UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM	8-K
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CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): September 12, 2016

Navient Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) 001-36228 (Commission File Number) 46-4054283 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

123 Justison Street, Wilmington, Delaware (Address of principal executive offices)

19801 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (302) 283-8000

 $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{Not Applicable} \\ \textbf{(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)}$

ck the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following isions:
Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

ITEM 7.01 REGULATION FD DISCLOSURE

Jack Remondi, President and CEO of Navient Corporation (the "Company") gave a presentation today, September 12, 2016, at Barclays 2016 Global Financial Services Conference. A copy of his presentation" was made available on the Company's website at https://www.navient.com/about/investors/webcasts/. In addition, the presentation is being furnished herewith as Exhibit 99.1

The information contained in, or incorporated into, this Item 7.01, including Exhibit 99.1 attached hereto, is being furnished and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

ITEM 9.01 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS.

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit

Number Description

99.1* Barclays 2016 Global Financial Services Conference Presentation.

^{*} Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Date: September 12, 2016

NAVIENT CORPORATION

By: /s/ Mark L. Heleen

Mark L. Heleen

Executive Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number

Number <u>Description</u>

99.1* Barclays 2016 Global Financial Services Conference Presentation.

* Furnished herewith.

NAVIENT

Barclays Global Financial Services Conference

September 12, 2016



Forward-Looking Statements; Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The following information is current as of June 30, 2016 (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, 2015 (the "2015 Form 10-K"), filled by Navient with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on February 25, 2016 and subsequent reports filed by Navient with the SEC. Definitions for capitalized terms in this presentation not defined herein can be found in our 2015 Form 10-K. This presentation contains "forward-looking" statements and other information that is based on management's current expectations as of the date of this presentations. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our 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," "see," "will," "would," 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 stater

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

- increases in financing costs;
 the availability of financing;
- limits on liquidity resulting from disruptions in the capital markets or other factors;
 unanticipated increases in costs associated with compliance with laws and regulations;
- changes in the marketplaces in which we compete (including changes in demand or changes resulting from new laws and regulations);
- changes in accounting standards pertaining to loan loss reserves and estimates or other accounting standards that may impact our operations
 adverse outcomes in any significant litigation to which we are a party;

- credit risk associated with our exposure to third parties, including counterparties to hedging or other derivative transactions; and
 changes in the terms of education loans and the educational credit marketplace (including changes resulting from new laws and the implementation of existing laws). We could also be affected by, among other things:
- unanticipated deferrals in our FFELP securitization trusts that would delay repayment of the bonds beyond their legal final maturity date;
 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 potential disclosure of confidential customer infor
 damage to our reputation resulting from the politicization of student loan servicing;
- failures to successfully implement cost-cutting initiatives and adverse effects of such initiatives on our business;
 delays or errors in converting portfolio acquisitions to our servicing platform

- risks associated with restructuring initiatives;
 changes in law and regulations with respect to the student lending business and financial institu
- · increased competition from banks and other consumer lenders who are not subject to the same level of regulation,
- the creditworthiness of our customers;
- · changes in the general interest rate environment, including 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;
 changes in the demand for debt management services;
- . changes in general economic conditions; and
- the other factors that are described in the "Risk Factors" section of the 2015 Form 10-K and in our future reports filed with the SEC.

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements also requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions including estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates or ons may prove to be incorrect and actual results could differ materially. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are qualified by these cautionary statements and are made only as of the date of this presentation. We do 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 core earnings performance measures. When compared to GAAP results, core earnings exclude the impact of: (1) the financial results of the consumer banking business for historical periods prior to the April 30, 2014 spin-off of Navient from SLM Corporation as well as related restructuring and reorganization expenses incurred in connection with the spin-off, including the restructuring and reorganization expenses incurred in connection with the spin-off, including the restructuring and reorganization expenses incurred in connection with the spin-off, including the restructuring and results are selected restructuring and reorganization expenses incurred in connection with the spin-off, including the restructuring and recognization expenses incurred in connection with the spin-off, including the restructuring and acquired intangible asset amortization and impairment. Navient provides core earnings are easing as the earning are not defined terms within GAPA and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. For additional information, see "Differences Between 'Core Earnings' and GAAP' on slide 20 of this presentation for a further discussion and a complete reconciliation between GAAP net income and core earnings.



