



\$1,070,350,000
NORTHSTAR EDUCATION FINANCE, INC.
Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes
Series 2007-1



NorthStar Education Finance, Inc., a Delaware nonstock nonprofit corporation, is offering \$1,070,350,000 aggregate principal amount of its Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes, Series 2007-1 as senior LIBOR rate notes, senior reset rate notes, senior auction rate notes and subordinate auction rate notes in the series and principal amounts set forth below:

	Original Principal		Final Maturity	Price to	Underwriting	Proceeds to
	Amount	Interest Rate	Date	Public	Discount	Issuer⁽¹⁾
Series 2007-1A-1 Notes	\$ 193,000,000	3-month LIBOR plus 0.10%	April 28, 2030	100%	\$ 598,300	\$ 192,401,700
Series 2007-1A-2 Notes	200,000,000	3-month LIBOR plus 0.02% ⁽²⁾	January 29, 2046	100%	520,000	199,480,000
Series 2007-1A-3 Notes	235,000,000	3-month LIBOR plus 0.06% ⁽³⁾	January 29, 2046	100%	658,000	234,342,000
Series 2007-1A-4 Notes	82,050,000	Auction Rate	January 29, 2046	100%	221,535	81,828,465
Series 2007-1A-5 Notes	82,025,000	Auction Rate	January 29, 2046	100%	221,468	81,803,532
Series 2007-1A-6 Notes	82,025,000	Auction Rate	January 29, 2046	100%	221,467	81,803,533
Series 2007-1A-7 Notes	82,025,000	Auction Rate	January 29, 2046	100%	221,468	81,803,532
Series 2007-1A-8 Notes	82,025,000	Auction Rate	January 29, 2046	100%	221,467	81,803,533
Series 2007-1B Notes	<u>32,200,000</u>	Auction Rate	January 28, 2047	100%	<u>104,650</u>	<u>32,095,350</u>
Total	<u>\$1,070,350,000</u>				<u>\$2,988,355</u>	<u>\$1,067,361,645</u>

⁽¹⁾ Before deducting expenses estimated to be approximately \$1,022,000.
⁽²⁾ Effective until their initial reset date, which will occur on January 28, 2010.
⁽³⁾ Effective until their initial reset date, which will occur on January 28, 2014.

We will be issuing the series 2007-1 notes as additional notes pursuant to an amended and restated indenture of trust, and a supplement thereto, with U.S. Bank National Association, as indenture trustee and as eligible lender trustee, and the series 2007-1 notes, together with all of our other notes issued pursuant to the indenture, will be secured by a pool of student loans originated under the Federal Family Education Loan Program, rights under certain agreements we have with others, a cash reserve fund and the other moneys and investments pledged to the indenture trustee.

The series 2007-1A-1 notes are LIBOR rate notes. The series 2007-1A-2 notes and series 2007-1A-3 notes are reset rate notes. The series 2007-1A-4 notes, series 2007-1A-5 notes, series 2007-1A-6 notes, series 2007-1A-7 notes, series 2007-1A-8 notes and series 2007-1B notes are auction rate notes. The series 2007-1 notes will bear interest at rates as more fully described under “SUMMARY OF TERMS—Description of the series 2007-1 notes” herein. The series 2007-1 notes are subject to principal payments and redemption as more fully described herein.

Distributions will be made on the series 2007-1A-1 notes, the series 2007-1A-2 notes and the series 2007-1A-3 notes on the 28th day of each January, April, July and October, or if any such date is not a business day, on the next business day, commencing July 30, 2007. Distributions will be made on the series 2007-1A-4 notes, series 2007-1A-5 notes, series 2007-1A-6 notes, series 2007-1A-7 notes, series 2007-1A-8 notes and series 2007-1B notes on the business day following the end of each auction period, which distribution will initially occur on April 5, 2007 for the series 2007-1A-4 notes, April 6, 2007 for the series 2007-1A-5 notes, April 11, 2007 for the series 2007-1A-6 notes, April 12, 2007 for the series 2007-1A-7 notes, April 13, 2007 for the series 2007-1A-8 notes, and April 6, 2007 for the series 2007-1B notes.

All of the senior series 2007-1A notes offered pursuant to this offering memorandum will be rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. and “AAA” by Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor’s Rating Services. The subordinate series 2007-1B notes offered pursuant to this offering memorandum will be rated at least “A2” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. and at least “A” by Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor’s Rating Services.

THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, NOR HAS THE INDENTURE BEEN QUALIFIED UNDER THE TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939, AS AMENDED, IN RELIANCE UPON CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS SET FORTH IN SUCH ACTS. THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION, NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The series 2007-1 notes will represent our limited obligations, payable solely from the trust estate created under the indenture and described herein, and are not obligations of any of our affiliates. The series 2007-1 notes are not insured or guaranteed by any government agency or instrumentality, by any of our affiliates, by any insurance company or by any other person or entity. The holders of the series 2007-1 notes will have recourse to the trust estate pursuant to the indenture, but will not have recourse to any of our other assets.

Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the Series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be admitted to the Official List and trading on its regulated market. There can be no assurance that such a listing will be obtained. The issuance and settlement of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the Series 2007-1A reset rate notes is not conditioned on the listing of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the Series 2007-1A reset rate notes on the Irish Stock Exchange.

