 1 Provide more front-end resources to improve decision making.

Students and their families need tools to understand how much they'll need to borrow to earn the degree—not simply the current semester—and to assess the likely economic benefits of a chosen field. This kind of information will help students and parents make a more informed assessment about what they can afford.

### 2 Improve the college completion rate

Just 6 out of 10 bachelor's degree students graduate in six years. Borrowers who struggle the most are often non-completers with low levels of debt. Schools should have some skin in the game when students do not complete and are unable to repay. Many colleges are experimenting with novel approaches to improve graduation rates and should be encouraged and rewarded.

### 3 Simplify repayment.

Currently, the government offers 16 repayment plans, 9 forgiveness programs, and 33 deferment and forbearance options—each with its own nuances, payment schedules, qualifications, and complex enrollment criteria.

They should be and can be simplified. For example, collapsing the multiple income-driven repayment options into one plan with the most appropriate borrower-friendly terms would be a good start.

### 4 Help borrowers pay off early.

In the rush to help student borrowers, too many have trumpeted lower payments over longer periods as the universal solution despite the higher interest costs many borrowers will pay. We need programs that help struggling borrowers through short-term and long-term challenges, but anyone enrolling should understand the trade-offs to be able to make the right choice for their financial circumstances.

### 5 Encourage borrowers to engage with their loan servicers.

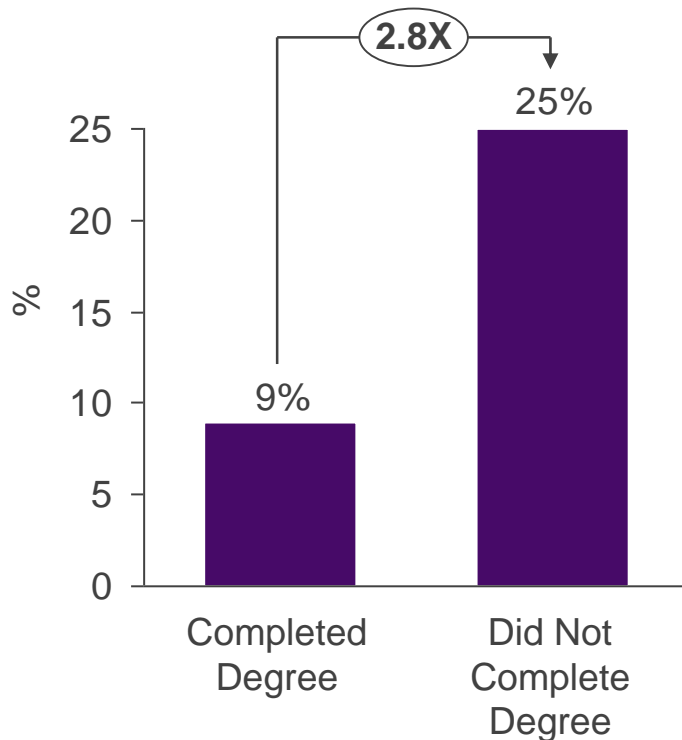
Default is avoidable, but borrower contact is key. As a servicer, we've found that nine times out of 10, when we reach struggling federal loan borrowers we are able to help them avoid default by getting them into a repayment plan that works for them. Contact works; let's encourage it.

[navient.com/views](https://navient.com/views)

# The borrowers who struggle most are often non-completers with less than \$10,000 in debt

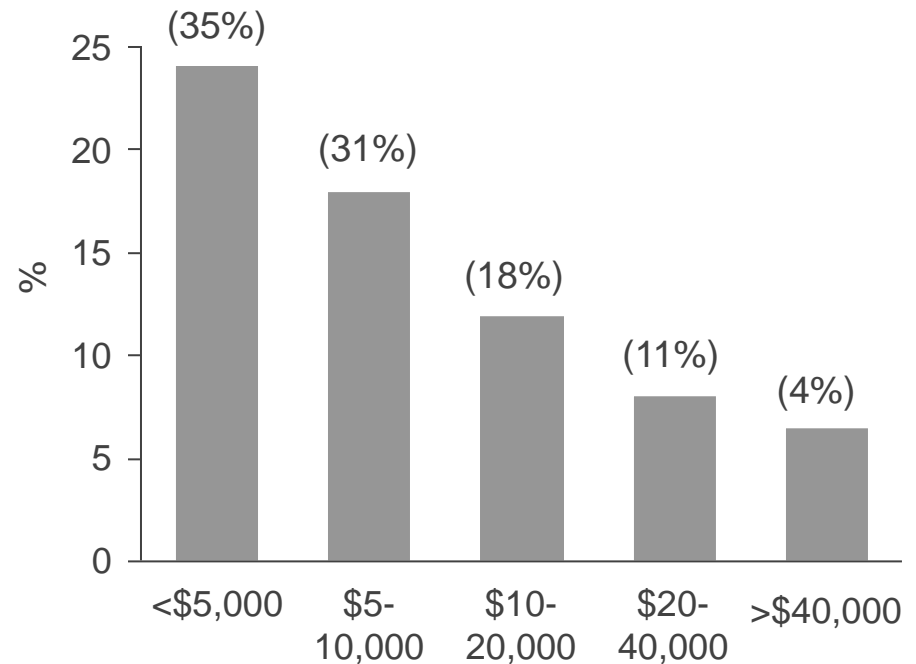
**Borrowers who do not complete a degree default at a rate almost three times higher than borrowers who earned a degree ...**