- We are the leading loan management, servicing and asset recovery company
 - \$117 billion education loan portfolio, of which 79% is insured or guaranteed
 - Servicing more than \$300 billion in student loans, the company supports the educational and economic achievements of more than 12 million Americans
 - Asset recovery and business processing platform provide services for over 1,000 public and private sector clients
- · Helping our customers navigate the path to financial success is everything we stand for

As of June 30, 2016

First Half 2016 Highlights

Credit Quality

- In Q216 Private
 Education loan
 charge-off rates
 improved to lowest
 levels since 2006
- More than 300,000
 Navient customers repaid their education loans in full

Growth

- Acquired \$2.2 billion of student loans
- Non-education related revenues more than doubled from the prior year

Capital Markets

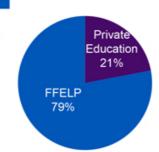
- Issued \$4.4 billion¹
 of Education Loan
 Asset-Backed
 Securitizations
- Retired or repurchased \$1.6 billion¹ of unsecured debt and returned \$480 million to shareholders through share repurchases and dividends

1 As of August 31, 2016

Asset Management - High Quality Loan Portfolio

FFELP Portfolio

- Largest holder of FFELP loans
- 97-98% of portfolio is government guaranteed
- 79% of portfolio funded to term with securitizations
- Fully integrated servicing and asset recovery support operations



Total Education Loans: \$117 bn

Private Education Portfolio

- · Largest holder of Private Education loans
- Seasoned portfolio with 95% of loans in repayment status having made more than 12 payments
- · Typically non-dischargeable in bankruptcy

Keys to Maximize Portfolio Value

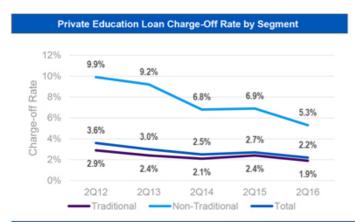
- · Portfolio management strategy
- · Interest rate risk management
- · Continued efforts to drive efficiencies and reduce direct and overhead costs
- · Enhanced compliance and regulatory risk management
- · Capital markets strategies

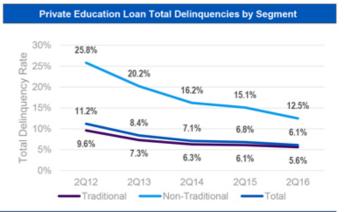
Note: Financial data as of 6/30/2016

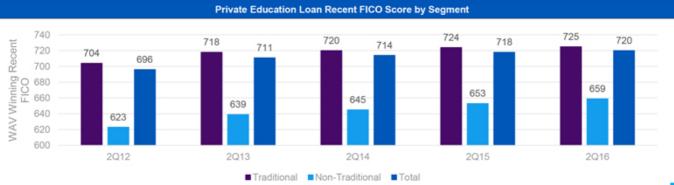
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Private Education Loans Segment Continued Improving Credit Quality







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Education Loan Portfolio Generates Significant Cash Flows

Projected Life of Loan Cash Flows over ~20 Years

\$'s in Billions	
FFELP Cash Flows	6/30/16
Secured	
Residual (including O/C)	\$6.9
Floor Income	2.4
Servicing	3.3
Total Secured	\$12.6
Unencumbered	1.1
Total FFELP Cash Flows	\$13.7
Private Credit Cash Flows	
Secured	
Residual (including O/C)	\$11.5
Servicing	1.0
Total Secured	\$12.5
Unencumbered	3.9
Total Private Cash Flows	\$16.4
Combined Cash Flows	
before Unsecured Debt	\$30.1