You should consider carefully the “RISK FACTORS” beginning on page 30 of this offering memorandum.

The series 2007-1 notes are offered by the underwriters named below, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued and received by the underwriters. The underwriters reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify such offer and to reject orders in whole or in part. It is expected that delivery of the series 2007-1 notes will be made in book-entry-only form through The Depository Trust Company on or about March 13, 2007.

Banc of America Securities LLC
Joint Book-Runner

UBS Investment Bank
Joint Book-Runner

Citigroup

Deutsche Bank Securities

RBC Capital Markets

The date of this Offering Memorandum is March 7, 2007.

The underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this offering memorandum. The underwriters have reviewed the information in this offering memorandum in accordance with, and as a part of, their responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. This offering memorandum is submitted in connection with the sale of securities as referred to herein and may not be used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose. The delivery of this offering memorandum at any time does not imply that information herein is correct as of any time subsequent to its date.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by us or the underwriters to give any information or make any representations, other than those contained in this offering memorandum, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by any of the foregoing. This offering memorandum does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of, the series 2007-1 notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. This offering memorandum is our offering memorandum, and the information set forth herein has been obtained from us and other sources which we believed to be reliable. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this offering memorandum nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in our affairs.

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF NORTHSTAR EDUCATION FINANCE, INC. AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The series 2007-1 notes have not been registered with the State of Florida.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF BELGIUM

THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, TRANSFERRED OR DELIVERED IN OR FROM BELGIUM AS PART OF THEIR INITIAL DISTRIBUTION OR AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, OTHER THAN TO PERSONS OR ENTITIES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 3 OF THE ROYAL DECREE OF JANUARY 9, 1991 RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CHARACTERISTIC OF OPERATIONS CALLING FOR SAVINGS AND ON THE ASSIMILATION OF CERTAIN OPERATIONS TO A PUBLIC OFFER (BELGIAN OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF JANUARY 12, 1991). THEREFORE, THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES ARE EXCLUSIVELY DESIGNED FOR CREDIT INSTITUTIONS, STOCK EXCHANGE COMPANIES, COLLECTIVE

INVESTMENT FUNDS, COMPANIES OR INSTITUTIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND/OR PENSION FUNDS ACTING FOR THEIR OWN ACCOUNT ONLY.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF FRANCE

THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES ARE *ORGANISMES DE PLACEMENTS COLLECTIFS EN VALEURS MOBILIÈRES* ISSUED BY A RESIDENT OF A NON-EC STATE. ACCORDINGLY, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF DECREE NO. 89-624 OF 6 SEPTEMBER 1989, THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN FRANCE WITHOUT THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

EACH OF NORTHSTAR EDUCATION FINANCE, INC. AND THE UNDERWRITERS REPRESENTS AND AGREES THAT IT HAS NOT OFFERED OR SOLD AND WILL NOT OFFER OR SELL, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES BY WAY OF A PUBLIC OFFERING IN FRANCE (AN *APPEL PUBLIC Á L'ÉPARGNE*, AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 61 OF *ORDONNANCE* NO. 67-883 OF 28 SEPTEMBER 1967, AS AMENDED BY LAW NO. 98-546 OF 2 JULY 1998).

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF GERMANY

THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC IN GERMANY, EXCEPT AS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF GERMAN LAW RELATING TO ANY SUCH OFFERINGS. NO GERMAN SELLING PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN PREPARED OR PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE AND OFFERING OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC TO PURCHASE OR SUBSCRIBE FOR ANY OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES AND NEITHER IT NOR ANY FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ISSUED, CIRCULATED OR DISTRIBUTED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS CONFIDENTIAL AND IS FOR THE USE SOLELY OF THE RECIPIENT TO WHOM IT IS PROVIDED. ACCORDINGLY, IT MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, NOR MAY ITS CONTENTS BE DISTRIBUTED IN WRITING OR ORALLY TO ANY THIRD PARTY AND IT MAY BE READ SOLELY BY THE RECIPIENT TO WHOM IT IS ADDRESSED AND SUCH RECIPIENT'S PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE NETHERLANDS

THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, TRANSFERRED OR DELIVERED, WHETHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, TO ANY INDIVIDUAL OR LEGAL ENTITY IN THE NETHERLANDS OTHER THAN TO INDIVIDUALS WHO, OR LEGAL ENTITIES WHICH, IN THE COURSE OF THEIR OCCUPATION OR BUSINESS, DEAL OR INVEST IN SECURITIES (AS SET OUT IN SECTION 1 OF THE REGULATION OF 9 OCTOBER 1990 IN IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 14 OF THE ACT ON THE SUPERVISION OF INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS).

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

PRIOR TO THE DATE SIX (6) MONTHS AFTER THE ISSUE OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES, THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD TO PERSONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OTHER THAN TO PERSONS WHOSE ORDINARY ACTIVITIES INVOLVE THEM IN ACQUIRING, HOLDING, MANAGING OR DISPOSING OF INVESTMENTS (AS PRINCIPAL OR AGENT) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THEIR BUSINESS OR OTHERWISE IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH HAVE NOT RESULTED AND WILL NOT RESULT IN AN OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PUBLIC OFFERS OF SECURITIES REGULATIONS 1995, AND ANY INVITATION OR INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITY (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21 OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS ACT 2000 (THE “FSMA”) RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OR SALE OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES MAY ONLY BE COMMUNICATED OR CAUSED TO BE COMMUNICATED IN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SECTION 21(1) OF THE FSMA DOES NOT APPLY TO NORTHSTAR.

THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM AND THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES (AND BENEFICIAL INTERESTS THEREIN) ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO OTHER CATEGORIES OF PERSON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NO ONE FALLING OUTSIDE OF SUCH CATEGORIES IS ENTITLED TO RELY ON AND MUST NOT ACT ON ANY OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM. THE TRANSMISSION OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM TO ANY PERSON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OTHER THAN THE CATEGORIES STATED ABOVE IS UNAUTHORIZED AND MAY CONTRAVENE FSMA.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGE INFORMATION

As issuer of the series 2007-1 notes, we accept responsibility for the information contained in this offering memorandum. To the best of our knowledge and belief, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this offering memorandum is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Reference in this offering memorandum to documents incorporated by reference and any website addresses set forth in this offering memorandum will not be deemed to constitute a part

of the offering memorandum filed with the Financial Regulator in Ireland in connection with the listing of the series 2007-1A-1 notes, the series 2007-1A-2 notes and the series 2007-1A-3 notes.

McCann FitzGerald Listing Services Limited will act as the listing agent, and Custom House Administration and Corporate Services Limited will act as the paying agent in Ireland for the series 2007-1A-1 notes, the series 2007-1A-2 notes and the series 2007-1A-3 notes.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This offering memorandum contains statements relating to future results that are “forward-looking statements” as defined in the Private Litigation Reform Act of 1995. When used in this offering memorandum, the words “estimate,” “intend,” “expect,” “assume” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement is subject to uncertainty and risks that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Inevitably, some assumptions used to develop forward-looking statements will not be realized or unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Therefore, investors should be aware that there are likely to be differences between forward-looking statements and actual results; those differences could be material. For a discussion of the factors which could cause actual results to differ from expectations, see the caption “RISK FACTORS” herein.

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SUMMARY OF TERMS

The following summary is a very general overview of the terms of the series 2007-1 notes and does not contain all of the information that you need to consider in making your investment decision.

Before deciding to purchase the series 2007-1 notes, you should consider the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

This offering memorandum contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See the caption “Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements” in this offering memorandum.

Capitalized terms used in this summary and elsewhere in this offering memorandum that are not defined have the meanings assigned to them in the “GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS.”

General

The series 2007-1 notes will be issued pursuant to an indenture of trust and will have the rights and priorities described herein. The series 2007-1A-1 notes, the series 2007-1A-2 notes, the series 2007-1A-3 notes, the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes, and the series 2007-1A-8 notes will constitute senior notes under the indenture and the Series 2007-1B notes will constitute subordinate notes under the indenture. We sometimes refer to the series 2007-1A-1 notes as the “series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes” or the “LIBOR rate notes,” we sometimes refer to the series 2007-1A-2 and the series 2007-1A-3 notes as the “series 2007-1A reset rate notes” or the “reset rate notes,” we sometimes refer to the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes, the series 2007-1A-8 notes, the series 2007-1B notes and any reset rate notes bearing interest at an auction rate as the “series 2007-1 auction rate notes” or the “auction rate notes.”

We will use the proceeds from the sale of the series 2007-1 notes to purchase portfolios of student loans, to make a deposit to the Reserve Fund, to make a deposit to the Capitalized Interest Fund and to pay the costs of issuing the series 2007-1 notes.

We have previously issued other series of notes under the indenture and have used the proceeds we received to purchase student loans. All of the student loans presently pledged under the indenture and those we will purchase with the proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes and other amounts pledged under the indenture have been or will be originated by us under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and are or will be pledged to the indenture trustee to secure repayment of all the notes issued under the indenture. The composition of this common pool of collateral will change over time as student loans are repaid and new student loans are added. See the caption “Risk Factors—The composition and characteristics of the student loan portfolio will continually change, and loans that bear a lower rate of return or have a

greater risk of default may be acquired” herein.

The sole source of funds for payment of all of the notes issued under the indenture are the student loans pledged under the indenture, including any payments received thereon, and the moneys in the funds and accounts pledged under the indenture, including investment earnings thereon. To the extent the value of the student loans and other assets in the trust estate exceeds (a) certain percentages of the outstanding principal balance of each of the senior notes and the subordinate notes issued under the indenture and (b) a minimum of \$1,000,000, the indenture trustee may release funds to us. See the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR NOTES—Flow of Funds” herein.

Principal Parties and Dates

Issuer

- NorthStar Education Finance, Inc.

Administrator

- NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc.

Servicer

- Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc.

