SALLIE MAE
INVESTOR PRESENTATION

ABS East Conference 2016
September 18-20, 2016

Forward-Looking Statements and Disclaimer

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The following information is current as of July 20, 2016 (unless otherwise noted) and should be read in connection with the press release of SLM Corporation (the “Company”) announcing its financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 (filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on July 20, 2016) and subsequent reports filed with the SEC.

This Presentation contains “forward-looking” statements and information 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. 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. These factors include, among others, the risks and uncertainties set forth in Item 1A “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2015 (filed with the SEC on Feb. 26, 2016) and subsequent filings with the SEC; increases in financing costs; limits on liquidity; increases in costs associated with compliance with laws and regulations; changes in accounting standards and the impact of related changes in significant accounting estimates; any adverse outcomes in any significant litigation to which the Company is a party; credit risk associated with the Company’s exposure to third parties, including counterparties to the Company’s 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). The Company could also be affected by, among other things: changes in its funding costs and availability; reductions to its credit ratings; failures or breaches of its operating systems or infrastructure, including those of third-party vendors; damage to its reputation; failures to successfully implement cost-cutting and restructuring initiatives and adverse effects of such initiatives on the Company’s business; risks associated with restructuring initiatives; changes in the demand for educational financing or in financing preferences of lenders, educational institutions, students and their families; changes in law and regulations with respect to the student lending business and financial institutions generally; changes in banking rules and regulations, including increased capital requirements; increased competition from banks and other consumer lenders; the creditworthiness of customers; changes in the general interest rate environment, including the rate relationships among relevant money-market instruments and those of earning assets versus funding arrangements; rates of prepayments on the loans made by the Company and its subsidiaries; changes in general economic conditions and the Company’s ability to successfully effectuate any acquisitions; and other strategic initiatives. 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. 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. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements to conform such statements to actual results or changes in its expectations.

The Company reports financial results on a GAAP basis and also provides certain “Core Earnings” performance measures. The difference between the Company’s “Core Earnings” and GAAP results for the periods presented are the unrealized, mark-to-market gains/losses on derivative contracts, which are recognized in GAAP, but not in “Core Earnings” results. The Company provides “Core Earnings” measures because this is what management uses when making management decisions regarding the Company’s performance and the allocation of corporate resources. The Company’s “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 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – GAAP Consolidated Earnings Summary-’Core Earnings’” in the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 and the “’Core Earnings’ to GAAP Reconciliation” table in this Presentation for a complete reconciliation between GAAP net income and “Core Earnings”.

Disclaimer. A significant portion of the historical data relating to historical Smart Option Student Loan performance used to prepare certain of these materials was provided to the Company by Navient Corporation (“Navient”) pursuant to a Data Sharing Agreement executed in connection with the Spin-Off (as hereinafter defined). Under the Data Sharing Agreement, Navient makes no representations or warranties to the Company concerning the accuracy and completeness of information that they provided. The Company and Sallie Mae Bank have not independently verified, and are not able to verify, the accuracy or completeness of the data provided under the agreement. Although we have no reason to believe that the data received from Navient and used to prepare the tabular and graphic presentations in this document as a whole is materially inaccurate or incomplete, and have assumed that the data provided by Navient under the Data Sharing Agreement as a whole to be materially accurate and complete, neither the Company nor any person on its behalf has independently verified the accuracy and completeness of such data.

Corporate Overview

Sallie Mae Summary

Strategic Overview

- Leading private education loan franchise
- Conservative credit and funding
- Expanding consumer finance product suite

Key Businesses

- Private Education Loan Originator and Servicer
- Deposits
- Upromise Rewards
- Credit Card

Competitive Advantage

- National sales and marketing
- Largest salesforce in the industry
- Specialized underwriting capability
- Capital markets expertise

Balance Sheet

($B as of 6/30/16)

- Assets 15.6
- FFELP Loans 1.1
- Private Loans 12.2
- Deposits 11.9
- Preferred Equity 0.6
- Common Equity 1.6

Sallie Mae Overview

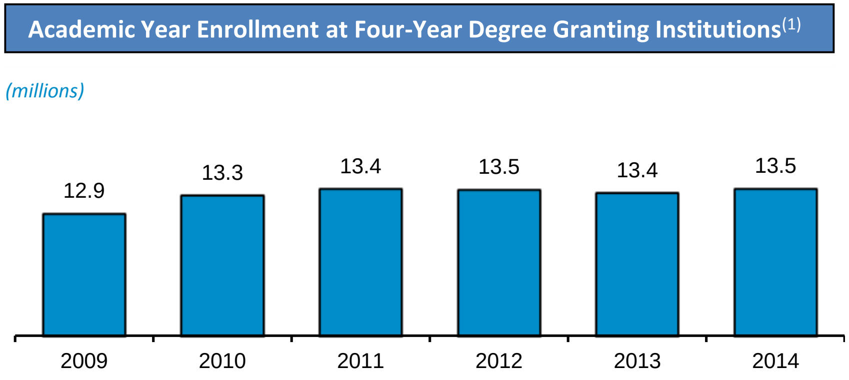
Sallie Mae Key Statistics for Q2 2016

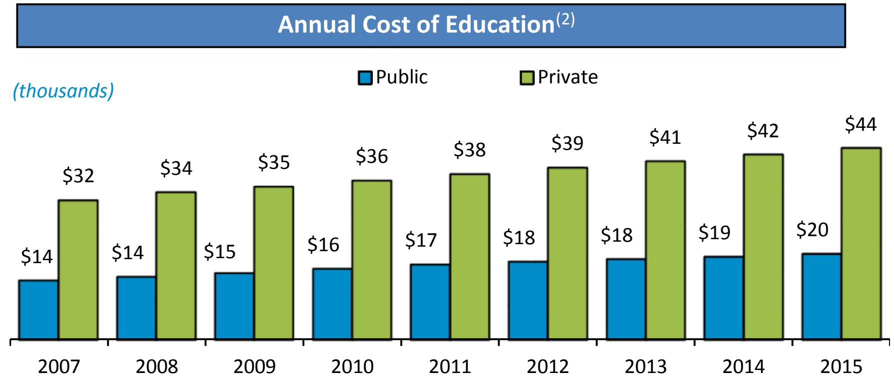
- $0.12 diluted earnings per share
- 90% of Private Education Loans outstanding are cosigned
- Average Q2 Private Education Loan originations FICO of 744
- 79% of Private Education Loans outstanding have a FICO ≥ 700 at origination
- 35% of Private Education Loans outstanding are in full principal and interest repayment
- Net interest income= $213 million
- Net interest margin= 5.84%
- Private Education Loan yield= 7.98%

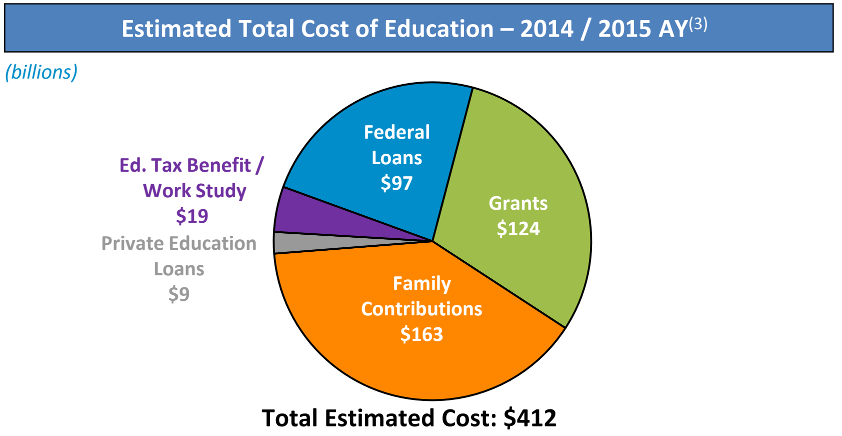
A diversified approach to funding which includes:

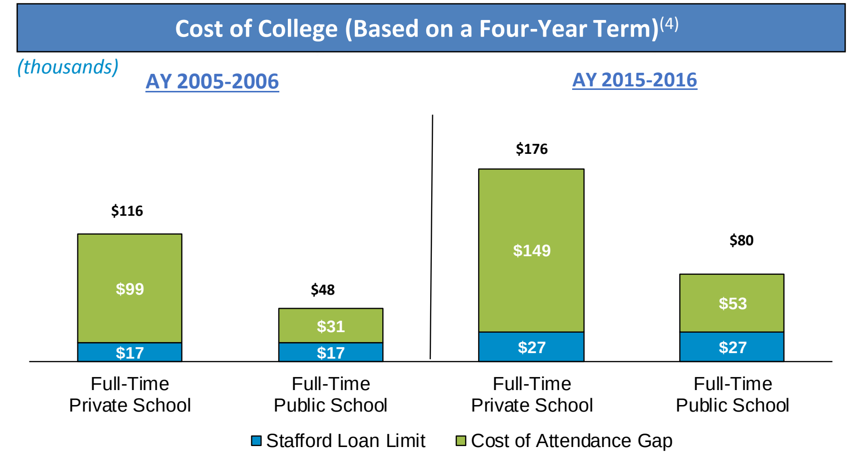
- $11.9 billion in deposits
  - $6.9 billion brokered deposits
  - $5.0 billion in retail and other deposits
- $750 million, multi-year asset-backed commercial paper funding facility
- $3.9 billion of private education loan ABS funding raised to date in six separate transactions

Favorable Student Loan Market Trends









(1) Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Projections of Education Statistics to 2022 (NCES, February 2014), Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions

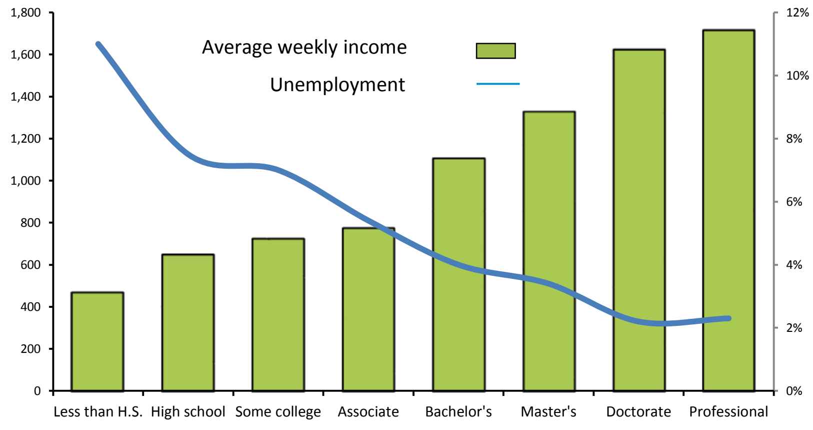
(2) Source: Trends in College Pricing.© 2015 The College Board, www.collegeboard.org, Note: Academic years, average published tuition, fees, room and board charges at four-year institutions; enrollment-weighted

(3) Source: Total post-secondary education spend is estimated by Sallie Mae determining the full-time equivalents for both graduates and undergraduates and multiplying by the estimated total per person cost of attendance for each school type. In doing so, we utilize information from the US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Projections of Education Statistics to 2022 (NCES 2014-, February 2014), The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), College Board -Trends in Student Aid 2015. © 2015 The College Board, www.collegeboard.org, College Board -Trends in Student Pricing 2015. © 2015 The College Board, www.collegeboard.org, National Student Clearinghouse - Term Enrollment Estimates and Company Analysis. Other sources for these data points also exist publicly and may vary from our computed estimates. NCES, IPEDS, and College Board restate their data annually, which may cause previously reported results to vary. We have also restated figures in our Company Analysis to standardize all costs of attendance to dollars not adjusted for inflation. This has a minimal impact on historically-stated numbers.

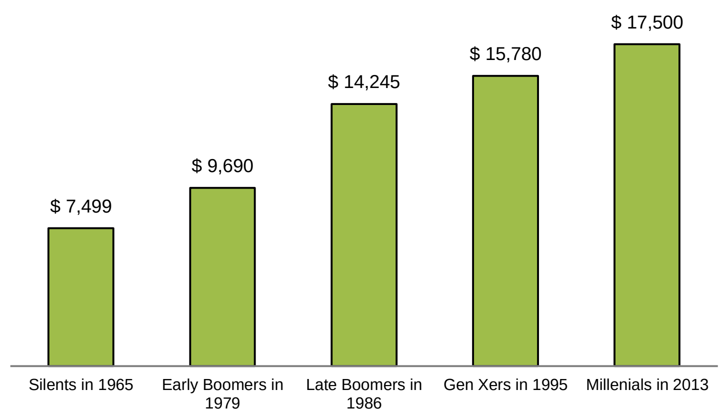
(4) Source: Trends in College Pricing.© 2015 The College Board, www.collegeboard.org, U.S. Department of Education 2015

Higher Education Value Proposition

Relationship Between Higher Education, Income and Employment[1]



Incremental Earnings From a College Degree Has Increased For Generations(2)



Key Statistics

- The unemployment rate for individuals 25 to 34 years-old with four-year college degrees was 2.4%, compared to 7.4% for high school graduates[1]
- 64% of students graduate with student loans in AY 2014-2015[3]
- 67% of student loan borrowers have debt balances less than $25,000 and 4% have balances above $100,000 (average borrowings of $26,700) [3]

(1) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics- May 2016
(2) Source: PEW Research Center- The Rising Cost of Not Going to College-February 2014
(3) Source: Trends in Student Aid.© 2015 The College Board, www.collegeboard.org, U.S. Department of Education 2015

Smart Option Student Loan Program

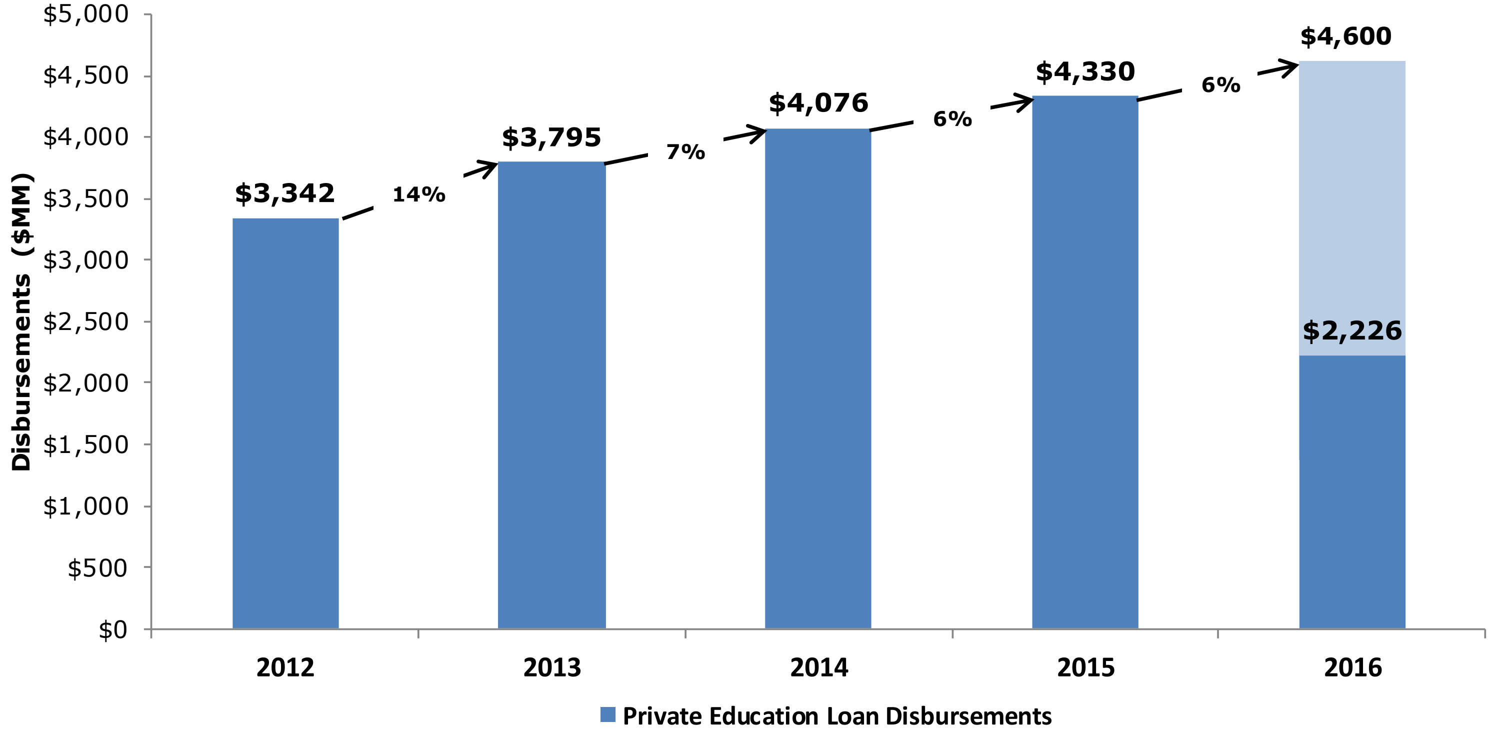
Sallie Mae's Smart Option Loan Product Overview