Borrowers in default by attainment



**... As a result, borrowers who run into trouble repaying usually have below-average amounts of debt.**

3-Year Default Rate by loan size and Repayment Cohort (parentheses contain share of all defaults)



# Today's federal repayment options are numerous and complex

## Forbearance

### *Discretionary Forbearance*

- Hardship Forbearance

### *Mandatory Forbearance*

- Medical or Dental Internship Residency
- Department of Defense Student Loan Repayment Programs
- National Service
- Active Military State Duty
- Student Loan Debt Burden
- Teacher Loan Forgiveness

### *Mandatory Administrative Forbearance*

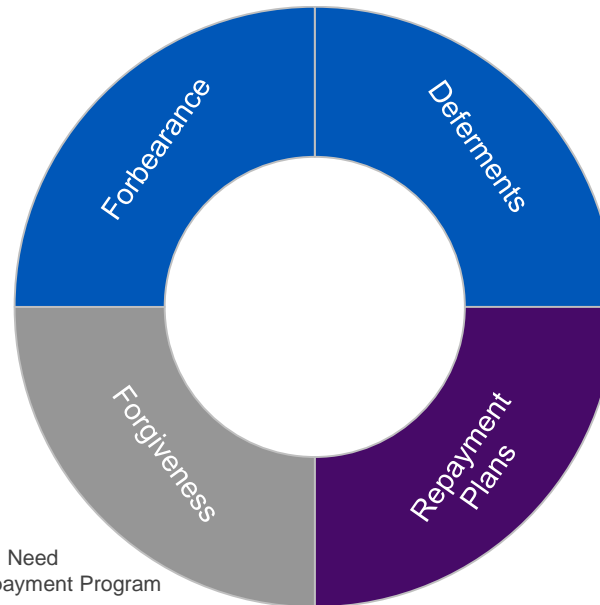
- Local or National Emergency
- Military Mobilization
- Designated Disaster Area
- Repayment Accommodation
- Teacher Loan Forgiveness
- Borrower Defense to Repayment

## Forgiveness

1. Teacher Loan Forgiveness
2. Loan Forgiveness for Service in Areas of National Need
3. Civil Legal Assistance Attorney Student Loan Repayment Program
4. Income Contingent Repayment Plan Forgiveness
5. Income Based Repayment Plan Forgiveness
6. Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan Forgiveness
7. Income Based 2014 Repayment Plan Forgiveness
8. REPAYE Repayment Plan Forgiveness
9. Public Service Loan Forgiveness

### Effective Date Details

- (1) Limited to FFELP borrowers with all new loans made on or after July 1, 1993; All DL are eligible.
- (2) Limited to FFELP borrowers with all loans made on or after July 1, 1987 and prior to July 1, 1993; DL eligible if borrower has FFELP loan made during this period.
- (3) All FFELP and DL loans eligible regardless of disbursement date
- (4) HERA aligned FFELP and DL repayment plans for loans first entering repayment on or after July 1, 2006.
- (5) Pre July 1, 1996, ICR plans, the DL borrower can choose between ICR1 - the Formula Amount, or ICR2 - the Capped Amount.
- (6) The DL borrower can request from 5 alternative repayment plans: Fixed Payment Amount, Fixed Term, Graduated Repayment, Negative Amortization, or Post REPAYE.



## Deferment

1. School (1)
2. School Full-Time (2)
3. School Half-Time (2)
4. Post Enrollment (1)
5. Graduate Fellowship (3)
6. Unemployment Deferment - 2 years (2)
7. Unemployment Deferment - 3 years (1)
8. Economic Hardship (1)
9. Rehabilitation Training Program (3)
10. Military Service (3)
11. Post-Active Duty Student (3)
12. Teacher Shortage (2)
13. Internship/Residency Training (2)
14. Temporary Total Disability (2)
15. Armed Forces or Public Health Services (2)
16. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps (2)
17. Peace Corps, ACTION Program, and Tax-Exempt Organization Volunteer (2)
18. Parental Leave (2)
19. Mother Entering/Re-entering Work Force (2)
20. Cancer Treatment Deferment