Eligible Lender Trustee and Indenture Trustee

- U.S. Bank National Association

Auction Agent for the Auction Rate Notes

- Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas

Broker-Dealers for the Auction Rate Notes

- With respect to the series 2007-1A-4 notes, Banc of America Securities LLC
- With respect to the series 2007-1A-5 notes, UBS Securities LLC
- With respect to the series 2007-1A-6 notes, Citigroup Global Markets Inc.
- With respect to the series 2007-1A-7 notes, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.
- With respect to the series 2007-1A-8 notes, RBC Dain Rauscher, Inc., doing business under the name RBC Capital Markets (“RBC Capital Markets”)
- With respect to the series 2007-1B notes, UBS Securities LLC

Remarketing Agents for the Reset Rate Notes

- Banc of America Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC

Underwriters

- Banc of America Securities LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and RBC Capital Markets

Legal Advisors to the Issuer

- Mark A. Lindgren, Esq., General Counsel
- Chapman and Cutler LLP

Irish Stock Exchange Listing Agent

- McCann FitzGerald Listing Services Limited, Riverside One, Sir John Rogerson’s Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland

Irish Paying Agent

- Custom House Administration and Corporate Services Limited, 25 Eden Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland

Description of the Issuer

NorthStar Education Finance, Inc., a Delaware nonstock nonprofit corporation (“NorthStar”), has received an Internal Revenue Service determination that it is a tax exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Our principal place of business is located at 444 Cedar Street, Suite 550, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-2133, and our phone number is (888) 843-0004. We have a website on the world wide web at www.northstar.org. Information found on the website is not part of this offering memorandum.

The only source of funds for payment of our notes issued pursuant to the indenture, including the series 2007-1 notes, is the trust estate established pursuant to the indenture and described under the caption “The Trust Estate and Priorities” below.

Servicing

Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. will act as servicer of our student loans pledged under the indenture pursuant to servicing agreements.

The servicer receives a monthly servicing fee based on certain per account calculations which generally range from \$1.25 to \$3.75 per account, and is entitled to certain other fees and expenses described herein. The servicing fee will be paid by us from amounts held in the Administration Fund, as described under the caption “The Trust Estate and Priorities—Flow of Funds—*Third*” herein.

The servicer will service the financed student loans pledged by us under the indenture pursuant to the servicing agreements. The servicer will pay for any loss, liability and expense (including reasonable attorneys’ fees) arising out of the servicer's errors or omissions with regard to the performance of services under the servicing agreements.

Under some circumstances, the servicer may transfer its obligations as servicer. We may replace the servicer with one or more new servicers, or may add one or more additional servicers, with rating agency confirmation. See the caption “SERVICING OF THE STUDENT LOANS—The Servicer” herein.

Collection Periods

The collection periods will be each calendar month. The initial collection period will be the period beginning on the date of issuance and ending on March 31, 2007. The monthly calculation date for each collection period shall be the 25th day of the succeeding calendar month (or, in the event such 25th day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day); provided, however that in the months of January, April, July and October, the monthly calculation date shall be at least two business days prior to any distribution date in that month, as described below.

Statistical Calculation Date

The information presented in this offering memorandum relating to the pool of student loans which is expected to constitute the trust estate on the date of issuance is as of December 31, 2006, which we refer to as the “statistical calculation date.” Such pool includes the student loans we expect to acquire with the proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes on or about the date of issuance of the series 2007-1 notes. We

believe that the information set forth in this offering memorandum with respect to those student loans as of the statistical calculation date is representative of the characteristics of the student loans as they are expected to exist on the date of issuance, although certain characteristics of the student loans may vary.

Cut-off Dates

The cut-off date for a student loan we acquire will be February 28, 2007 and the cut-off date for student loans we acquire thereafter will be the date on which that student loan is transferred to us. We will receive all payments made on a student loan on and after its cut-off date.

Date of Issuance

The date of issuance for this offering is expected to be on or about March 13, 2007.

Record Date

Interest and principal on the series 2007-1 notes will be payable to the record owners of the series 2007-1 notes as of the close of business on the regular record date, which is the business day immediately preceding the quarterly distribution date for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes and the applicable number of business days prior to the auction rate distribution date for the auction rate notes.

Collateralization Ratios

On the date of issuance, after we issue the series 2007-1 notes, acquire the student loans that we expect to acquire on the date of issuance and pay the costs of issuing the series 2007-1 notes:

- the senior asset percentage will equal approximately 101.85%; and

- the subordinate asset percentage will equal approximately 98.03%.

Principal collections and excess interest received on the student loans will be used to purchase additional student loans or to redeem notes and no funds will be released to us until:

- the senior asset percentage is not less than 105.00%;
- the subordinate asset percentage is not less than 100.75%; and
- the aggregate value of all assets pledged under the indenture, less the principal amount of all notes outstanding, exceeds \$1,000,000.

The “senior asset percentage” is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of:

- the value of the assets in the trust estate determined as provided in the indenture, less accrued interest and fees with respect to all senior obligations, to
- the principal amount of senior notes outstanding.

The “subordinate asset percentage” is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of:

- the value of the assets in the trust estate, determined as provided in the indenture, less accrued interest and fees with respect to all senior and subordinate obligations, to
- the principal amount of all senior and subordinate notes outstanding.

Description of the Series 2007-1 Notes

General

NorthStar Education Finance, Inc. is offering the following Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes, Series 2007-1 as LIBOR rate notes:

- series 2007-1A-1 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$193,000,000.