- The Smart Option loan product was introduced by Sallie Mae in 2009
- The Smart Option loan program consists of:
  - Smart Option Interest Only loans - require full interest payments during in-school, grace, and deferment periods
  - Smart Option Fixed Pay loans - require $25 fixed payments during in-school, grace, and deferment periods
  - Smart Option Deferred loans – do not require payments during in-school and grace periods
- Variable rate loans indexed to LIBOR, or fixed rate
- Smart Option payment option may not be changed after selected at origination
- Underwritten using proprietary credit score model
- Marketed primarily through the school channel and also directly to consumers, with all loans certified by and disbursed directly to schools

	Smart Option Loan Program
Origination Channel	School
Typical Borrower	Student
Typical Co-signer	Parent
Typical Loan	$10,000 avg orig bal, 5 to 15 yr term, in-school payments of interest only, $25 fixed or fully deferred
Origination Period	March 2009 to present
Certification and Disbursement	School certified and school disbursed
Borrower Underwriting	FICO, custom credit score model, and judgmental underwriting
Borrowing Limits	Up to the full cost of education, less grants and federal loans
Historical Risk-Based Pricing	L + 2% to L + 14%
Dischargeable in Bankruptcy	No (1)
Additional Characteristics	• 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 • 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 • Both Title IV and non-Title IV schools

(1) Private education loans are typically non-dischargeable in bankruptcy, unless a borrower can prove that repayment of the loan would impose an "undue hardship".

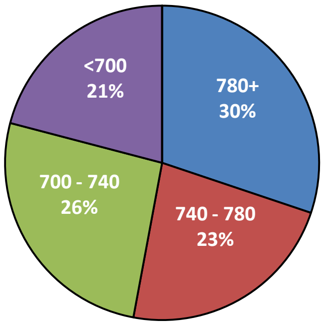
High Quality Private Education Loan Growth



Disbursement Statistics ($)	2012	2013	2014	2015	YTD 2016
% Cosigned	90%	89%	90%	90%	89%
% In School Payment	61%	58%	57%	56%	56%
Average FICO at Approval	748	746	748	749	747

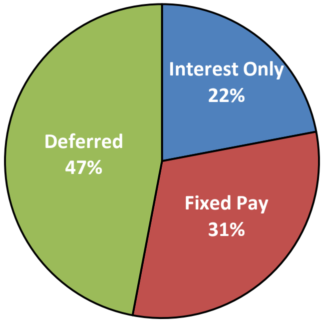
High Quality Private Education Portfolio

Customer FICO at Original Approval



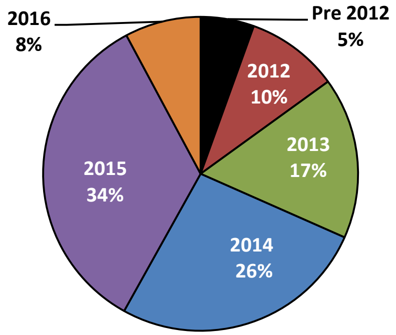
Weighted Average FICO: 746

Smart Option Payment Type



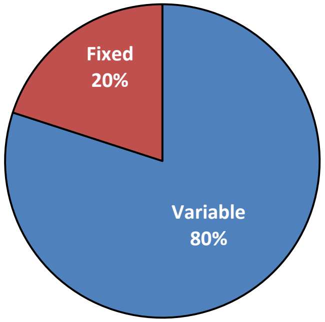
Smart Option Loans: $11.7bn

Portfolio by Originations Vintage



Weighted Average Age of Loan: ~1.9 years

Portfolio Interest Rate Type



As of 6/30/16

Sallie Mae Bank Servicing Policies

Policy	Pre-Spin, Legacy SLM Serviced	Post-Spin, Sallie Mae Bank Serviced
Delinquencies	All loans serviced by an affiliate of legacy SLM; loan owned by Sallie Mae Bank sold to legacy SLM after becoming 90+ days past due.	Sallie Mae Bank collects delinquent loans thru charge-off, placing emphasis on returning loans to current status during early delinquency.
Charge-offs	Loans serviced by legacy SLM charge off at 212+ days past due.	Loans serviced by Sallie Mae Bank charge off at 120+ days past due.
Recoveries	Post-charge off collections managed by legacy SLM; recoveries realized over 10+ years.	Charged-off loans either collected internally or sold to third parties. Recoveries recognized immediately if charged-off loans sold to third parties.
Forbearance	Granted for 3 mo. intervals with a 12 month maximum, with fee.	Granted for 3 mo. intervals with a 12 month maximum, no fee.

Sallie Mae Bank Forbearance Policy -

- First choice is always to collect a payment from the borrower or co-signer
- If payment is not possible, forbearance temporarily provides borrowers limited time to improve their ability to repay during temporary economic hardship
- The vast majority of loans do not use forbearance; those that do, remain in forbearance for less than 12 months

Sallie Mae Bank Collections

Each customer is approached individually, and the account manager is educated and empowered to identify optimal resolution

- Co-borrowers are contacted and collected with similar efforts as the primary borrower

Sallie Mae Bank employs a front-loaded, stage based collections approach:

- Early Stage Loan Collections (1 – 29 days delinquent as of the first of the month)
  - Calling activity begins as early as 1 cycle day behind (5 days past their due date in most instances)
  - Dialer based calling and automated messaging are leveraged for early delinquency
  - E-mail and letter campaigns complement calling efforts
- Mid-Stage Loan Collections (30 – 59 days delinquent as of the first of the month)
  - Continue early stage activities
  - Account is assigned to a collector's queue based on the delinquency and the type of loan. Collection campaign includes telephone attempts and manual & batch skip tracing
- Late Stage Loan Collections (60+ days delinquent as of the first of the month)
  - Continue both early and mid-stage activities
  - Tenured route management collectors and customized letter campaigns

Cash collection is the primary focus, but a variety of tools are also available to collectors to aid in resolving delinquency:

- Auto pay – Monthly payment made automatically, prior delinquency cleared with forbearance
- Three Pay – After three scheduled monthly payments are made, prior delinquency cleared with forbearance
- Rate Reduction – Reduce rate for monthly payment relief, enrolled after three qualifying payments
- Rate Reduction with Term Extension – Reduced rate and extended term
- Additional programs are available when all other methods are not adequate

Bankruptcy Collections Policy – Collection activity stops if both parties on the loan file bankruptcy (borrower and cosigner) or on a non-cosigned loan; otherwise, collections can continue on the non-filing party

Smart Option Student Loan Historical Performance Data

Period ended June 30, 2016

Important Information Regarding Historical Loan Performance Data

On April 30, 2014 (the "Spin-Off Date"), the former SLM Corporation legally separated (the "Spin-Off") into two distinct publicly traded entities: an education loan management, servicing and asset recovery business called Navient Corporation ("Navient"), and a consumer banking business called SLM Corporation. SLM Corporation's primary operating subsidiary is Sallie Mae Bank. We sometimes refer to SLM Corporation, together with its subsidiaries and its affiliates, during the period prior to the Spin-Off as "legacy SLM."