## Repayment plans

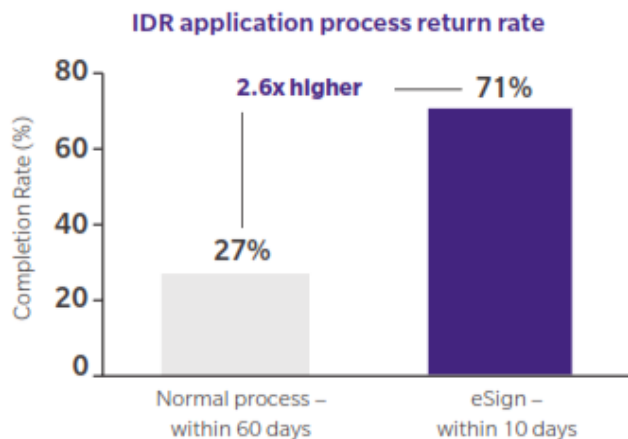
1. DL Standard Pre-HERA
2. FFELP/DL Standard Post-HERA (4)
3. DL Graduated Pre-HERA
4. FFELP/DL Graduated Post-HERA (4)
5. DL Extended Pre-HERA
6. FFELP/DL Extended Post-HERA (4)
7. Income-Sensitive
8. Income-Contingent Ver. 1 (5)
9. Income-Contingent Ver. 2 (5)
10. Income-Contingent Ver. 3
11. Forced Income-Driven
12. Income-Based
13. Pay As You Earn
14. Income-Based 2014
15. Alternative (6)
16. REPAYE

# We've piloted solutions to reduce complexity

## IDR eSign Enrollment

Navient launched a pilot program focusing on past-due FFELP borrowers to explore whether a simpler process could produce better results. Under the pilot, we made contact with the borrower, gathered salary and family information over the phone, and then pre-populated the IDR application. We then securely transmitted the pre-filled application to the borrower for electronic signature. This program is available to assist past-due borrowers across the FFELP and Direct Loan portfolio.

The eSign pilot nearly tripled IDR application return rates



**55%** return the application within a single day.

**71%** of applications completed within 10 days.

## Repayment Guide for New Graduates

Navient created a personalized report to help new-to-repayment borrowers to compare their options.



**You're about to start repaying your loans – are you in the right plan for you?**

**Not sure? We can help.**

We've created a simple guide that will assist in building repayment strategies, outlining options, and understanding *the best way for you* to manage your federal student loan payments.



[Log in to your Navient inbox](#) today to check it out!  
Create an account if you haven't already done so.

*Reminder:* you'll be receiving your first statement shortly. Don't delay – create your repayment strategy today!

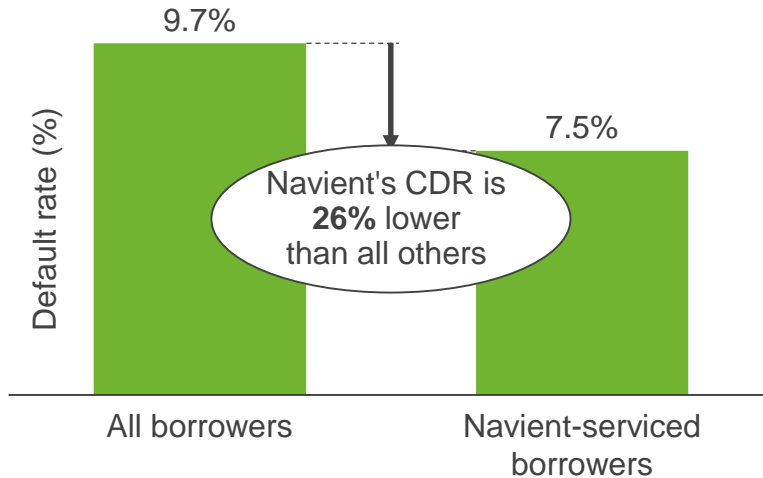
**View your guide today!**

**Tips and resources**

**Income-Driven Repayment (IDR) plans and loan forgiveness**  
Payments under an IDR plan are based on your income, family size, and loan program. Under certain conditions, your monthly payment could be as low as \$0. [Take a look at a few examples of how an IDR plan might work for you.](#)

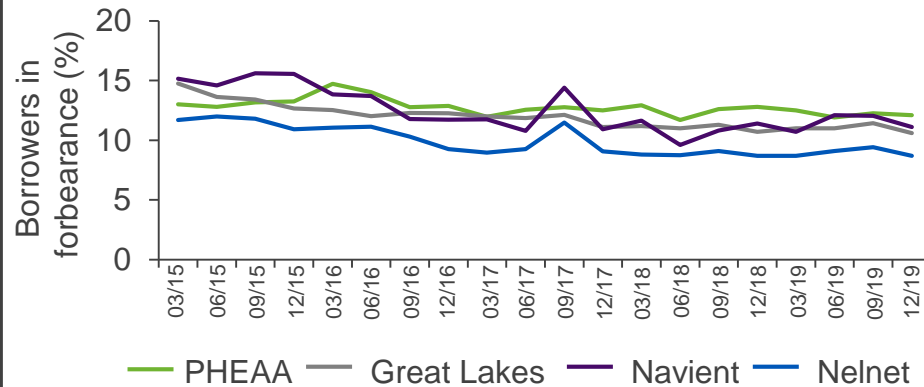
# Navient delivers strong performance for borrowers