NorthStar Education Finance, Inc. is offering the following Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes, Series 2007-1 as reset rate notes (bearing interest during their initial reset periods at floating rates):

- series 2007-1A-2 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$200,000,000; and
- series 2007-1A-3 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$235,000,000.

NorthStar Education Finance, Inc. is offering the following Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes, Series 2007-1 as auction rate notes:

- series 2007-1A-4 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$82,050,000;
- series 2007-1A-5 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$82,025,000;
- series 2007-1A-6 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$82,025,000;
- series 2007-1A-7 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$82,025,000;
- series 2007-1A-8 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$82,025,000; and
- series 2007-1B notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$32,200,000.

The series 2007-1 notes will be issued as additional notes pursuant to an amended and restated indenture of trust. The indenture provides for the issuance of senior notes, subordinate notes and junior subordinate notes. The rights of the holders of subordinate notes to receive payments and to direct remedies upon default will be subordinated to such rights of the holders of the senior notes and any other senior beneficiaries, and the rights of the holders of junior subordinate notes to receive payments and to direct remedies upon default will be subordinated to such rights of the holders of the senior and subordinate notes and any other senior and subordinate beneficiaries, each to the extent described under the caption “Source of Payment and Security for the Notes—Priorities” herein. We have previously issued \$2,958,000,000 of senior notes and \$122,000,000 of subordinate notes pursuant to the indenture. After we issue the series 2007-1 notes, we expect that there will be \$3,951,150,000 of senior notes and \$154,200,000 of subordinate notes outstanding under the indenture. We have not issued any junior subordinate notes pursuant to the indenture. We may issue additional notes and other obligations in the future pursuant to the indenture which have the same right to payment from the trust estate as any then existing senior notes, subordinate notes or junior subordinate notes.

The series 2007-1A notes will be senior notes, and the series 2007-1B notes will be subordinate notes, under the indenture. The series 2007-1A-1 notes will bear interest at a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR plus a spread. The series 2007-1A-2 and series 2007-1A-3 reset rate notes will bear interest during their initial reset period at a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR plus a spread, and will be reset from time to time using the procedures described below. The series 2007-1A-4 notes, the

series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes, the series 2007-1A-8 notes and the series 2007-1B notes will bear interest based on auction rates. The periodic distributions of principal on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be made only after similar periodic distributions of principal are made on our series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes. Distributions or allocations of principal on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be made only after series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and any other subsequently issued LIBOR rate notes have been paid down to their respective targeted balances and, unless a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, all auction rate notes which may be redeemed have been redeemed. See “*Flow of Funds*” below. In addition, if no LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, then after certain dates, series 2007-1A reset rate notes must be paid down as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—The Reset Rate Notes—Principal.”

The series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be available for purchase in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and in multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be available for purchase in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and in multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The auction rate notes will be available for purchase in multiples of \$25,000.

Principal Distributions. Although no installments of principal are due on the series 2007-1 notes prior to their stated maturities, on each related distribution date

principal distributions and redemptions will be made on the notes in an amount equal to the funds available to pay principal on the series 2007-1 notes as described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Flow of Funds” herein.

Limitation on Redemption of Subordinate Notes. No series 2007-1B note or any other subordinate note may be redeemed while series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1A reset rate notes, series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes are outstanding. Thereafter, no series 2007-1B note or any other subordinate note may be redeemed so long as there are any senior notes outstanding under the indenture unless we receive confirmation from each rating agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; however, we are required to pay the series 2007-1B notes at their stated maturity.

Final Maturities

- The series 2007-1A-1 notes will be paid in full by the April, 2030 quarterly distribution date;
- the series 2007-1A-2 notes will be paid in full by the January, 2046 quarterly distribution date;
- the series 2007-1A-3 notes will be paid in full by the January, 2046 quarterly distribution date;
- the series 2007-1A-4 notes will be paid in full by January 29, 2046;
- the series 2007-1A-5 notes will be paid in full by January 29, 2046;

- the series 2007-1A-6 notes will be paid in full by January 29, 2046;
- the series 2007-1A-7 notes will be paid in full by January 29, 2046;
- the series 2007-1A-8 notes will be paid in full by January 29, 2046; and
- the series 2007-1B notes will be paid in full by January 28, 2047.

The Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes

Distribution Dates. Distributions will be made on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes on the 28th day of each January, April, July and October, or if any such date is not a business day, on the next business day, commencing July 30, 2007. We sometimes refer to these distribution dates as “quarterly distribution dates.”

Interest Accrual Periods. The initial interest accrual period for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes begins on the date of issuance and ends on July 29, 2007. For all other quarterly distribution dates, the interest accrual period will begin on the prior quarterly distribution date and end on the day before such quarterly distribution date.

Interest Rates and Payments. The series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will bear interest at the following annual rate:

- the series 2007-1A-1 notes will bear interest at an annual rate equal to three-month LIBOR, except for the initial interest accrual period, plus 0.10%.

The indenture trustee will determine the rate of interest on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes on the second business day prior to the start of the applicable interest accrual period. Interest on the series 2007-1A

LIBOR rate notes will be calculated on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed during the interest accrual period divided by 360.