In connection with the Spin-Off, all private education loans owned by legacy SLM, other than those owned by its Sallie Mae Bank subsidiary as of the date of the Spin-Off, and all private education loan asset-backed securities ("ABS") trusts previously sponsored and administered by legacy SLM were transferred to Navient. As of the Spin-Off Date, Navient and its sponsored ABS trusts owned $30.8 billion of legacy SLM's private education loan portfolio originated both prior to and since 2009. As of the Spin-Off Date, Sallie Mae Bank owned $7.2 billion of private education loans, the vast majority of which were unencumbered Smart Option Student Loans originated since 2009.

Legacy SLM's Private Education Loan and ABS Programs Prior to the Spin-Off

In 1989, legacy SLM began making private education loans to graduate students. In 1996, legacy SLM expanded its private education loan offerings to undergraduate students. Between 2002 and 2007, legacy SLM issued $18.6 billion of private education loan-backed ABS in 12 separate transactions.

In 2008, in response to the financial downturn, legacy SLM revised its private education loan underwriting criteria, tightened its forbearance and collections policies, ended direct-to-consumer disbursements, and ceased lending to students attending certain for-profit schools. Legacy SLM issued no private education loan ABS in 2008.

In 2009, legacy SLM introduced its Smart Option Student Loan product and began underwriting private education loans with a proprietary custom credit score. The custom credit score included income-based factors, which led to a significant increase in the percentage of loans requiring a co-signer, typically a parent. The initial loans originated under the Smart Option Student Loan program (the "Interest Only SOSLs") were variable rate loans and required interest payments by borrowers while in school, which reduced the amounts payable over the loans' lives and helped establish repayment habits among borrowers. In 2010, legacy SLM introduced a second option for its Smart Option Student Loan customers, which required a $25 fixed monthly payment while borrowers were in school (the "Fixed Pay SOSLs"). In 2011, legacy SLM introduced another option for its Smart Option Student Loan customers, which allowed borrowers to defer interest and principal payments until after a student graduates or separates from school (the "Deferred SOSLs"). In 2012, legacy SLM introduced a fixed rate loan option for its Interest Only, Fixed Pay and Deferred SOSLs. Borrowers must select which of these options they prefer at the time of loan origination and are not permitted to change those options once selected.

In 2011, legacy SLM included private education loans originated under the Smart Option Student Loan program in its ABS pools for the first time. Between 2011 and 2014, the mix of Smart Option Student Loans included in legacy SLM's private education loan ABS steadily increased as a percentage of the collateral pools, from 10% initially to 64% in later transactions.

Sallie Mae Bank's Private Education Loan and ABS Programs Post-Spin Off

Originations. Following the Spin-Off, Sallie Mae Bank continued to originate loans under the Smart Option Student Loan program. As of December 31, 2015, it owned $10.5 billion of private education loans, the vast majority of which were Smart Option Student Loans originated since 2009, and three-fourths of which were originated between 2013 and 2015. Navient ceased originating private education loans following the Spin-Off.

Servicing. Immediately prior to the Spin-Off, Sallie Mae Bank assumed responsibility for collections of delinquent loans on the vast majority of its Smart Option Student Loan portfolio. Following the Spin-Off Date, Navient continued to service all private education loans owned by the two companies on its servicing platform until October 2014, when servicing for the vast majority of Sallie Mae Bank's private education loan portfolio was transitioned to Sallie Mae Bank. Sallie Mae Bank now services and is responsible for collecting the vast majority of the Smart Option Student Loans it owns.

Securitization and Sales. In August 2014, Sallie Mae Bank sponsored its first private education loan ABS, SMB Private Education Loan Trust 2014-A (the "SMB 2014-A transaction"). Because this transaction occurred prior to the transfer of loan servicing from Navient to Sallie Mae Bank, Sallie Mae Bank acted as master servicer for the transaction and Navient as subservicer, and the loan pool is serviced pursuant to Navient servicing policies. In April 2015, Sallie Mae Bank sponsored a second securitization and residual sale, SMB Private Education Loan Trust 2015-A. In July 2015, Sallie Mae Bank sponsored its first on-balance sheet term securitization, SMB Private Education Loan Trust 2015-B. In October 2015, Sallie Mae Bank sponsored another securitization and residual sale, SMB Private Education Loan Trust 2015-C. In May 2016, Sallie Mae Bank sponsored another on-balance sheet term securitization, SMB Private Education Loan Trust 2016-A. Sallie Mae Bank services the loans in all of the securitizations it has sponsored following the SMB 2014-A transaction.

Additional Information. Prior to the Spin-Off, all Smart Option Student Loans were originated and initially held by Sallie Mae Bank, as a subsidiary of legacy SLM. Sallie Mae Bank typically then sold certain of the performing Smart Option Student Loans to an affiliate of legacy SLM for securitization. Additionally, on a monthly basis Sallie Mae Bank sold all loans that were over 90 days past due, in forbearance, restructured or involved in a bankruptcy to an affiliate of legacy SLM. As a result of this second practice, prior to the occurrence of the Spin-Off, historical performance data for Sallie Mae Bank's Smart Option Student Loan portfolio reflected minimal later stage delinquencies, forbearance or charge-offs.

Legacy SLM collected Smart Option Student Loans pursuant to policies that required loans be charged off after 212 days of delinquency. In April 2014, Sallie Mae Bank began collecting the vast majority of its Smart Option Student Loans pursuant to policies that required loans be charged off after 120 days of delinquency, in accordance with bank regulatory guidance. As a result of the various policies described above, it was not until recently that (a) a meaningful amount of Smart Option Student Loan charge-offs occurred in Sallie Mae Bank's portfolio, and (b) performance data on Sallie Mae Bank's owned Smart Option Student Loan portfolio became useful as a basis for evaluating historical trends for Smart Option Student Loans. For the reasons described above, much of Sallie Mae Bank's historical performance data does not reflect current collections and charge off practices and may not be indicative of the future performance of the Bank's Smart Option Student Loans.

Important Information Regarding Historical Loan Performance Data (cont.)

Types of Smart Option Loan Portfolio Data

The portfolio data we used in this report comes from two separate sources of information:

(1) Combined Smart Option Student Loan Portfolio Data for Legacy SLM, Navient and Sallie Mae Bank. Information in this category is presented on a combined basis for loans originated under the Smart Option Student Loan program, whether originated by Sallie Mae Bank when it was part of legacy SLM or by Sallie Mae Bank post Spin-Off, and regardless of whether the loan is currently held by an ABS trust, or held or serviced by Navient or Sallie Mae Bank. Data in this category is used in the tables below under the following headings:

- "Cumulative Defaults by P&I Repayment Vintage and Years in P&I Repayment"

This combined Smart Option Student Loan portfolio data provides insight into gross defaults of all Smart Option Student Loans since 2010, regardless of ownership or servicing standard. We believe historical loan performance data since 2010 is more representative of the expected performance of Smart Option Student Loans to be included in new Sallie Mae Bank trusts than data available for earlier periods. Data available for earlier periods includes a limited number of Smart Option Student Loan product types, a limited amount of loans in principal and interest repayment status, and limited periods of loan performance history.

