

January 2007

U.S. Economic Outlook

Brian Coulton and Kevin D'Albert

On Dec. 11, 2006, Fitch Ratings published its annual outlook "2007 Global Structured Finance Outlook: Economic and Sector-by-Sector Analysis." In this piece, Fitch reports that the U.S. economy has slowed following a sharp housing market correction. So far, this has not spread beyond residential investment but Fitch expects consumer spending to slow over the next six to nine months, albeit not dramatically. Below-trend gross domestic product (GDP) growth and declining energy prices will help offset recent upward pressures on core inflation. The Federal Reserve (the Fed) will remain on hold but with a tightening bias.

Activity

The widely predicted third-quarter slowdown in the U.S. economy arrived on cue, with growth falling sharply to 1.6% at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate (SAAR) in the third quarter of 2006, from 2.6% in the second quarter and 5.6% in the first quarter. The fall in growth in the third quarter was largely explained by the slowdown in the housing market, with a decline in residential investment of 17.4% (SAAR) subtracting 1.1% from overall GDP growth. Other components of domestic demand continued to show relatively robust growth — including a 3.1% (SAAR) rise in private consumption and an 8.6% (SAAR) increase in nonresidential investment — while declining net exports subtracted 0.6% from growth, continuing the pattern witnessed over the past few years. The strength of consumption was notable, with consumer durables expenditure rising by 8.4% (SAAR), consistent with still strong readings from consumer confidence surveys.

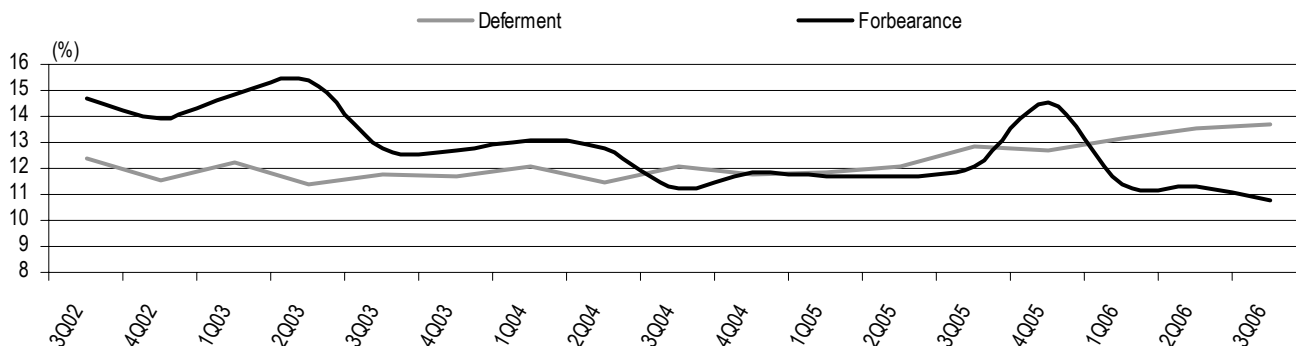
Residential investment is likely to fall further over the next few months as new home inventories are piling up. The stock of new

Fitch Ratings Student Loan Group

Claire J. Mezzanotte Managing Director +1 212 908-0503 claire.mezzanotte@fitchratings.com	Andrea L. Murad Senior Director +1 212 908-0896 andrea.murad@fitchratings.com
Jeffery Prackup Director +1 212 908-0839 jeffery.prackup@fitchratings.com	Emily Lee Associate Director +1 212 908-0667 emily.lee@fitchratings.com
Irma Amador Associate Director +1 212 908-0745 irma.amador@fitchratings.com	Brendan Kerr Associate Director +1 212 908-0892 brendan.kerr@fitchratings.com
John Dowd Analyst +1 212 908-0861 john.dowd@fitchratings.com	Aditya Malhotra Analyst +1 212 908-0837 aditya.malhotra@fitchratings.com
Brian Goodwin Analyst +1 212 908-0802 brian.goodwin@fitchratings.com	Nick Rossetti Analyst +1 212 908-0641 nicholas.rossetti@fitchratings.com