For the initial interest period, the indenture trustee will determine the LIBOR rate by reference to straight-line interpolation between four-month and five-month LIBOR based on the actual number of days in the interest accrual period, determined by the indenture trustee on the second business day prior to the date of issuance using the following formula:

$$x + 17/31 * (y-x)$$

where: x = four-month LIBOR, and

y = five-month LIBOR, in each case, as of the second business day before the start of the initial interest accrual period.

Interest accrued on the outstanding principal balance of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes during each interest accrual period will be paid on the related quarterly distribution date.

Principal Distributions. We anticipate making principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes on each quarterly distribution date set forth in the table below, in the amounts necessary to reduce the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to the targeted balances set forth in the table below for such quarterly distribution date:

Series 2007-1A-1 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
July 2017	\$179,000,000
October 2017	165,000,000
January 2018	150,000,000
April 2018	136,000,000
July 2018	123,000,000
October 2018	109,000,000
January 2019	95,000,000
April 2019	81,000,000
July 2019	65,000,000
October 2019	49,000,000
January 2020	32,000,000
April 2020	15,000,000
July 2020	-0-

Those principal distributions will be made only to the extent there are sufficient available funds for that purpose as described under the caption “*Retirement Account*” below.

So long as any series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes or series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, distributions of principal on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will not be made on a given quarterly distribution date until on such date each series of series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes have been paid down to the targeted balances set forth for the quarterly distribution date occurring on such date for such series set forth on the Targeted Balance Schedule shown on Schedule A to this offering memorandum.

If available funds are not sufficient to meet the amortization schedules set forth herein for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes on any quarterly distribution date, the scheduled principal distribution for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes for the

next quarterly distribution date will be increased by the amount of the shortfall.

We are permitted to issue additional notes with principal distributions which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, and additional notes with stated maturities (or mandatory redemption payments) which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, if we reasonably determine, on the date of issuance of such additional notes, that the issuance of such additional notes will not result in our inability to make principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to reduce the principal amount of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to the targeted balances set forth herein.

Principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be made on a pro rata basis to each holder of series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—Outstanding Principal Balance of the Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes.”

Optional Redemption. The series 2007-1A-1 notes are subject to optional redemption in whole, at our option, on any quarterly distribution date on or after July, 2020 (the date on which the targeted balance on the series 2007-1A-1 notes is expected to be zero), at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of such notes to be redeemed, plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date.

The Series 2007-1A Reset Rate Notes

The following information describes certain features applicable to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. Each series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes operates independently of the other, and the

description contained herein with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes applies independently to each such series.

Distribution Dates. Distributions will be made on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes on the 28th day of each January, April, July and October, or if any such date is not a business day, on the next business day, commencing July 30, 2007.

Interest Accrual Periods. The initial interest accrual period for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will begin on the date of issuance and will end on July 29, 2007. For all other quarterly distribution dates while series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR, the interest accrual period will begin on the prior quarterly distribution date and end on the day before such quarterly distribution date. At any time the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a fixed rate, an interest accrual period will begin on the 28th day of the month in which a quarterly distribution date occurs and end on the 27th day of the month in which the next quarterly distribution date occurs. Interest on series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR will be calculated based on the actual number of days elapsed and a 360-day year. If at any time the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a fixed rate, interest will be calculated based on a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

Interest Rates and Payments. During their initial reset period, the series 2007-1A-2 reset rate notes will be denominated in U.S. Dollars and will bear interest based on an index rate equal to three-month LIBOR, except for the initial interest accrual period, plus 0.02%. During their initial reset period, the series 2007-1A-3 reset rate notes will be denominated in U.S. Dollars and will bear

interest based on an index rate equal to three-month LIBOR, except for the initial interest accrual period, plus 0.06%. The interest rate for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be reset from time to time using the procedures described below.

During the initial interest accrual period for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, the indenture trustee will determine the LIBOR rate by reference to straight line interpolation between four-month and five-months based on the actual number of days in the interest accrual period, determined by the indenture trustee on the second business day prior to the date of issuance using the formula described under the caption “The Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes—Interest Rates and Payments” above.

The initial reset date for the series 2007-1A-2 notes is January 28, 2010 and the initial reset date for the series 2007-1A-3 notes is January 28, 2014. We refer to these dates, and each date thereafter on which series 2007-1A reset rate notes may be reset with respect to their interest rate mode, as a “reset date” and each period in between the reset dates as a “reset period.”

The interest rate mode for any reset period after the initial reset period may be based on a floating rate index, an auction rate or a fixed rate. The index rate may be based on EURIBOR, GBP-LIBOR or another non-U.S. Dollar currency based rate, LIBOR, the 91-day U.S. treasury bill rate, a U.S. treasury constant maturity rate, the prime rate, a commercial paper rate or the federal funds rate, each of which is described in the “Glossary of Terms.”

Each reset date will occur on a quarterly distribution date and the related reset period will always end on (and include) the day

immediately preceding a quarterly distribution date. In any case, the related reset period may not extend beyond the maturity date of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

Absent a failed remarketing, holders that wish to be repaid on a reset date will be able to obtain a 100% repayment of principal by tendering their series 2007-1A reset rate notes pursuant to the remarketing process. Tender is not mandatory if the series 2007-1A reset rate note being remarketed is denominated in U.S. Dollars in both the then current reset period and the immediately following reset period. In all other situations, tender is mandatory, and the holders of such reset rate notes will be deemed to have tendered their notes pursuant to the remarketing process. If there is a failed remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, however, holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will not be permitted to exercise any remedies as a result of the failure of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be remarketed on the reset date.