Navient-serviced borrowers are 26% less likely to default



Forbearance usage is in-line with other servicers

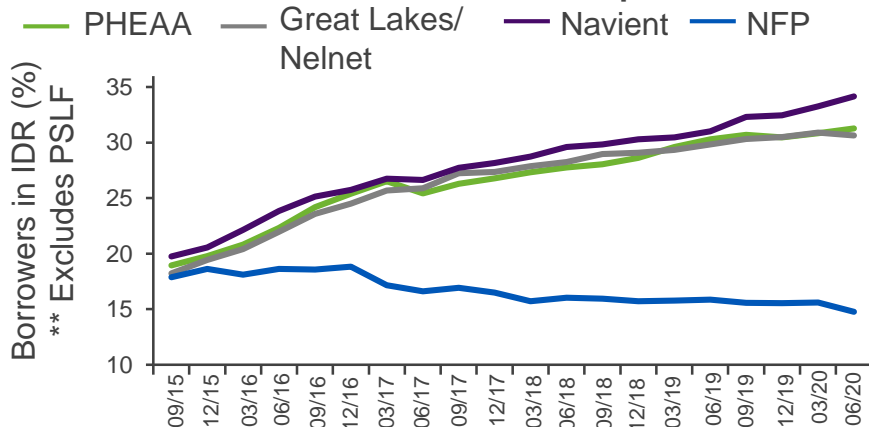
Borrowers in forbearance as a % of repayment\*



Effective March 27, 2020, all ED-owned loans were placed in a COVID-19 disaster forbearance.

Note: increase in forbearance usage in Sept 2017 due to disaster relief in Puerto Rico, Florida, and Texas

Navient's IDR enrollment leads comparable servicers



Data-driven programs help make contact

**9 times out of 10**

...when we can reach a past-due federal student loan borrower, Navient can help him or her avoid default.



E-Mail



Phone Call



Mail



Video



Text Message

**90%**

of borrowers who default have not responded to Navient outreach during the year of missed payments leading up to default.

Sources\* FSA data center, Federal Student Loan portfolio, Portfolio by Loan Status; forbearance as a percent of borrowers in repayment, forbearance, and deferment, "Official Cohort Default Rates for Schools," [Federal Student Aid](#), 10/8/2020; Navient data, Federal Student Aid, "Federal Student Loan Portfolio - FSA Data Center," [U.S. Department of Education](#), as of June 2020, accessed 10/27/2020. \*\*Excludes borrowers enrolled in Public Service Loan Forgiveness which are placed with one servicer. Nelnet services direct student loans under two brands, Nelnet & Great Lakes

\*Including all types of forbearance, including forbearance necessary for IDR enrollment



# Student Loan Options During the National Emergency: What You Need to Know

As a Navient customer, you have payment relief options available to you no matter what type of loan you have.

## Department of Education (Direct) Loans:



- These loans have been automatically placed into forbearance (payments suspended) until October and interest rates have been set to 0% according to the terms of the CARES Act passed by Congress. Your Auto Pay payments were paused automatically.
- Watch for communications concerning payment resumption in October.
- Contact Navient to discuss your options if you are not able to resume making payments. If you were in an income-driven repayment plan before this forbearance, your recertification date has been pushed back.
- October: Payments are due on your normal due date and interest rates return to normal.

*Note: If you are pursuing a loan forgiveness program, you will receive credit during the period of suspension (April – September) as though you made on-time monthly payments.*

## FFELP Loans:

Contact Navient to discuss your best option for payment relief. Options include:

- National Emergency Forbearance
- Income-Driven Repayment (IDR) Plan
- Unemployment Deferment
- Loan Consolidation into a Direct Loan

*Note: If you're already in an IDR plan but your income recently changed, you can have your payment recalculated.*

## Private Loans:

Contact Navient to discuss your best option for payment relief. Options include:

- National Emergency Forbearance
- Extended Repayment
- Interest-Only payment
- Rate Reduction program

**Not sure what type of loan you have?** Login to your account at Navient.com to see your loans at a glance. “Type” is next to the loan column and is either Direct, FFELP, or Private. For “FFELP”, click the purple plus sign to check your interest rate. If it's been set to 0%, that loan has the same relief benefits as Direct (Department of Education) loans, otherwise see the FFELP Loan relief options above.