Loans contained in the combined Smart Option Student Loan portfolio category were serviced by legacy SLM prior to the Spin-Off, and by either Navient or Sallie Mae Bank after the Spin-Off. As noted above, loans serviced by legacy SLM and Navient were serviced pursuant to different policies than those loans serviced by Sallie Mae Bank after the Spin-Off. Specifically, legacy SLM charged off loans after 212 days of delinquency, and Navient has continued this policy. Sallie Mae Bank currently charges off loans after 120 days of delinquency. All loans included in the combined Smart Option Student Loan portfolio were serviced by legacy SLM pursuant to a 212-day charge off policy prior to the Spin-Off. Following the Spin-Off, a portion of the loans included in the combined Smart Option Student Loan portfolio data have been serviced by Navient pursuant to a 212-day charge off policy, and a portion have been serviced by Sallie Mae Bank pursuant to a 120-day charge off policy. As a result, future performance of loans serviced by Sallie Mae Bank may differ from the historical performance of loans reflected in this combined Smart Option Student Loan portfolio data.

(2) Legacy SLM Consolidated Smart Option Student Loan Portfolio Data prior to the Spin-Off Date, and Sallie Mae Bank-Only Smart Option Student Loan Data from and after the Spin-Off Date. Information in this category is presented (a) prior to the Spin-Off Date for Smart Option Student Loans owned or serviced by legacy SLM prior to the Spin-Off, and (b) from and after the Spin-Off Date for Smart Option Student Loans serviced by Sallie Mae Bank from and after the Spin-Off. Data in this category is used in the tables below under the following headings:

- "31-60 Day Delinquencies (as a Percentage of Loans in P&I Repayment);"
- "61-90 Day Delinquencies (as a Percentage of Loans in P&I Repayment);"
- "91-plus Day Delinquencies (as a Percentage of Loans in P&I Repayment);" and
- "Annualized Gross Defaults (as a Percentage of Loans in P&I Repayment)"

This consolidated Smart Option Student Loan portfolio data provides insight into historical delinquencies and defaults specifically of the Smart Option Student Loans covered, regardless of the loans' ownership at the time, or whether the loans serve as collateral for an ABS trust. We believe this data is currently the most relevant data available for assessing historical Smart Option Student Loan performance.

Loans owned or serviced by legacy SLM and contained in this consolidated Smart Option Student Loan portfolio category were serviced pursuant to legacy SLM servicing policies prior to the Spin-Off. Loans serviced by Sallie Mae Bank and contained in this consolidated Smart Option Student Loan portfolio were serviced pursuant to Sallie Mae Bank servicing policies since the Spin-Off. The servicing policies of legacy SLM were different than the servicing policies of Sallie Mae Bank. Specifically, legacy SLM charged off loans after 212 days of delinquency, while Sallie Mae Bank charges off loans after 120 days of delinquency in accordance with bank regulatory guidance. As a result, future performance of loans serviced by Sallie Mae Bank may differ from the historical performance of loans reflected in this consolidated Smart Option Student Loan portfolio data.

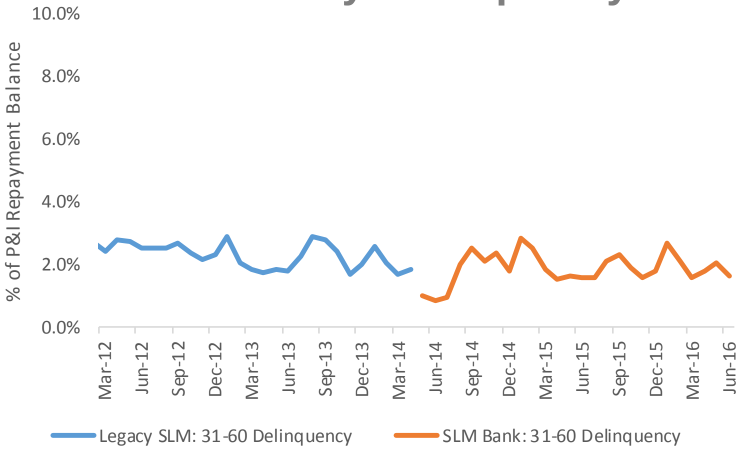
Any data or other information presented in the charts is for comparative purposes only, and, is not to be deemed a part of any offering of securities.

A significant portion of the Smart Option Student Loan performance data described above is provided to Sallie Mae Bank by Navient under a data sharing agreement executed in connection with the Spin-Off. This data sharing agreement expires in 2019. Under the data sharing agreement, Navient makes no representations or warranties to Sallie Mae Bank concerning the accuracy and completeness of information that it provided. Sallie Mae Bank has not independently verified, and is not able to verify, the accuracy or completeness of the data provided under the agreement.

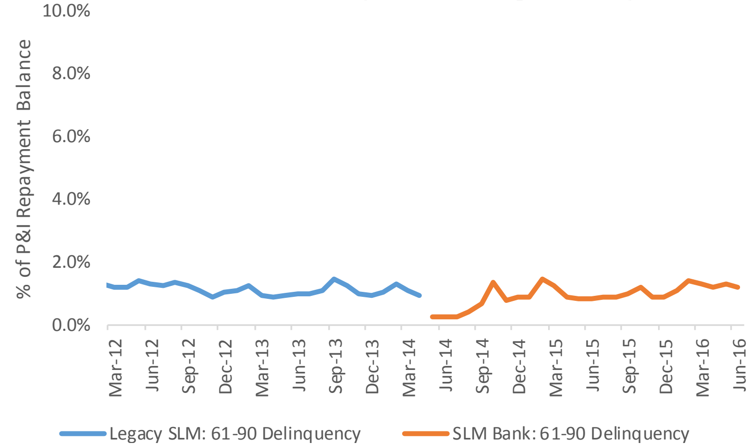
Delinquency and Default Performance

(As a % of Loans in P&I Repayment)(1),(2),(3)