At least eight business days prior to each reset date, a remarketing agent, in consultation with us, will determine the applicable currency, the applicable interest rate mode, the length of the reset period, the identity of potential swap counterparties and the “reset rate note all hold rate.” The “reset rate note all hold rate” will be the interest rate applicable for the next reset period if all holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes choose not to tender their notes to the remarketing agents for remarketing. The reset rate note all hold rate will be applicable only if the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are denominated in U.S. Dollars in both the then current reset period and the immediately following reset period. See “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—The Reset Rate Notes.”

Holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, while such notes are denominated in U.S. dollars in both the then current reset period and the immediately following reset period, will have the option to deliver a Hold Notice. A Hold Notice must be delivered with respect to all or any portion of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be retained by a holder of a series 2007-1A note. All or any portion of such notes that are not affirmatively specified in a timely and validly delivered Hold Notice as being retained by such holder of a series 2007-1A reset rate note will be deemed to have been tendered.

The spread or the applicable fixed rate will be determined by the remarketing agents on the determination date, which is the third business day prior to the related reset date as the lowest spread or fixed rate, but not less than the reset rate notes all hold rate, that would permit all of the notes tendered for remarketing to be purchased at a price equal to 100% of the outstanding principal balance of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. The auction rate, if applicable, will be determined by the auction agent on the applicable auction date, as described under “AUCTION OF THE AUCTION RATE NOTES—Auction Procedures.” There will be a failed remarketing if:

- the remarketing agents, in consultation with us, cannot determine the applicable required reset terms (other than the related spread, initial auction rate or fixed rate) at least eight business days prior to the related reset date;
- the required spread, initial auction rate or fixed rate cannot be established by the remarketing agents or auction agent, as the case may be, by the determination date;

- all of the tendered notes are not purchased at the spread, initial auction rate or fixed rate set by the remarketing agents or auction agent, as the case may be;
- we fail to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes following delivery of a notice of redemption;
- one or more interest rate and/or currency swap agreements satisfying all required criteria cannot be obtained, if applicable;
- certain conditions specified in the remarketing agreement are not satisfied; or
- any rating agency then rating the series 2007-1A reset rate notes has not confirmed its then-current ratings of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, if such confirmation is required.

In the event of a failed remarketing when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars (which will not be the case for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during their initial reset period): all holders of such series 2007-1A reset rate notes will retain their notes; the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will remain denominated in the then-current currency; each currency swap counterparty will be entitled to receive quarterly payments at an increased LIBOR based rate, determined at the time the swap agreement was entered into for that reset period, referred to herein as the extension rate; we will be entitled to receive from each related currency swap counterparty, for payment to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders, quarterly floating rate payments at the specified failed remarketing rate; and the reset period will be set at three months.

In the event of a failed remarketing when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in U.S. Dollars (as will be the case during the initial reset period for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes), all holders will retain their notes, the interest rate for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be reset to a failed remarketing rate of three-month LIBOR plus 0.75% and the related reset period will be set at three months.

Principal Distributions. We may make principal distributions on each series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, during their initial reset period, on quarterly distribution dates until the principal amount outstanding on such series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes has been reduced to zero, to the extent there are sufficient available funds for that purpose and subject to certain payment priorities, as described under the caption “*Retirement Account*” below. Depending on the rate and timing of prepayments on the student loans held in the trust estate and other events described herein, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes may be repaid earlier than the reset date. If, during a subsequent reset period the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a fixed rate, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be structured not to receive payments of principal and all amounts that otherwise would have been paid to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as principal on any quarterly distribution date will instead be deposited into the retirement account until the next reset date, at which time we may make principal distributions to holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes to the extent there are sufficient available funds for that purpose and subject to certain payment priorities, as described under the caption “*Retirement Account*” below.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon a failed remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, we will deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the next reset date to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes prior to redeeming any senior auction rate notes outstanding under the indenture (unless a confirmation has been received from the rating agencies that the ratings of the series 2007-1 notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result of not redeeming such notes). Such distributions will be made on each quarterly distribution date thereafter until the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are again remarketed.

Principal distributions on a series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, while bearing interest at a floating or fixed rate, will be made on a pro rata basis within such series; and after each principal payment on a series 2007-1A reset rate note, that series of 2007-1A reset rate notes will be outstanding in a fractional amount of its original principal amount. Principal distributions on the series 2007-1A reset notes, while bearing interest at an auction rate, will be made by lot within such series. However, following a failed remarketing, all series 2007-1A reset rate notes within a particular series, with respect to which such failed remarketing has occurred, will receive principal on a pro rata basis.

Optional Redemption. At our option and subject to the limitations herein, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are subject to redemption, in whole only, on any reset date and, while any series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at an auction rate, on any auction rate distribution date, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of such notes to be redeemed, plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. Upon a failed remarketing, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be

subject to redemption, at our option, on any date. To the extent series 2007-1A reset rate notes are optionally redeemed while bearing interest at an auction rate, any carry-over amounts accrued on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes being redeemed will be extinguished on the date of such optional redemption.