**CONTACT NAVIENT** at **888-272-5543** to discuss your options.

**Keep track of the most up-to-date information at [Navient.com/COVID-19](https://www.navient.com/COVID-19)**



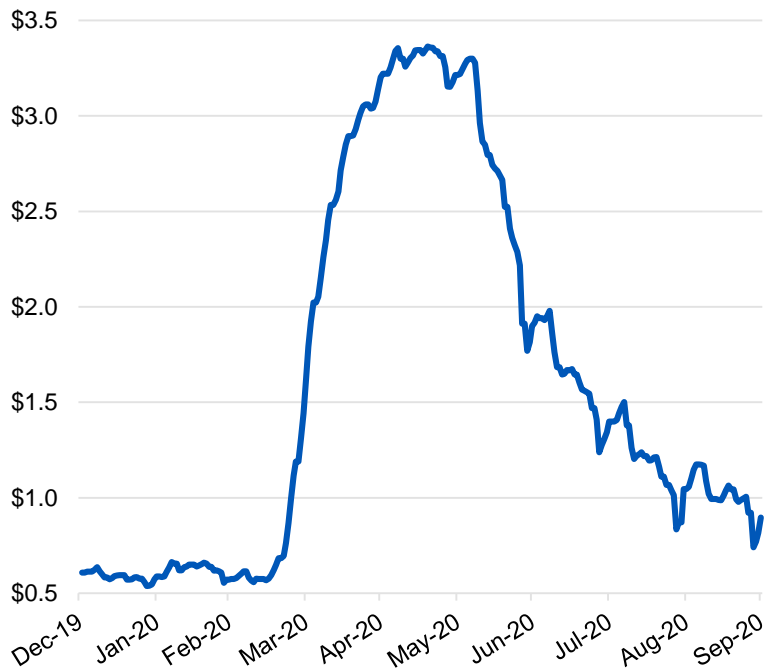


# Navient Corporation Appendix

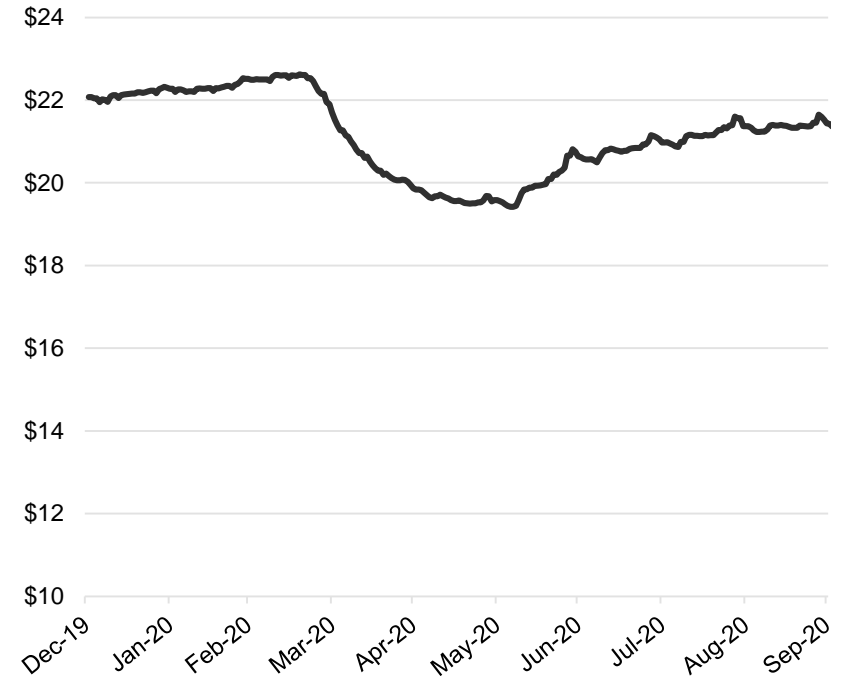
# Consumer Lending Segment

## Assisting Borrowers Through the Crisis

Total Private Education Loans in Forbearance <sup>1</sup>  
(\$'s in billions)



Total Private Education Loans in Current Repayment <sup>1</sup>  
(\$'s in billions)



- Implemented an extensive, data driven outreach program to inform and assist customers before they return to repayment
- Continue to provide immediate payment relief options to borrowers who have been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 emergency

<sup>1</sup> As of 9/30/2020

# Navient Is Focused On Expense Efficiency

## Notable Items Impacting Total Expenses Compared to Prior Periods

| (\$ In millions)  | Q3 20               | Q3 19               | Q3 20 YTD           | Q3 19 YTD           |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Reported Core Earnings Expenses</b>                                  | <b><u>\$235</u></b> | <b><u>\$253</u></b> | <b><u>\$704</u></b> | <b><u>\$753</u></b> |
| <b>Year over Year Change in Reported Core Earnings Expenses</b>         | <b>(7%)</b>         |                     | <b>(7%)</b>         |                     |
| Restructuring & Reorganization Expenses                                 | \$3                 | \$2                 | \$9                 | \$4                 |
| Regulatory-Related Expenses   | \$8                 | \$7                 | \$13                | \$15                |
| <b>Adjusted Core Earnings Expenses <sup>1</sup></b>                     | <b><u>\$224</u></b> | <b><u>\$244</u></b> | <b><u>\$682</u></b> | <b><u>\$734</u></b> |
| <b>Year over Year Change in Adjusted Core Earnings Expenses</b>         | <b>(8%)</b>         |                     | <b>(7%)</b>         |                     |
| Transition Services Agreement   | \$4                 | \$4                 | \$11                | \$16                |
| Costs Associated with Proxy Contest Matters                             | -                   | \$2                 | -                   | \$11                |
| <b>Comparable Core Earnings Total Expenses <sup>1</sup></b>             | <b><u>\$220</u></b> | <b><u>\$238</u></b> | <b><u>\$671</u></b> | <b><u>\$707</u></b> |
| <b>Year over Year Change in Comparable Core Earnings Total Expenses</b> | <b>(8%)</b>         |                     | <b>(5%)</b>         |                     |

<sup>1</sup> "Adjusted" and "Comparable" expenses are non-GAAP financial measures. By using these measures, management can make better short-term and long-term decisions related to expense management and allocation.