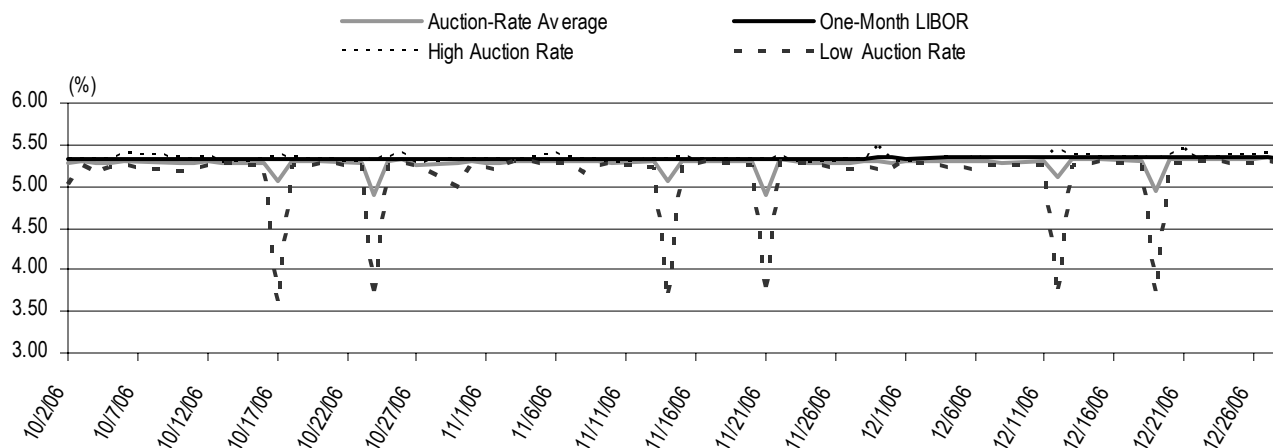
homes for sale amounted to 6.4 months of supply at the current sales rate, 13% higher than at the same time in 2005. Housing starts and building permits were down 27.4% and 28% year-over-year, respectively, in October, with homebuilders cautious about a supply overhang. The latter is corroborated by the steep decline in house price inflation; according to the National Association of Realtors, the median price of existing homes fell by 2.6% in the year ended Oct. 31, 2006 compared with an annual inflation rate of 17% in October 2005. Even if residential investment stabilizes in early 2007 this would reduce overall GDP growth in 2007 by around 0.3%.

Fitch Student Loan Deferment and Forbearance Index



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Daily Auction-Rate Results vs. One-Month LIBOR



LIBOR – London Interbank Offered Rate. Source: Bloomberg.

The housing market correction will clearly affect consumer durable expenditures on items related to housing market turnover, such as furniture and appliances. These represent approximately 5% of total consumer spending. But indirect effects have the potential to be much more powerful. A number of factors have been cited as to why housing adjustment could have a large effect on consumer spending at this juncture:

- Net housing wealth grew to 21% of total household sector net worth from 15% in the late 1990s, increasing the importance of weakening house prices through the wealth effect.
- Household finances are looking stretched, with record-high ratios of debt and debt service to income and the savings ratio still negative. The latter has persisted for six quarters but prior to the second quarter of 2005 was unprecedented in the post-war period.
- Housing-related finance in the form of mortgage equity withdrawal (MEW) grew sharply in the past few years to around 5% of household income, suggesting that a weaker housing market could tighten credit constraints on some households and raise the overall cost of consumer finance. MEW already fell to just over 2% of income in the first half of 2006.

In addition, it would seem likely, given the typical time lags between monetary policy actions and economic behavior, that the full impact of Fed policy tightening since 2004 has yet to be felt.

Nevertheless, there are grounds for believing that the housing market adjustment will not be accompanied by a sharp consumer retrenchment. Firstly, U.S. households have large buffers of non-housing assets to offset the impact of weaker housing wealth. For example, the household sector’s equity holdings (including mutual fund shares), which have increased in value this year, were equivalent to \$9.7 trillion in 2005, roughly the same size as net housing wealth (measured as the value of real estate assets minus the stock of home mortgage debt).