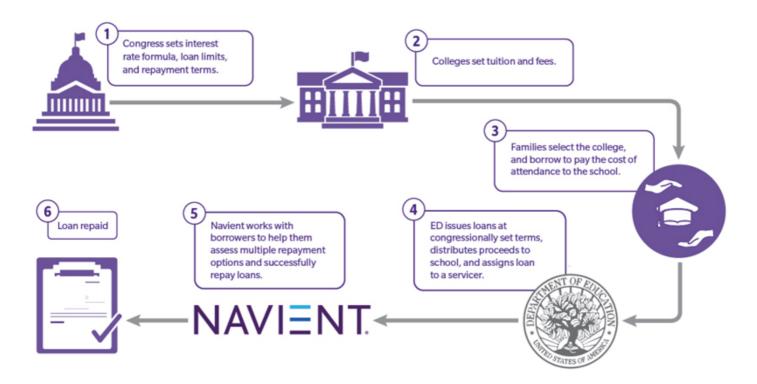
These projections are based on internal estimates and assumptions and are subject to ongoing review and modification. These projections may prove to be incorrect.

Enhancing Cash Flows¹

- · Acquired \$2.2 billion of student loans in the first half 2016
- · Reduced unsecured debt by \$0.9 billion through August 31st, 2016
- · Returned \$0.5 billion to shareholders through share repurchases and dividends in the first half 2016
- \$30.1 billion of estimated future cash flows over ~ 20 years
 - Includes ~\$11 billion of overcollateralization² (O/C) to be released from residuals
- · \$3.9 billion of unencumbered student loans
- · Decreasing FFELP CPR assumptions by 1% would increase projected FFELP cash flows by \$0.4 billion
- · \$1.1 billion of FFELP Loan floor income is hedged

¹ As of June 30, 2016
² Includes \$1.4B O/C related to six private education ABS trusts securing our private education loan ABS repurchase transactions

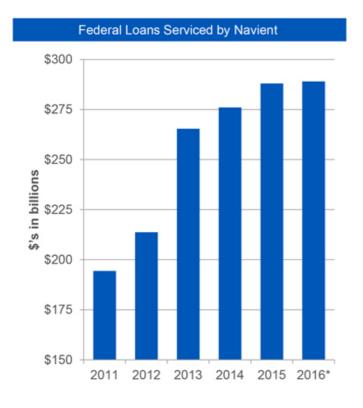
Navient's Role is to Help Student Borrowers Successfully Repay Their Loans



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Asset Servicing - Platform Delivers Superior Customer Success



Scale, Performance and Compliance Creates Opportunity

- Largest servicer of federal student loans with \$289 billion serviced*
- Converted nearly \$5 billion of third-party loans to our platform in 2015
- We promote awareness of federal repayment options through more than 170 million communications annually.
- Federal loans serviced by Navient have a 38% better cohort default rate than all the other servicers combined.

* As of June 30, 2016

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Class of 2015 Student Loan Delinquency Rates 3 Times Lower than Class of 2010

Federal Loan Delinquency Rates Six Months After End of Grace Period and Unemployment for Bachelor's Degree Holders



Source: Navient data and US. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <u>Unemployment Rate - College Graduates - Bachelor's Degree, 25 to 34 years [CGBD2534]</u>, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Class of 2015 data includes borrowers who entered repayment in November and December 2015. Excludes consolidation loans which have lower delinquency rates.

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Employment of Millennials is Improving

Employment Ages 25 to 34



• Employment of Millennials improved 3.6% year over year

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Seasonally Adjusted Employment Level 25 – 34 year

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Improving the Federal Education Loan Repayment Process

4 recommendations to improve student loan program success:

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. Simplify repayment.

Currently, the government offers 16 repayment plans, eight forgiveness programs, and 32 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.

3. 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.