# Operating Results

## “Core Earnings”<sup>1</sup> Basis

### Selected Financial Information and Ratios

| (In millions, except per share amounts)       | Q3 20         | Q2 20         | Q3 19         | 2019          | 2018          |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GAAP diluted EPS                              | \$1.07        | \$0.64        | \$0.63        | \$2.56        | \$1.49        |
| Adjusted Core Earnings EPS <sup>2</sup>       | \$1.03        | \$0.91        | \$0.65        | \$2.64        | \$2.09        |
| Restructuring and regulatory-related expenses | (\$0.04)      | \$0.01        | (\$0.03)      | (\$0.04)      | (\$0.13)      |
| Reported Core Earnings EPS <sup>1</sup>       | <u>\$0.99</u> | <u>\$0.92</u> | <u>\$0.62</u> | <u>\$2.60</u> | <u>\$1.96</u> |
| Average common stock equivalent               | 194           | 195           | 228           | 233           | 264           |
| Ending total education loans, net             | \$80,848      | \$82,383      | \$87,933      | \$86,820      | \$94,498      |
| Average total education loans                 | \$83,168      | \$85,149      | \$89,411      | \$90,783      | \$100,252     |

<sup>1</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 1 on slide 49.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted diluted Core Earnings per share excludes: \$11 million, \$11 million and \$9 million of net restructuring and regulatory-related expenses in third-quarter 2020, second-quarter 2020, and third-quarter 2019, respectively, and \$12 million and \$42 million in full years 2019 and 2018, respectively.

# Federal Education Loans Segment

## “Core Earnings” Basis

### Selected Financial Information and Ratios

| (\$ In millions)  | Q3 20    | Q2 20    | Q3 19  |
|---|----------|----------|--------|
| Segment net interest margin   | 1.03%    | 1.07%    | 0.82%  |
| FFELP Loans:  |          |          |        |
| Provision for loan losses   | \$4      | \$3      | \$8    |
| Charge-offs   | \$9      | \$12     | \$9    |
| Charge-off rate   | 0.07%    | 0.11%    | 0.06%  |
| Greater than 30-days delinquency rate                                     | 9.3%     | 8.2%     | 10.3%  |
| Greater than 90-days delinquency rate                                     | 3.5%     | 3.8%     | 5.8%   |
| Forbearance rate  | 14.3%    | 26.6%    | 12.6%  |
| Average FFELP Loans   | \$60,695 | \$62,141 | 67,206 |
| Operating Expense   | \$64     | \$70     | \$89   |
| Net Income  | \$137    | \$146    | \$128  |
| Number of accounts serviced for ED (in millions)                          | 5.6      | 5.6      | 5.7    |
| Total federal loans serviced (in billions)                                | \$284    | \$282    | \$289  |
| Contingent collections receivables inventory - education loans (billions) | \$13.0   | \$13.5   | \$23.3 |

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Highlights

#### Federal Education

- **Q3 20** Net Interest Margin: 103 basis points
- **Q3 20** Charge-off Rate: 7 basis points
- Net interest margin improved 26% primarily driven by favorable interest rate environment
- Q3 20 forbearance rate declined 50% from its peak of 28.5% in Q2 20
  - Forbearance rate increased to 14.3% from 12.6% in the year ago quarter
- Charge-offs were unchanged
  - \$3 million and \$4 million of charge-offs in Q3 20 and Q2 20, respectively, were the result of the inclusion of loan premiums, as required by CECL
- Continue to provide immediate payment relief options to borrowers who have been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 emergency
- Net income increased \$9 million to \$137 million

# Consumer Lending Segment

## “Core Earnings” Basis

### Selected Financial Information and Ratios

| (\$ In millions)                                     | Q3 20    | Q2 20    | Q3 19    |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Segment net interest margin                          | 3.24%    | 3.20%    | 3.45%    |
| Private Education Loans (including Refinance Loans): |          |          |          |
| Provision for loan losses                            | \$10     | \$41     | \$56     |
| Charge-offs <sup>1</sup>                             | \$40     | \$48     | \$87     |
| Annualized charge-off rate <sup>1</sup>              | 0.75%    | 0.97%    | 1.60%    |
| Greater than 30-days delinquency rate                | 2.4%     | 2.0%     | 4.8%     |
| Greater than 90-days delinquency rate                | 0.6%     | 1.0%     | 2.3%     |
| Forbearance rate                                     | 4.0%     | 8.4%     | 3.0%     |
| Average Private Education Loans                      | \$22,473 | \$23,008 | \$22,205 |
| Operating Expense                                    | \$37     | \$34     | \$44     |
| Net Income   | \$110    | \$87     | \$79     |

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the \$23 million and \$21 million of charge-offs on the expected future recoveries of charged-off loans in third-quarters 2020 and 2019, respectively, that occurred as a result of changing the charge-off rate from 81% to 81.4% in third-quarter 2020 and from 80.5% to 81% in third-quarter 2019.