Secondly, while it seems clear that house prices grew faster than justified by fundamentals in the past couple of years, the evidence does not point towards a very large degree of house price overvaluation prior to the recent correction:

- While house-price-to-rent ratios are at record highs, this ratio is much closer to historical levels when quality adjusted house price measures are used.
- The rising house-price-to-rent ratio to a large extent reflects the decline in mortgage interest rates in recent years, which have lowered the user cost of owner occupation relative to renting.
- The ratio of house prices to income has only just passed previous peaks, in contrast to the UK, Australia, or France, where ratios are currently much higher relative to historical norms. While there are no certainties in trying to predict movements in asset prices, this points to the risk of a severe house price crash — with sizable and sustained declines in nominal terms — being limited.

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In addition, the impact of monetary policy tightening on consumer spending has been diminished by mortgage interest rates only rising around 50 basis points (bp) since the Fed embarked on its 425bp tightening in mid-2004. This reflects the stability of U.S. long-term interest rates, which have been capped by strong international demand for U.S. Treasury securities. Finally, household income growth and job security are strengthening. Unemployment declined to 4.4% in October, the lowest rate since May 2001, and recent upward revisions show an average monthly gain in nonfarm payrolls in the nine months ended Oct. 31, 2006 at a healthy 146,800. On the wages front, real average hourly earnings have been trending upwards for the past three quarters, rising by 1.3% year-over-year in the third quarter of 2006. In combination with falling labor productivity growth, this is consistent with a late-cycle rise in the share of labor in national income, which should help shore up consumer sentiment and spending.

Fitch expects consumer spending to slow in the next few quarters to an annualized rate of around 2%, which goes some way beyond the direct knock-on effect from housing market adjustment on durables expenditure but falls well short of a major retrenchment. For 2007 as a whole, Fitch expects consumer spending to expand by 2.3%, the lowest rate since 2002 and 0.8% lower than 2006. However, the effects of the residential investment and consumer slowdown will be partially offset by nonresidential investment spending. The latter has remained robust, growing by 8.6% annualized in the third quarter of 2006, and it should continue to be supported in the short term by healthy corporate sector finances and high rates of capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector. Fitch's investment forecasts incorporate growth of around 7% in nonresidential investment in 2007. In addition, Fitch expects the pickup in export growth in the past few years to be sustained while consumer import growth will ease back. Net trade will therefore be less of a drag on GDP growth. Overall, Fitch expects GDP growth to remain below trend until the second half of 2007, implying full-year growth at 2.4%. Unemployment will grow from current lows.

Inflation and Monetary Policy

The U.S. inflation outlook is difficult to predict at this juncture. A number of recent indicators point to rising underlying inflationary pressures, but these are counterbalanced by falling energy prices and the slowdown in growth. The economy appears to be in a late-cycle productivity slowdown, with employment growth remaining strong. This has coincided with rising average hourly earnings resulting in rapid growth in unit labor

costs, up by 5.3% for the year ended Oct. 31, 2006. With the unemployment rate having fallen close to the trough of 4% seen at the end of 2000 — which was in turn the lowest rate since the late 1960s — there are risks of a further acceleration in wages.

Labor market tightness is being exacerbated by the ageing of the population, which is reducing the participation rate, prompting some Fed governors to raise concerns about the sustainability of the recent pace of employment growth. In addition, the rate of core inflation picked up smartly from the spring of this year both on a 12-month and three-month sequential basis. With headline consumer price index (CPI) inflation running in the range of 3.5%–4.0% for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 2006, this has amplified worries that earlier energy price rises may be resulting in persistent effects on inflation. One factor mitigating these upward pressures is the recent decline in energy costs following the 22% fall in global oil prices between August and October.