4. 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

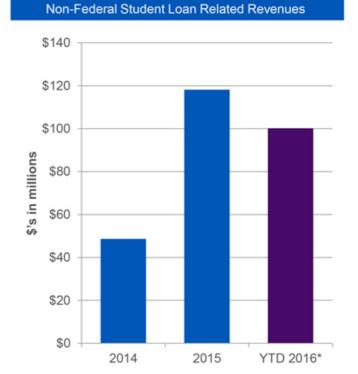
#studentloansuccess



Top Performing Asset Recovery & Business Processing Business

Key Characteristics

- · Strong business franchise
 - Large sophisticated operating infrastructure
 - Compliance focused
 - Industry leading performance
- · Total 2015 revenues of \$367 million
- Total contingent collections receivables inventory of \$19.2 billion
- · Over 1,000 business processing clients
- · Diverse portfolio of customers and services
- Focused on growing non-education related business



*As of June 30, 2016

Managing Unsecured Debt Maturities

(par value, \$ in billions)



Long Term Conservative Funding Approach

- · Working to improve our credit ratings to support ongoing access to the unsecured debt markets
- Manage tangible net asset ratio to a range of 1.2x to 1.3x
 - 1.25x as of June 30, 2016
- Reduced total unsecured debt to \$14.3 billion today through opportunistic debt repurchases and maturities
 - Since the separation, Navient has reduced outstanding unsecured debt by 20% or \$3.7 billion

The tangible net asset ratio equals GAAP tangible assets less secured debt and other liabilities adjusted for the impact of derivative accounting under GAAP and unamortized net floor premiums divided by unsecured debt

Access to Multiples Sources of Funding – 2016 Financing Activity

- Completed five FFELP ABS transactions totaling \$3.9 billion
 - Issued first FFELP ABS transaction consisting entirely of rehabilitated loans
- Completed one Private Education Loan ABS transaction totaling \$488 million
- · Extended FFELP ABCP facility to March 2018
 - Current maximum financing capacity of \$7.5 billion in this facility
- Extended Private Education Loan ABCP facility to June 2017
 - Current maximum financing capacity of \$750 million in this facility
- Increased our existing Private Education Loan repurchase facility by an additional \$478 million
- · Issued \$750 million of long-term unsecured debt

Year to date as of August 31, 2016

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Meaningful Growth Opportunities

Education Loan Acquisitions

- · FFELP Loans not owned or serviced by Navient
- · Private Education Loans not owned or serviced by Navient
- Private Education Loan Consolidations

Servicing

- · Department of Education
- · 3rd Party Education Loans
- · Other Asset Classes

Business Processing

- · Portfolio Management
- · Healthcare
- · State, Court and Municipality

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Investment Highlights

High quality loan portfolio

Significant and predictable cash flow generation

Efficient and large-scale, customer-focused operating platforms

Growing non-student loan related fee businesses

Ability to service unsecured debt through long-term conservative funding approach

Improving credit quality driven by a seasoned portfolio

Meaningful growth opportunities



Appendix

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Differences Between "Core Earnings" and GAAP

		Quarters Ended	
"Core Earnings" adjustments to GAAP:	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	June 30, 2015
GAAP net income	\$ 125	\$181	\$182
Net impact of derivative accounting	32	(54)	(83)
Net impact of goodwill and acquired intangible assets	6	4	3
Net impact from spin-off of SLM BankCo	-	-	29
Net income tax effect	(9)	16	23
Total "Core Earnings" adjustments to GAAP	29	(34)	(28)
"Core Earnings" net income	\$154	\$147	\$154

Private Education Loans Segment Allowance for Loan Loss – Core Earnings Basis

	June 30, 2016											
	Alk	ow ance		Ending Balance	Allow ance as % of Ending Balance							
Non-TDR Loans	\$	247	\$	14,974	1.6%							
TDR Loans		1,163		10,819	10.7%							
Total before RPCO		1,410		25,793	5.5%							
RPCO				847	0.0%							
Total	\$	1,410	\$	26,640	5.3%							

			June 30	, 2015
			Ending	Allow ance as
Allo	ow ance	B	alance	% of Ending Balance
\$	276	\$	18,830	1.5%
	1,257		10,472	12.0%
	1,533		29,302	5.2%
			902	0.0%
\$	1,533	\$	30,204	5.1%

Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDR)
Receivable for Partially Charged-Off Private Education Loans (RPCO)