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### 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Highlights

#### Consumer Lending

- **Q3 20** Net Interest Margin: 324 basis points
- **Q3 20** Charge-off Rate <sup>1</sup>: 75 basis points
- Annualized charge-off rate declined 53% to 75 basis points
- Private Education Loan delinquency rate declined 50% to 2.4%
- Q3 20 Forbearance rate declined 73% from its peak of 14.7%, in Q2 20
  - Forbearance rate increased to 4.0% from 3.0% in the year ago quarter
- Provisioned \$10 million for loan losses in connection with the origination of \$1.3 billion of loans during the quarter.
  - New originations had an average FICO of 764
- Net income increased \$31 million to \$110 million

# Business Processing Segment

## “Core Earnings” Basis

### Selected Financial Information and Ratios

| (\$ In millions)  | Q3 20       | Q2 20       | Q3 19       |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Government Services                                     | \$56        | \$43        | \$39        |
| Healthcare RCM Services                                 | \$34        | \$21        | \$27        |
| <b>Total Business Processing Revenue</b>                | <b>\$90</b> | <b>\$64</b> | <b>\$66</b> |
| Operating Expenses                                      | \$69        | \$57        | \$54        |
| EBITDA <sup>1</sup>                                     | \$23        | \$8         | \$13        |
| EBITDA Margin <sup>1</sup>                              | 25%         | 13%         | 20%         |
| <b>Net Income</b>                                       | <b>\$16</b> | <b>\$6</b>  | <b>\$9</b>  |
| Contingent collections receivables inventory (billions) | \$15.0      | \$14.5      | \$14.2      |

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Highlights

#### Business Processing

- **Q3 20 EBITDA Margin <sup>1</sup>: 25%**
- Revenue increased \$24 million, or 36%, primarily as a result of revenue earned from new contracts to support states in providing unemployment benefits and contact tracing services
- Contingent collections receivable increased 6%, primarily driven by federal contract placements
- Net income increased \$7 million to \$16 million

<sup>1</sup> Item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See note 4 on slide 50.



# GAAP Results

| (In millions, except per share amounts)  | Q3 20    | Q2 20    | Q3 19    |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Net income (loss)                        | \$207    | \$125    | \$145    |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per common share | \$1.07   | \$0.64   | \$0.63   |
| Operating expenses                       | \$232    | \$213    | \$251    |
| Provision for loan losses                | \$14     | \$44     | \$64     |
| Average Education Loans                  | \$83,168 | \$85,149 | \$89,411 |



# Notes on Non-GAAP Financial Measures

(Dollars in Millions)

In addition to financial results reported on a GAAP basis, Navient also provides certain performance measures which are non-GAAP financial measures. The following non-GAAP financial measures are presented within this Presentation:

- Core Earnings** – The difference between the company's Core Earnings and its GAAP results is that Core Earnings excludes the impacts of: (1) mark-to-market gains/losses on derivatives and (2) goodwill and acquired intangible asset amortization and impairment. Management uses Core Earnings in making decisions regarding the company's performance and the allocation of corporate resources and, as a result, our segment results are presented using Core Earnings. In addition, Navient's equity investors, credit rating agencies and debt capital investors use these Core Earnings measures to monitor the company's business performance. For further detail and reconciliation, see page 51 of this presentation and pages 13 - 23 of Navient's third-quarter earnings release.
- Core Earnings Return on Equity (CEROE)** – Core Earnings Return on Equity is calculated as Core Net income, excluding restructuring and regulatory-related expenses, divided by the quarterly average of GAAP equity for the trailing four quarters. This measure allows management, as well as investors and analysts, to measure the company's use of its equity. The calculation for Q3 2020 & YTD Q3 2020 is as follows:

|          |   |  |   |   |   |                    |
|----------|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Q3 2020  | = | $\frac{\text{Adjusted Core Earnings Net income}}{\text{Average Equity}}$ | = | $\frac{\$200^{(1)}}{(\$3,336 + 2,035 + \$2,115 + 2,254) / 4}$ | = | 33% <sup>(2)</sup> |
| YTD 2020 | = | $\frac{\text{Adjusted Core Earnings Net income}}{\text{Average Equity}}$ | = | $\frac{\$481^{(1)}}{(\$3,336 + 2,035 + \$2,115 + 2,254) / 4}$ | = | 26% <sup>(2)</sup> |