Fitch expects global oil prices to continue drifting downward over 2007, though at a much slower pace than in the past three months. In addition, the slowdown in GDP growth should ease broader capacity pressures in the economy over time. The expected decline in consumer spending in particular may make companies more reluctant to pass on rising unit labor costs to prices, as they absorb some hit on margins. Inflation expectations have also remained well behaved. In addition, the annual headline CPI inflation rate fell sharply to 1.3% in October, although this largely reflects favorable base effects. Core inflation has also declined on a sequential basis since the summer, though the annual inflation rate remains high at 2.7%.

Nevertheless, Fitch expects core inflation to remain stubbornly high into the first half of 2007 in the face of recent increases in unit labor costs and rising wage pressures. The headline annual inflation rate will also likely pick up again as base effects are reversed, but will run somewhat lower than the core inflation rate at around 2.6% through 2007. Against such an inflation outlook, Fitch expects the Fed to be content to sit on its hands, leaving rates at 5.25% for several quarters. With inflation declining and growth easing back, the scenario forecast here would likely be seen as a successful one in terms of monetary policy management. However, with all recent Fed pronouncements highlighting that inflation risks outweigh (downside) growth risks, monetary policy uncertainties are asymmetric. Having set out the data-driven nature of forthcoming policy actions, the Fed would be more likely to tighten in response to a positive inflation surprise than it would be to loosen in response to weaker than expected growth numbers.

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2007 Student Loan Sector Outlook

Claire Mezzanotte

The Rating Outlook for 2007 is Positive and the Asset Performance Outlook is Stable. Fitch expects net loss rates for Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) pools backing outstanding student loan asset-backed securities (ABS) to continue to be minimal during 2007. Gross defaults have trended lower for most loan types and servicer reject rates have also remained at low levels. Persistently high consolidation loan volume may also have affected default rates, as Stafford loans may have been consolidated prior to potential default. Consolidation loans lower a borrower's monthly payment by extending the loan term, and the default curve for consolidation loans has consistently been less front loaded than for other FFELP loan types. From a delinquency and default perspective, the industry is expected to benefit from the continued increase in the number and variety of borrower benefit programs, which provide incentives to borrowers for on-time payments. Borrower benefit programs typically provide interest rate or principal reductions based on on-time repayment performance.

Fitch also expects private loans securing existing student loan ABS to continue to perform within expectations over the next year, primarily due to the lender's consistent application of borrower underwriting and school eligibility criteria. Certain lenders have also bolstered their servicing procedures by implementing loss mitigation strategies earlier in the loan's delinquency timeline, which Fitch expects to mitigate later stage delinquencies and defaults. As the private loan consolidation market is in a nascent stage, the effect of consolidation on private loans is expected to remain muted.

On the legislative front, Democrats will have control of both the House and Senate for the first time since 1994. Among the top legislative priorities laid out by incoming congressional leaders is a call for making college more affordable for students and families. The College Student Loan Relief Act of 2007 proposes to reduce subsidized Stafford student loan interest rates in half over the next five years.

2006 Student Loan Portfolio Review

Stefanie Leung

In December, Fitch completed a portfolio review of 753 transactions backed by FFELP student loan collateral. Following the review, Fitch upgraded 55 classes and placed 19 classes of debt on Rating Watch Positive. Each of the classes upgraded were from discrete trusts, as the respective collateral

performance was in line with or better than Fitch's expectations in addition to the trusts being able to withstand future expected defaults (claims). Overall delinquency rates for the portfolio averaged about 12%. Fitch found that deferment levels remained slightly above average through the third quarter of 2006 at approximately 13.7%. The increase in deferment is attributed to the concentration of in-school consolidation loans that were financed in recent deals and is not expected to have a negative affect on future ABS performance. Forbearance levels are at historical lows, with the index demonstrating 10.7% of securitized loans in this status as of the third quarter 2006. Borrowers enter forbearance as a result of economic hardship for six to 12 month increments, not to exceed three years. In addition, income sensitive repayment plans are also classified as administrative forbearance and would be captured by the index. The strong collateral performance, coupled with positive levels of excess spread, has almost uniformly led to increased trust asset to liability or parity ratios.