Loan Seasoning - "Core Earnings" Basis

June 30, 2016 Traditional Portfolio

THE STATE OF THE S	Monthly Scheduled Payments Received												
Loan Status	0-12 payme	nts	13-24 paym	ents	25-36 paym	nents	37-48 paym	nents	More than 48 p	syments	Total		
Not Yet in Repayment											1,489		
Loans in Forbearance	252	19.8%	103	7.3%	103	4.6%	99	3.1%	235	1.7%	792	3.6%	
Loans in Repayment- Current	800	62.9%	1,159	82.0%	1,943	86.9%	2,875	91.2%	13,448	95.2%	20,225	91.1%	
Loans in Repayment- Deling 31-60 days	59	4.6%	44	3.1%	59	2.6%	63	2.0%	176	1.2%	401	1.8%	
Loans in Repayment- Deling 61-90 days	45	3.5%	32	2.3%	38	1.7%	35	1.1%	92	0.6%	242	1.1%	
Loans in Repayment- Deling 90 + days	116	9.1%	76	5.4%	93	4.1%	81	2.6%	182	1.3%	548	2.5%	
Total Loans in Repayment or Forbearance	\$ 1,272	100%	\$ 1,414	100%	\$ 2,236	100%	\$ 3,153	100%	\$ 14,133	100%	\$ 22,208	100%	
Charge-offs as a % of loans in repayment	10.9%		4.6%		2.9%		1.6%		0.9%		1.9%		

Non Traditional Portfolio

montally screened rayments necessed												
Loan Status Not Yet in Repayment	0-12 pay	ments	13-24 pa	yments	25-36 pa	yments	37-48 payr	ments	More than 48 pa	syments	Total	
Loans in Forbearance	41	23.1%	15	8.1%	13	5.4%	11	3.8%	20	1.9%	100	5.1%
Loans in Repayment- Current	86	48.7%	132	72.9%	196	78.4%	235	84.5%	969	91.2%	1,618	83.0%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 31-60 days	11	6.0%	9	4.9%	10	3.9%	10	3.5%	26	2.4%	66	3.4%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 61-90 days	10	5.4%	7	3.6%	8	3.1%	5	1.9%	15	1.4%	45	2.3%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 90 + days	28	16.1%	19	10.6%	23	9.2%	17	5.9%	33	3.1%	120	6.2%
Total Loans in Repayment or Forbearance Charge-offs as a % of loans in repayment	\$ 176 21.7%	100%	\$ 182 9.8%	100%	\$ 250 6.7%	100%	5 278 3.8%	100%	\$ 1,063 2.3%	100%	5 1,949 5.3%	100%

Total

					Mor	ithly Schedule	d Payments Receive	ed				
Loan Status	0-12 paym	ents	13-24 pa	yments	25-36 payr	nents	37-48 payn	nents	More than 48 pa	ryments	Total	
Not Yet in Repayment											1,636	
Loans in Forbearance	293	20.2%	118	7.4%	116	4.7%	110	3.2%	255	1.7%	892	3.7%
Loans in Repayment- Current	886	61.2%	1,291	80.9%	2,139	86.0%	3,110	90.6%	14,417	94.9%	21,843	90.4%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 31-60 days	70	4.8%	53	3.3%	69	2.8%	73	2.1%	202	1.3%	467	1.9%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 61-90 days	55	3.8%	39	2.4%	46	1.8%	40	1.2%	107	0.7%	287	1.2%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 90 + days	144	9.9%	95	6.0%	116	4.6%	98	2.8%	215	1.4%	668	2.8%
Total Loans in Repayment or Forbearance Charge-offs as a % of loans in repayment	\$ 1,448 12.4%	100%	\$ 1,596 5.3%	100%	\$ 2,486 3.3%	100%	\$ 3,431 1.8%	100%	\$ 15,196 1.0%	100%	\$ 24,157 2.2%	100%

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Loan Seasoning - "Core Earnings" Basis