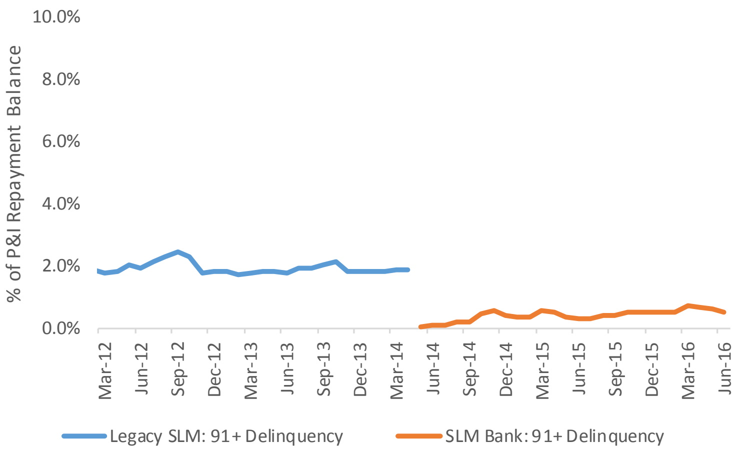
31-60 Day Delinquency



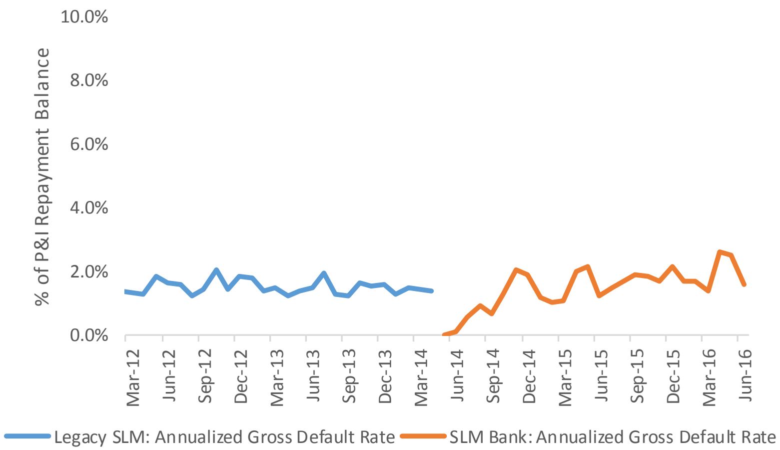
61-90 Day Delinquency



91+ Day Delinquency



Annualized Gross Default Rate



As of 6/30/16

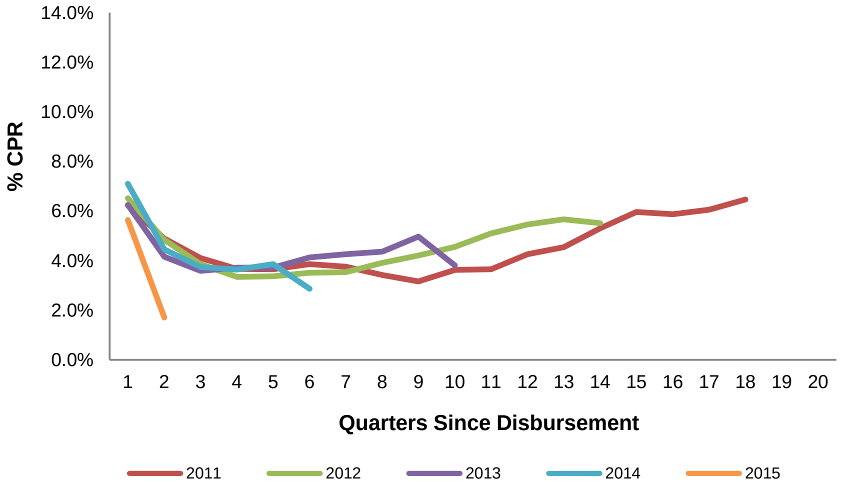
(1) For important information regarding historical performance data, see pages 15 and 16.

(2) Loans in 'P&I Repayment' include only those loans for which scheduled principal and interest payments are due. Legacy SLM portfolio serviced pursuant to a 212 day charge-off policy. Sallie Mae Bank portfolio serviced pursuant to a 120 day charge-off policy. Historical trends may not be indicative of future performance.

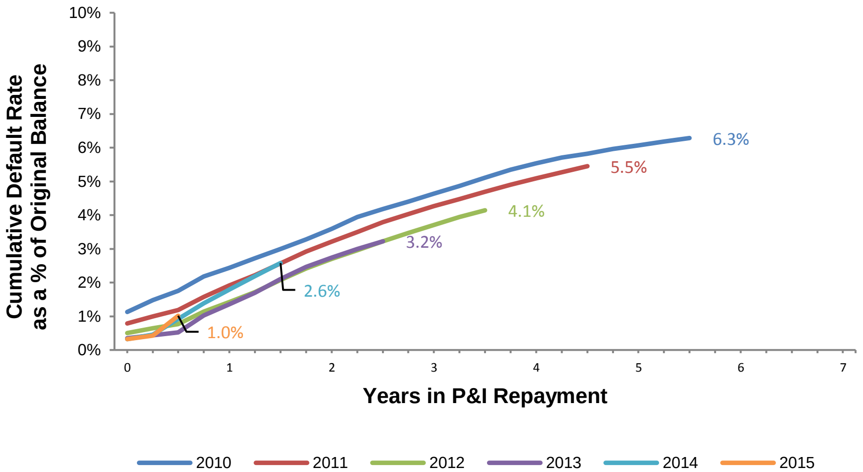
(3) Delinquency and Default rates are calculated as a percentage of loans in principal and interest (P&I) repayment.

Prepayments and Cumulative Defaults by P&I Repayment Vintage

Smart Option Vintage Data: Total Prepayments [1]



Smart Option Cumulative Gross Defaults by P&I Repayment Vintage and Years in P&I Repayment [2],[3],[4]



As of 6/30/16

(1) *Data for all loans from initial disbursement, whether or not scheduled payments are due. Voluntary CPR includes only voluntary prepayments.*

(2) *For important information regarding historical performance data, see pages 15 and 16.*

(3) *Loans in 'P&I Repayment' include only those loans for which scheduled principal and interest payments are due. Legacy SLM and Navient portfolio serviced pursuant to a 212 day charge-off policy. Sallie Mae Bank portfolio serviced pursuant to a 120 day charge-off policy. Historical trends may not be indicative of future performance.*

(4) *Certain data used in the charts above was provided by Navient under a data sharing agreement. Sallie Mae Bank has not independently verified, and is not able to verify, the accuracy or completeness of the data provided under the agreement.*

Funding and ABS Overview

Conservative Funding Approach

Low cost deposit base with no branch overhead

- 80% of retail deposits are savings accounts
- Brokered deposits used as alternative funding source

Term funding / securitizations will augment deposit funding for future growth

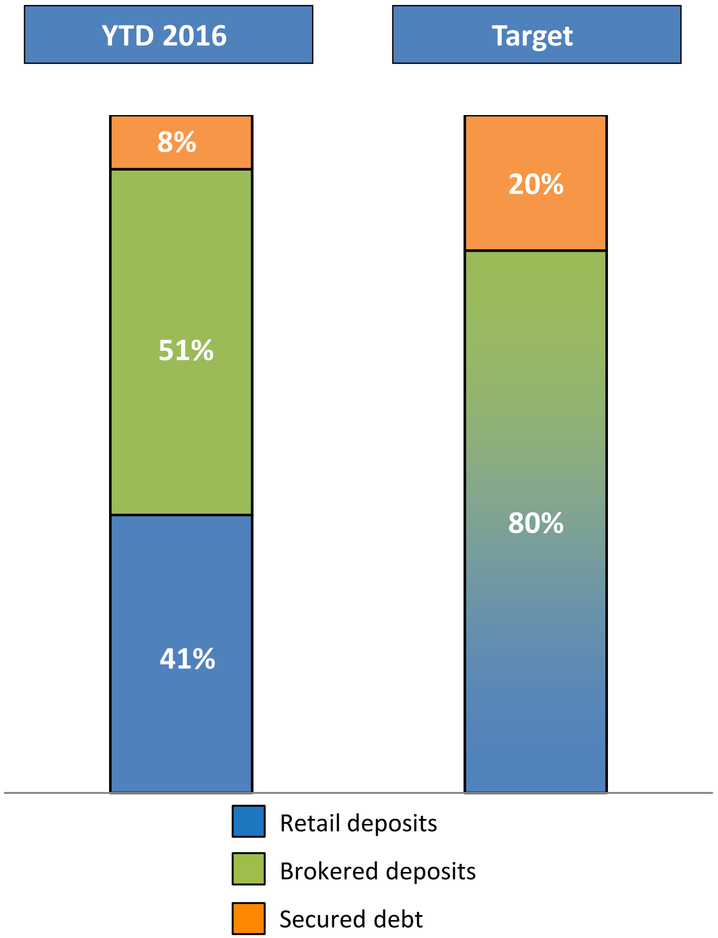
- Experienced capital markets team
- Capacity to securitize \$2 – \$3 billion of private education loans

Multi-year revolving conduit facility

- Provides seasonal loan funding and backup liquidity
- Multi-year \$750 million conduit provided by consortium of banks