The classes placed on Rating Watch Positive were all part of master trust structures, which enable issuers to issue additional pari passu debt without creating a new trust. The Rating Watch Positive designation reflects the strong collateral performance and growth in credit enhancement levels, similar to discrete trusts. Fitch will upgrade classes pending issuer feedback as to whether the trust is closed and no future issuances are planned, or affirm if the rating additional debt is to be issued.

Updated U.S. FFELP Student Loan ABS Criteria

Andrea Murad

In Fitch's newly updated criteria report, published in October 2006, key rating considerations remain in place, with changes focused predominately on the particulars of the cash flow scenario analysis. The scenarios include updates to U.S. dollar London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) interest rate stresses and basis risk stresses for commercial paper and T-Bill assets funded by either LIBOR, taxable auction-rate, and tax-exempt auction-rate liabilities; default rates, default timing curves, and prepayment vectors; borrower benefit program qualification and utilization rates and borrower delinquency assumptions; borrower forbearance and deferment assumptions; and servicing fee inflation factors.

Fitch Research on "Rating U.S. Federal Family Education Loan Program Student Loan ABS" is available on Fitch's web site at www.fitchratings.com.

Borrower Benefits in FFELP Student Loan ABS Transactions

Emily Lee

Noting the proliferation in the quantity and types of borrower benefit programs offered by issuers who finance student loans in the ABS market, Fitch was prompted to re-examine, with

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Top 2006 FFELP and Private Student Loan Issuers

(\$Mil., As of Dec. 31, 2006)

SLM Corporation	33,637.05
Student Loan Corporation	7,876.26
Nelnet, Inc.	6,263.00
First Marblehead Corporation	4,723.67
The Brazos Group	3,881.90
GCO Education Loan Funding Corporation	2,746.87
Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Authoritys	2,250.00
GOAL Financial	2,017.00
College Loan Corporation	1,700.00
Wachovia	1,610.84

Top 2006 Private Student Loan Issuers

NorthStar Education Finance	652.60
SLM Corporation	5,681.69
First Marblehead Corporation	4,723.67
Student Loan Corporation	3,054.76
KeyCorp	790.38

Note: Includes Fitch rated transactions only. Source: Fitch Ratings.

greater scrutiny, the potential impact of these programs on securitizations. In October, Fitch published a special report entitled "Borrower Benefits in FFELP: Student Loan ABS Cash Flow Consideration," which addresses a number of the issues arising from increasingly aggressive borrower benefits. The report is available on Fitch's web site at www.fitchratings.com.

The report details the various types of borrower benefits common in the market today including automatic clearing house, principal and interest rate reductions, fee reductions, and loan forgiveness. The report looks at how the various benefits may potentially impact a deal's cash flows in terms of both

timing and magnitude. Particular emphasis is placed on how borrower benefits can erode excess spread, a primary form of credit enhancement for many student loan securitizations in the market today. Since the impact of borrower benefits on cash flows is limited by the number of borrowers who qualify, the report also presents a detailed examination of historical and projected utilization and disqualification rates under various programs.

Market Update

Brendan Kerr

Despite expectations of flat to negative growth, 2006 turned out to be a record year for issuance in the student loan ABS market. Fitch tracked total dollar volume for the year at \$82.8 billion, an 11.7% increase over the 2005 level. This amount includes both asset-backed and municipal transactions, financing both FFELP and private student loan collateral.

Fourth quarter volume cooled somewhat from the pace set earlier in the year, but a late December surge, which included 10 Fitch-rated transactions totaling close to \$9 billion, helped push total volume to record levels. Total volume for the fourth quarter was approximately \$17.1 billion for Fitch rated transactions, a drop of 24.2% from the same quarter in 2005.

As expected, the private loan sector was a major contributor to growth in the student loan ABS market this year. Fitch rated transactions backed by 100% private student loan collateral nearly doubled in volume, growing from approximately \$7.5 billion in 2005 to \$14.9 billion in 2006. Additionally, Fitch rated approximately \$3.4 billion of securities backed by blended pools of private and FFELP loan collateral.