- Core Earnings Efficiency Ratio** – The Core Earnings Efficiency Ratio measures the company's Core Earnings Expenses, excluding restructuring and regulatory-related expenses, relative to its Adjusted Core Earnings Revenue. This ratio can be calculated by dividing Core Earnings Expenses, excluding restructuring and regulatory-related expenses, by Adjusted Core Earnings Revenue. Adjusted Core Earnings Revenue is derived by adding provision for loan losses, and excluding gains or loss on debt repurchases, to Total Core Earnings Revenue. This is a useful measure to management as we plan and forecast, as it removes variables that cannot be easily predicted in advance. By using this measure, management can make better short-term and long-term decisions related to expense management and allocation. The calculations for Q3 2020 & YTD 2020 are as follows:

|          |   |   |   |                               |   |     |
|----------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|-----|
| Q3 2020  | = | $\frac{\text{Adjusted Core Earnings Expense}}{\text{Adjusted Core Earnings Revenue}}$ | = | $\frac{\$224^{(1)}}{\$500}$   | = | 45% |
| YTD 2020 | = | $\frac{\text{Adjusted Core Earnings Expense}}{\text{Adjusted Core Earnings Revenue}}$ | = | $\frac{\$682^{(1)}}{\$1,464}$ | = | 47% |

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$11 million and \$22 million of net restructuring and regulatory-related expenses in third-quarter 2020 and third-quarter 2020 year to date, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Return on Equity has been annualized.

# Notes on Non-GAAP Financial Measures

(Dollars in Millions)

4. **Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization Expense ("EBITDA")** – This metric measures the operating performance of the Business Processing segment and is used by management and our equity investors to monitor operating performance and determine the value of those businesses. For further detail and reconciliation, see page xx of Navient's third-quarter earnings release.
5. **Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio (ATE)** – The Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio measures Navient's tangible equity, relative to its tangible assets. We adjust this ratio to exclude the assets and equity associated with our FFELP portfolio because FFELP Loans are no longer originated and the FFELP portfolio bears a 3% maximum loss exposure under the terms of the federal guaranty. Management believes that excluding this portfolio from the ratio enhances its usefulness to investors. To determine Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratios, we calculate the Adjusted Tangible Equity, (GAAP Total Equity less Goodwill & Acquired Intangible Assets less Equity held for FFELP Loans), and divide by Adjusted Tangible Assets (Total Assets less Goodwill & Acquired Intangible Assets less FFELP Loans). For further detail, see page 23 of Navient's third-quarter earnings release. The calculation for Q3 2020 is as follows:

Adjusted Tangible Equity = (Equity - Goodwill & Intangibles) - Equity held for FFELP Loans  
Adjusted Tangible Assets = Total Assets - Goodwill & Intangibles - FFELP Loans

Adjusted Tangible Equity = (\$2,254 - \$741) - (0.005\*\$59,559) = \$1,215  
Adjusted Tangible Assets = (\$89,664 - \$741) - \$59,559 = \$29,364

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted Tangible Equity}}{\text{Adjusted Tangible Assets}} = \frac{\$1,215}{\$29,364} = 4.1\%$$

- i. **Pro Forma Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio** – The following provides a pro forma of what the Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio would be if the cumulative net mark-to-market losses related to derivative accounting under GAAP were excluded. These cumulative losses reverse to \$0 upon the maturity of the individual derivative instruments. As these losses are temporary, we believe this pro forma presentation is a useful basis for management and investors to further analyze the Adjusted Tangible Equity Ratio. The pro forma calculation for Q3 2020 is as follows:

Pro Forma Adjusted Tangible Equity = Adjusted Tangible Assets - Ending impact of derivative accounting on GAAP equity

$$\frac{\text{Pro Forma Adjusted Tangible Equity}}{\text{Adjusted Tangible Assets}} = \frac{\$1,215 - (\$657)}{\$29,364} = \frac{\$1,872}{\$29,364} = 6.4\%$$

# Differences Between Core Earnings And GAAP

| Core Earnings adjustments to GAAP:<br>(Dollars in Millions) | Quarters Ended   |                  |                  |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | Sep. 30,<br>2020 | Jun. 30,<br>2020 | Sep. 30,<br>2019 |
| GAAP net income (loss)                                      | \$207            | \$125            | \$145            |
| Net impact of derivative accounting                         | (13)             | 59               | (7)              |
| Net impact of goodwill and acquired intangible assets       | 5                | 5                | 6                |
| Net income tax effect                                       | (7)              | (10)             | (2)              |
| Total Core Earnings adjustments to GAAP                     | (15)             | 54               | (3)              |
| Core Earnings net income (loss)                             | \$192            | \$179            | \$142            |



# Investor Relations Website

**[www.navient.com/investors](http://www.navient.com/investors)**

**[www.navient.com/abs](http://www.navient.com/abs)**

- **NAVI / SLM student loan trust data (Debt/asset backed securities – NAVI / SLM Student Loan Trusts)**
  - Static pool information – detailed portfolio stratifications by trust as of the cutoff date
  - Accrued interest factors
  - Quarterly distribution factors
  - Historical trust performance – monthly charge-off, delinquency, loan status, CPR, etc. by trust
  - Since issued CPR – monthly CPR data by trust since issuance
- **NAVI / SLM student loan performance by trust – Issue details**
  - Current and historical monthly distribution reports
  - Distribution factors
  - Current rates
  - Prospectus for public transactions and Rule 144A transactions are available through underwriters
- **Additional information (Webcasts and presentations)**
  - Archived and historical webcasts, transcripts and investor presentations



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