June 30, 2015 Traditional Portfolio

Traditional Follows			Monthly Scheduled Payments Received										
Loan Status	0-12 paym	ents	13-24 paym	ents	25-36 paym	ents	37-48 paym	nents	More than 48 p	ayments	Total		
Not Yet in Repayment											2,218		
Loans in Forbearance	332	17.3%	131	5.6%	122	3.5%	108	2.9%	187	1.4%	880	3.6%	
Loans in Repayment- Current	1,277	66.3%	1,968	83.8%	3,144	89.2%	3,471	91.3%	12,510	95.4%	22,370	90.5%	
Loans in Repayment- Deling 31-60 days	79	4.1%	70	3.0%	82	2.3%	74	1.9%	158	1.2%	463	1.9%	
Loans in Repayment- Deling 61-90 days	66	3.4%	51	2.2%	54	1.5%	49	1.3%	87	0.7%	307	1.2%	
Loans in Repayment- Deling 90 + days	171	8.9%	127	5.4%	124	3.5%	98	2.6%	168	1.3%	688	2.8%	
Total Loans in Repayment or Forbearance	\$ 1,925	100%	\$ 2,347	100%	\$ 3,526	100%	\$ 3,800	100%	\$ 13,110	100%	\$ 24,708	100%	
Charge-offs as a % of loans in repayment	12.3%		4.7%		2.5%		1.8%		0.9%		2.4%		

Non-Traditional Portfolio

					Mon	thly Schedule	d Payments Receive	d				
Loan Status Not Yet in Repayment	0-12 payr	nents	13-24 paym	nents	25-36 payr	nents	37-48 paym	ents	More than 48 pa	yments	Total	
Loans in Forbearance	55	20.1%	19	7.0%	14	4.3%	11	3.5%	19	1.9%	118	5.4%
Loans in Repayment- Current	141	51.5%	190	70.4%	258	79.4%	250	83.1%	891	90.5%	1,730	80.3%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 31-60 days	16	5.9%	14	5.4%	14	4.3%	12	4.0%	25	2.6%	81	3.8%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 61-90 days	15	5.3%	12	4.4%	11	3.5%	8	2.6%	16	1.6%	62	2.9%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 90 + days	47	17.2%	35	12.8%	28	8.5%	20	6.8%	34	3.4%	164	7.6%
Total Loans in Repayment or Forbearance Charge-offs as a % of loans in repayment	\$ 274 24.4%	100%	\$ 270 9.9%	100%	\$ 325 6.3%	100%	\$ 301 5.1%	100%	\$ 985 2.7%	100%	\$ 2,155 6.9%	100%

Total

					Mon	thly Schedule	d Payments Receive	d				
Loan Status Not Yet in Repayment	0-12 paym	ents	13-24 paym	ents	25-36 paym	nents	37-48 paym	ents	More than 48 pa	syments	Total 2,439	
Loans in Forbearance	387	17.6%	150	5.7%	136	3.5%	119	2.9%	206	1.5%	998	3.7%
Loans in Repayment- Current	1,418	64.5%	2,158	82.5%	3,402	88.3%	3,721	90.7%	13,401	95.1%	24,100	89.7%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 31-60 days	95	4.3%	84	3.2%	96	2.5%	86	2.1%	183	1.3%	544	2.0%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 61-90 days	81	3.7%	63	2.4%	65	1.7%	57	1.4%	103	0.7%	369	1.4%
Loans in Repayment- Deling 90 + days	218	9.9%	162	6.2%	152	4.0%	118	2.9%	202	1.4%	852	3.2%
Total Loans in Repayment or Forbearance Charge-offs as a % of loans in repayment	\$ 2,199 13.6%	100%	\$ 2,617 5.1%	100%	\$ 3,851 2.8%	100%	\$ 4,101 2.0%	100%	\$ 14,095 1.0%	100%	\$ 26,863 2.7%	100%

1 in the second quarter of 2015, the portion of the loan amount charged off at default increased from 73 percent to 79 percent. This change resulted in a \$330 million reduction to the balance of the receivable for partially charged-off loans which is not included in the charge-off disclosures above.

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