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Fitch Rated Issues in Fourth-Quarter 2006

Issuer	Rating	Original Par Amount (\$)
Brazos Higher Education Authority, Inc.		
Brazos Higher Education Authority, Inc. – 2004 Indenture of Trust (TX)		
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Notes I-A-9	AAA	233,233,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Notes I-A-10	AAA	416,567,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Notes I-A-11	AAA	50,000,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Notes I-A-12	AAA	80,050,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Notes I-A-13	AAA	80,050,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Notes I-A-14	AAA	60,050,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Notes I-A-15	AAA	30,050,000
2006-2 Subordinate Student Loan Revenue Notes I-B-2	A	50,000,000
Brazos Higher Education Authority, Inc. – Amended and Restated 2002 Indenture Trust (1993A/C)		
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-7	AAA	50,000,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-8	AAA	50,300,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-9	AAA	58,900,000
2006-2 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-10	AAA	58,900,000
Brazos Higher Education Authority, Inc. – Amended and Restated 2004 Indenture Trust (1993B)		
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-11	AAA	50,000,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-12	AAA	75,300,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-13	AAA	75,300,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-14	AAA	91,550,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-15	AAA	91,550,000
Brazos Student Finance Corp.		
Brazos Student Finance Corp. – Amended and Restated 1996 Indenture of Trust (1995)		
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-1	AAA	50,000,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-2	AAA	76,500,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-3	AAA	76,500,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-4	AAA	76,500,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-5	AAA	76,500,000
2006 Subordinate Student Loan Revenue Bonds B	A	45,000,000
First Marblehead Corporation		
National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2006-4		
2006-4 Senior Student Loan Asset Backed Notes A-1	AAA	285,000,000
2006-4 Senior Student Loan Asset Backed Notes A-2	AAA	256,000,000
2006-4 Senior Student Loan Asset Backed Notes A-3	AAA	134,000,000
2006-4 Senior Student Loan Asset Backed Notes A-4	AAA	200,000,000
2006-4 Senior Student Loan Asset Backed Notes A-IO	AAA	0
2006-4 Subordinate Student Loan Asset Backed Notes B	AA	52,000,000
2006-4 Junior Subordinate Student Loan Asset Backed Notes C	A	51,000,000
2006-4 Class D Student Loan Asset Backed Notes D	BBB	47,000,000
Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation		
Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corp – 2004 Trust Indenture		
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bond A-5	AAA	90,000,000
KeyCorp		
KeyCorp Student Loan Trust 2006-A (Group I)		
2006-A Senior Asset-Backed Notes I-A-1	AAA	84,000,000
2006-A Senior Asset-Backed Notes I-A-2	AAA	149,170,000
2006-A Subordinate Asset-Backed Notes I-B	A	7,211,000
KeyCorp Student Loan Trust 2006-A (Group II)		
2006-A Senior Asset-Backed Notes II-A-1	AAA	160,927,000
2006-A Senior Asset-Backed Notes II-A-2	AAA	197,000,000
2006-A Senior Asset-Backed Notes II-A-3	AAA	146,730,000
2006-A Senior Asset-Backed Notes II-A-4	AAA	140,274,000
2006-A Subordinate Asset-Backed Notes II-B	A	101,664,000
2006-A Junior Subordinate Asset-Backed Notes II-C	BBB	47,655,000

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Fitch Rated Issues in Fourth-Quarter 2006 (continued)