Substantial liquidity portfolio

- \$1.0 billion of on-balance sheet cash as of 6/30/16



SMB vs. Legacy SLM Private Education Loan ABS Summary

SLM Private Education Trusts
Summary Information

	Legacy SLM									Navient					Sallie Mae Bank					
	12-A	12-B	12-C	12-D	12-E	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-A	15-A	15-B	15-C	16-A	14-A	15-A	15-B	15-C	16-A	16-B
Total Bond Amount ($mil)	547	891	1,135	640	976	1,108	1,135	624	676	664	689	700	359	488	382	704	714	701	551	657
Initial AAA Enhancement (%)	27%	26%	25%	25%	21%	26%	22%	28%	24%	30%	32%	36%	48%	41%	21%	23%	22%	23%	20%	19%
Initial Class B Enhancement (%)	--	--	--	--	--	15%	13%	20%	15%	22%	23%	--	40%	34%	12%	13%	13%	14%	12%	12%
Loan Program (%)																				
Signature/Law/MBA/Med	61%	48%	43%	37%	35%	26%	29%	26%	19%	26%	27%	52%	81%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Smart Option	20%	30%	40%	45%	48%	63%	63%	64%	63%	50%	50%	--	--	29%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation	6%	9%	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%	0%	6%	9%	2%	8%	3%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Direct to Consumer	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	8%	3%	10%	12%	15%	21%	26%	8%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Career Training	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Loan Status (%)(1)																				
School, Grace, Deferment	37%	38%	40%	39%	44%	59%	62%	63%	49%	46%	24%	9%	12%	12%	91%	79%	78%	73%	75%	74%
P&I Repayment	60%	60%	57%	59%	54%	39%	36%	36%	50%	53%	68%	89%	85%	84%	9%	20%	21%	24%	23%	25%
Forbearance	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	8%	2%	3%	3%	0%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%
Wtd Avg Term to Maturity (Mo.)	171	164	151	144	148	144	146	143	150	161	155	157	159	165	140	133	130	127	135	133
% Loans with Cosigner	75%	77%	79%	80%	80%	80%	80%	81%	82%	79%	80%	64%	38%	69%	93%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Not For Profit	88%	90%	89%	89%	89%	89%	92%	92%	93%	94%	84%	56%	40%	62%	89%	86%	87%	87%	87%	87%
Wtd Avg FICO at Origination	735	736	737	740	733	741	740	740	742	739	731	730	625	720	747	747	746	747	747	747
Wtd Avg Recent FICO at Issuance	724	726	728	730	722	733	734	733	741	737	714	726	690	713	745	744	741	747	743	745
WA FICO (Cosigner at Origination)	745	745	745	748	741	751	750	749	750	748	738	742	635	731	750	750	749	750	750	750
WA FICO (Cosigner at Rescored)	732	734	735	738	728	745	746	745	750	746	724	739	697	725	748	748	745	750	747	749
WA FICO (Borrower at Origination)	705	705	707	710	702	703	702	705	707	707	701	704	619	696	708	714	715	714	719	719
WA FICO (Borrower at Rescored)	700	700	702	698	696	683	684	682	701	707	672	704	687	685	701	702	699	701	704	708
Variable Rate Loans	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	97%	100%	100%	98%	85%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
Wtd Avg Annual Borrower Interest Rate	7.04%	7.23%	7.38%	7.43%	7.70%	6.88%	6.89%	7.13%	6.85%	6.89%	7.60%	5.82%	9.52%	7.41%	7.82%	8.21%	8.21%	8.27%	8.22%	8.24%

(1) Smart Option loans considered in 'P&I Repayment' only if borrowers are subject to full principal and interest payments on the loan.

Sallie Mae Bank ABS Structures

	SMB 2016-A	SMB 2016-B
Size	$501.0MM[1]	$607.0MM[2]
Pricing Date	May 18, 2016	July 13, 2016
Collateral	Smart Option Private Education Loans	Smart Option Private Education Loans
Servicer	Sallie Mae Bank	Sallie Mae Bank
Overcollateralization [3]	12%	12%
Pricing Prepayment Speed [4]	6%	6%
WA Borrower Interest Rate	8.22%	8.24%
WA FICO at Issuance	747	747
% Loans with Cosigner	92%	92%
Variable Rate Loans	82%	82%

Tranche Structure

SMB 2016-A

Class	Amt ($mm)	Mdy's	WAL	Pricing
A-1	149.00	Aaa	0.98	1mL +70
A-2a	218.00	Aaa	5.30	IntS +140
A-2b	134.00	Aaa	5.30	1mL +150
B	Retained	Aa2	9.64	N/A

SMB 2016-B

Class	Amt ($mm) [1]	Mdy's	WAL	Pricing
A-1	184.00	Aaa	0.99	1mL +65
A-2a	259.00	Aaa	5.33	IntS +140
A-2b	164.00	Aaa	5.33	1mL +145
B	Retained	Aa3	9.61	N/A

[1] *Represents offered amount. SMB retained all of Class B ($50mm). Total bond size was $551mm.*

[2] *Represents offered amount. SMB retained all of Class B ($50mm). Total bond size was $657mm.*

[3] *Overcollateralization for Class A & B bonds*

[4] *Estimated based on a variety of assumptions concerning loan repayment behavior. Actual prepayment rate may vary significantly from estimates.*

SMB 2016-B Structure[1]

- Sallie Mae Bank is the loan originator, loan servicer, and transaction sponsor
- SMB 2016-B utilizes a sequential structure

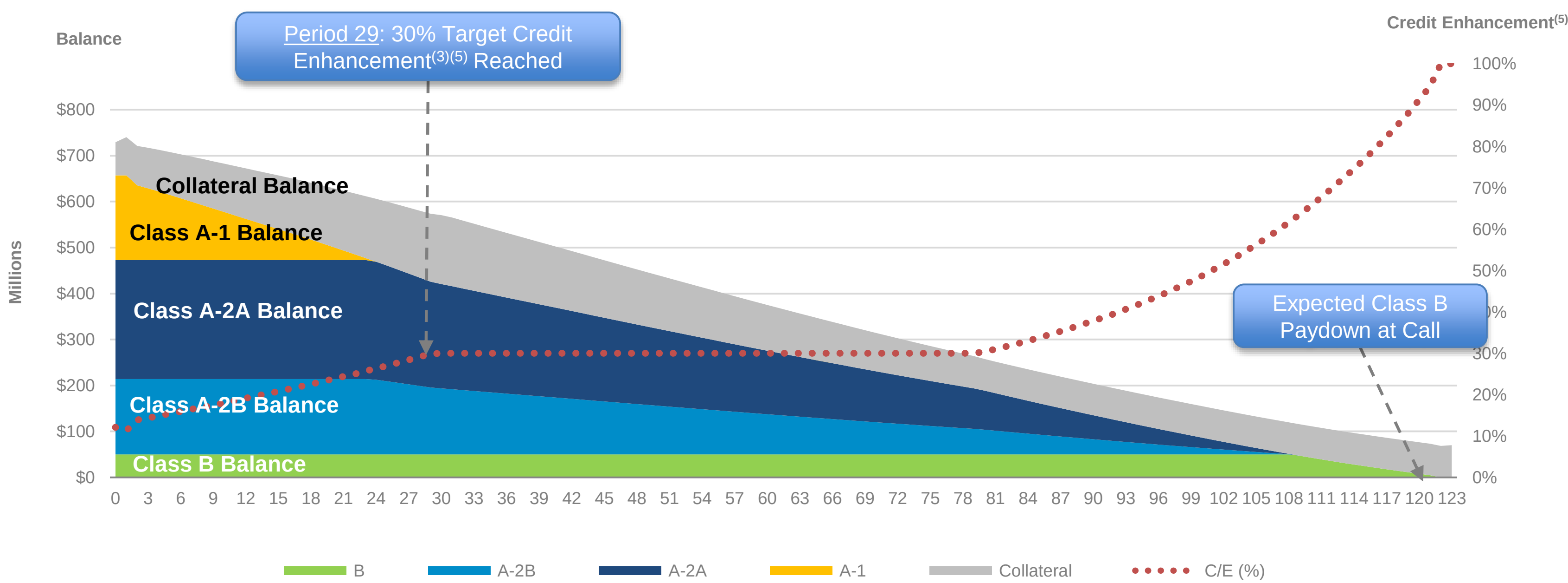
Class	Bond Balance	Pct of Total Bond Balance	Expected Ratings (M/F)	Index	Wtd Avg Life to Call (6% CPR)[2]	Principal Window to Call[2]	Expected Maturity to Call[2]	Legal Maturity
A-1	$184,000,000	28.0%	Aaa (sf)/AAAsf	Libor	1.00	1-23	7/15/2018	11/15/2023
A-2A	$259,000,000	39.4%	Aaa (sf)/AAAsf	Swaps	5.33	23-108	8/15/2025	2/17/2032
A-2B	$164,000,000	25.0%	Aaa (sf)/AAAsf	Libor	5.33	23-108	8/15/2025	2/17/2032
B[3]	$50,000,000	7.6%	Aa3 (sf)/Asf	Libor	9.61	108-121	9/15/2026	12/16/2041
Total	**$657,000,000**	**100.0%**						

- **Credit Enhancement[4] to the Class A and Class B Notes**:
  - Initial: 12.1%
  - Target: 30.0%
  - Turbo: 100% until target credit enhancement is reached
- **Reserve**: 0.25% of Initial Pool Balance, non-declining
- **Initial Pool Balance**: $747,566,270
- **Pricing speed**: 6% CPR
- **Servicing Fee**: 0.80% per annum
- **Call Features**: 10% pool balance clean-up call
- **ERISA Eligibility**: All rated notes will be ERISA eligible
- **Risk Retention**: The Sponsor will retain at least 5% residual interest to satisfy the FDIC risk retention requirement

(1) Estimated based on 2016-B collateral characteristics and current market pricing. Subject to change.
(2) Estimated based on a variety of assumptions concerning loan repayment behavior. Actual average life and repayment characteristics may vary significantly from estimates.
(3) The Class B Notes will not be offered.
(4) Does not include the Reserve balance.

SMB 2016-B Cashflow

Deal	Credit Enhancement(2,4)				Reserve	WAL to Call(1) (6% CPR)				Principal Window to Call(1)				Projected Credit Enhancement(3)			
	Class A	Class B	Target (3)(5)	Floor(5)	Non-declining	A-1	A-2A	A-2B	B	A-1	A-2A	A-2B	B	12mo	24mo	36mo	60mo
SMB 2016-B	19%	12%	30%	11%	0.25%	1.00	5.33	5.33	9.61	1-23	23-108	23-108	108-121	20%	27%	30%	30%



(1) Structure is run at 6% CPR; SMB 2016-B structure priced to 10% clean up call.

(2) As a percentage of the initial pool balance.

(3) As a percentage of the current pool balance. Target Credit Enhancement is reached on the first distribution date on which the pool balance minus the outstanding aggregate principal balance of class A and class B notes equals to 30% of the pool balance.

(4) Consists of Overcollateralization, Reserve and Subordination.

(5) Does not include the Reserve balance.

APPENDIX

Financial Review

Section	(in millions)	Q2 2016	Q2 2015	Variance
Balance Sheet	PSL	$ 12,326	$ 9,333	$ 2,993
	PSL Reserve	(143)	(87)	(55)
	FFELP	1,064	1,182	(118)
	FFELP Reserve / Other	(2)	(5)	3
	Total Loans	13,246	10,423	2,823
	Cash	1,043	1,279	(236)
	All Other Assets	1,341	1,173	168
	Total Assets	15,630	12,875	2,755
	Brokered Deposits	6,872	6,520	352
	Retail Deposits	4,987	3,810	1,177
	Other Liabilities	1,575	583	992
	Equity	2,197	1,962	235
	Total Liabilities & Equity	$ 15,630	$ 12,875	$ 2,755
	PSL Reserve % of Balance (Gross)	1.16%	0.94%	0.22 %
Income Statement	Interest Income	$ 255	$ 198	$ 57
	Interest Expense	(42)	(30)	(12)
	Net Interest Income before Provision	213	168	45
	Provision	(42)	(16)	(26)
	NII After Provision	171	153	18
	Gain On Sale, net	(0)	77	(77)
	Fee Income	14	11	3
	Gain(Loss) on Hedging Activities, net	2	2	1
	Total Expenses	(95)	(91)	(4)
	GAAP Pre-Tax Income	$ 92	$ 151	$ (59)
	Core Earnings Pre-Tax Income	$ 90	$ 151	$ (60)
	GAAP Net Income	$ 57	$ 91	$ (34)
	Core Earnings Adjustments	$ (1)	$ (0)	$ (1)
	Core Earnings	$ 56	$ 91	$ (34)
	Preferred Dividends	$ (5)	$ (5)	$ (0)
	GAAP Earnings Attributable to Common Stock	$ 52	$ 86	$ (34)
	Core Earnings Attributable to Common Stock	$ 51	$ 86	$ (35)
Metrics	Return On Assets (Core)	1.5%	2.8%	(1.3%)
	Return on Common Equity (Core)	12.7%	25.2%	(12.4%)
	Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio (Bank Only)	14.5%	16.0%	(1.5%)
	CSEs	432	433	(1)
	Core EPS	$0.12	$0.20	($0.08)

- Private Education Loan portfolio growth of 32% in Q2 2016 vs. Q2 2015
- Conservatively funded with 14.5% risk based capital at the end of Q2 2016
- Growing deposit base coupled with term funding from securitizations
- Full-year net interest margin expectation of 5.60%
- Return on Common Equity (Core) and Return on Assets (Core) in Q2 2016 was 12.7% and 1.5%, respectively
- Gain on loan sales contributed $0.11 of diluted EPS in Q2 2015. Growth of 33% for Q2 2016 vs. Q2 2015 excluding gain on sales

“Core Earnings” to GAAP Reconciliation

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	June 30, 2016	Mar. 31, 2016	June 30, 2015
“Core Earnings” adjustments to GAAP:			
GAAP net income……………………………………………	$ 57,205	$ 65,915	$ 91,016
Preferred stock dividends …………………………………	5,243	5,139	4,870
GAAP net income attributable to SLM Corporation common stock…………………………………………………	$ 51,962	$ 60,776	$ 86,146
Adjustments:			
Net impact of derivative accounting[1] …………………	(1,470)	1,042	(632)
Net tax effect[2] …………………………………………………	(562)	399	(252)
Total “Core Earnings” adjustments to GAAP ………	(908)	643	(380)
"Core Earnings" attributable to SLM Corporation common stock…………………………………………………	$ 51,054	$ 61,419	$ 85,766
GAAP diluted earnings per common share …………	$ 0.12	$ 0.14	$ 0.20
Derivative adjustments, net of tax ……………………	-	-	-
“Core Earnings” diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.12	$ 0.14	$ 0.20

(1) Derivative Accounting: “Core Earnings” exclude periodic unrealized gains and losses caused by the mark-to-market valuations on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under GAAP, as well as the periodic unrealized gains and losses that are a result of ineffectiveness recognized related to effective hedges under GAAP. Under GAAP, for our derivatives held to maturity, the cumulative net unrealized gain or loss over the life of the contract will equal $0.

(2) “Core Earnings” tax rate is based on the effective tax rate at the Bank where the derivative instruments are held.