Issuer	Rating	Original Par Amount (\$)
KnowledgeFunding Ohio, Inc.		
KnowledgeFunding Ohio, Inc. – 2005 Indenture of Trust		
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-1	AAA	55,000,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-2	AAA	55,000,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-3	AAA	70,000,000
2006 Subordinate Student Loan Revenue Bonds C-1	A	20,000,000
Louisiana Public Facilities Authority		
Louisiana Public Facilities Authority – 1999 Master Indenture of Trust		
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-1	AAA	56,500,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-2	AAA	56,500,000
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds A-3	AAA	56,450,000
Minnesota Higher Education Services Office		
Minnesota Higher Education Services Office – 1999 Indenture		
2006 Senior Supplemental Student Loan Program Revenue Bonds 2006	AAA	70,000,000
Mississippi Higher Education Assistance Corp.		
Mississippi Higher Education Assistance Corp. – 1999 Trust Indenture		
2006 A Senior Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes A-1	AAA	85,700,000
2006 A Senior Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes A-2	AAA	42,900,000
2006 B Subordinate Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes B-1	A	14,300,000
Montana Higher Education Student Assistance Corporation		
Montana Higher Education Student Assistance Corporation – 1993 General Indenture (MT)		
2006 (AMT) Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds D	AAA	71,400,000
2006 (AMT) Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds E	AAA	71,400,000
2006 (AMT) Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds F	AAA	71,300,000
2006 (AMT) Subordinate Student Loan Revenue Bonds G	A	20,000,000
Nelnet, Inc.		
Nelnet Student Loan Trust 2006-3		
2006-3 Senior Student Loan Backed Notes A-1	AAA	199,000,000
2006-3 Senior Student Loan Backed Notes A-2	AAA	384,000,000
2006-3 Senior Student Loan Backed Notes A-3	AAA	245,000,000
2006-3 Senior Student Loan Backed Notes A-4	AAA	384,000,000
2006-3 Senior Student Loan Backed Notes A-5	AAA	465,000,000
2006-3 Senior Student Loan Backed Notes A-6	AAA	469,500,000
2006-3 Subordinate Student Loan Backed Notes B	AAA+	66,500,000
New Hampshire Higher Education Loan Corp. (HELC)		
New Hampshire HELC (1997)		
2006 Senior Education Loan Revenue Bonds A-3	AAA	69,000,000
North Texas Higher Education Authority, Inc.		
North Texas Higher Education Authority, Inc. – Second 1991 Indenture of Trust		
2006 Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds D	AAA	200,000,000
State of Ohio		
State of Ohio – Student Loan Senior Revenue Bonds		
2006A Senior Student Loan Revenue Bonds ARCs	AAA	50,000,000
AMT – Alternative minimum tax. ARCs – Auction-rate certificates.		

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Fitch Rated Issues in Fourth-Quarter 2006 (continued)

Issuer	Rating	Original Par Amount (\$)
Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency		
Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency – 2006-2 Trust Indenture (PA)		
2006-2 Senior Floating Rate Student Loan Revenue Notes A-1	AAA	269,125,000
2006-2 Senior Floating Rate Student Loan Revenue Notes A-2	AAA	158,390,000
2006-2 Senior Floating Rate Student Loan Revenue Notes A-3	AAA	299,985,000
2006-2 Subordinate Auction Rate Student Loan Revenue Notes B	A	22,500,000
SLM Corporation		
SLM Student Loan Trust 2006-10		
2006-10 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-1	AAA	420,000,000
2006-10 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-2	AAA	611,000,000
2006-10 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-3	AAA	380,000,000
2006-10 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-4	AAA	680,000,000
2006-10 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-5A	AAA	285,760,000
2006-10 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-5B	AAA	400,000,000
2006-10 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-6	AAA	1,178,509,000
2006-10 Subordinate Student Loan-Backed Notes B	AAA	125,780,000
SLM Student Loan Trust 2006-9		
2006-9 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-1	AAA	196,000,000
2006-9 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-2	AAA	448,000,000
2006-9 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-3	AAA	157,000,000
2006-9 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-4	AAA	510,000,000
2006-9 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-5	AAA	451,000,000
2006-9 Senior Student Loan-Backed Notes A-6	AAA	764,116,000
2006-9 Subordinate Student Loan-Backed Notes B	AAA	78,000,000
Student Loan Corporation		
SLC Private Student Loan Trust 2006-A		
2006-A Senior Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes A-1	AAA	490,000,000
2006-A Senior Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes A-2	AAA	373,000,000
2006-A Senior Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes A-3	AAA	425,000,000
2006-A Senior Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes A-4	AAA	700,000,000
2006-A Senior Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes A-5	AAA	723,095,000
2006-A Subordinate Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes B	AA	129,827,000
2006-A Junior Subordinate Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes C	A	213,833,000

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