Selection for Redemption. If less than all of a series of outstanding series 2007-1A reset rate notes are to be redeemed or to receive a principal distribution, the particular series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be so paid will be paid principal pro rata within such series if bearing interest at a floating rate or a fixed rate, or if bearing interest at an auction rate, will be redeemed by lot within such series; provided, however, that following a failed remarketing, all such series 2007-1A reset rate notes within a particular series, with respect to which such failed remarketing has occurred, will receive principal on a pro rata basis.

Purchase in Lieu of Redemption. We will have the option to purchase the series 2007-1A reset rate notes in their entirety on any reset date and on any date following a failed remarketing and the continuation thereof. This call option may be exercised by us at any time prior to the determination of the related spread, fixed rate or auction rate or the declaration of a failed remarketing on the related determination date, and at any time following a failed remarketing and during the continuation thereof. The purchase price paid for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be equal to their outstanding principal balance, plus accrued and unpaid interest. If the call option is exercised with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, the interest rate will be the rate of interest that is either: (i) the rate applicable for the most recent reset period during which the failed remarketing rate was not in effect, if such

series 2007-1A reset rate notes did not have at least one related derivative product in effect during the previous reset period, or (ii) if series 2007-1A reset rate notes had one or more derivative products in effect during the previous reset period, the weighted average of the floating rates of interest that were due to the related counterparties from the trust estate during the previous reset period for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. This rate will remain in effect for each successive three-month reset period while the option holder retains such series 2007-1A reset rate notes. See “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—The Reset Rate Notes—Purchase in Lieu of Redemption.”

The Auction Rate Notes

Distribution Dates. Distributions will be made on the auction rate notes on the business day following the end of the auction period for the auction rate notes; however, if the auction period for the auction rate notes is six months or longer, then the interest payment dates therefor shall be (i) as determined by us with the consent of the applicable broker-dealer and (ii) the first business day immediately following the end of such auction period. We sometimes refer to a distribution date for the auction rate notes as an “auction rate distribution date.” The initial auction period for the auction rate notes will begin on the date of issuance and end on the initial auction date for each series of the auction rate notes.

Interest Accrual Periods. The interest accrual period for the auction rate notes is the period from the previous auction rate distribution date through the date preceding the auction rate distribution date for each series of the auction rate notes. The initial interest accrual period, however, will begin on the date of issuance and end on the initial auction date. We sometimes refer to the

period between auctions for the auction rate notes as an “auction period.”

Interest Rates and Payments. The interest rates for the auction rate notes are determined at auctions. However, the interest rate on the auction rate notes for its initial interest accrual period will be determined by the underwriters prior to the date of issuance. The initial auction date and the initial interest rate adjustment date for each series of the auction rate notes are set forth below:

<u>Series</u>	<u>Initial Auction Date</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate Adjustment Date</u>
2007-1A-4	April 4, 2007	April 5, 2007
2007-1A-5	April 5, 2007	April 6, 2007
2007-1A-6	April 10, 2007	April 11, 2007
2007-1A-7	April 11, 2007	April 12, 2007
2007-1A-8	April 12, 2007	April 13, 2007
2007-1B	April 5, 2007	April 6, 2007

For each auction period after the initial auction period, the interest rate for the auction rate notes will be the least of:

- the rate determined pursuant to the auction procedures described under the caption “AUCTION OF THE AUCTION RATE NOTES” herein;
- the maximum auction rate, which is based on the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate for a one-year period plus a margin ranging from 1.50% to 1.75% depending upon the then current ratings on the auction rate notes, and otherwise as set forth under “Glossary of Certain Defined Terms—*Maximum Auction Rate*” herein;
- the sum of (a) one-month LIBOR and (b) 1.50%;
- the maximum interest rate, which is equal to the lesser of:
 - 18%; and

- the highest rate permitted by law; and
- if (a) the auction rate for the auction rate notes exceeded the sum of the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 1.0% for the preceding six consecutive auction dates or (b) one-month LIBOR exceeded the 90-day commercial paper rate by more than 0.30% on each of the preceding six consecutive auction dates, the net loan rate described below.

The net loan rate is, with respect to any auction period, (a) the rate of interest per annum (rounded to the next highest 0.01%) equal to the adjusted student loan portfolio rate of return for the calendar month immediately preceding such auction period, as we determine on the last day of such calendar month, less (b) the program expense percentage with respect to such auction period. The adjusted student loan portfolio rate of return is, for any calendar month, the amount determined by dividing (i) the product of 12 times the sum of the following amounts accrued during such calendar month (whether or not actually received or paid): (A) interest (including interest subsidy payments) and special allowance payments with respect to the financed student loans plus (B) any swap counterparty payments minus (C) any amount required to be paid to the Department of Education or to be repaid to guarantee agencies with respect to the financed student loans that do not qualify for guarantees, minus (D) the aggregate amount of default claims filed during the month with respect to financed student loans which (1) exceed the amount the guarantee agency is required to pay under the applicable guarantee agreement or (2) are payable only by a guarantee agency that is in default of its guarantee obligations with respect to financed student loans and has not provided collateral security sufficient to pay such

claims, minus (E) any reduction in the interest as a result of borrower incentive programs, other than the T.H.E. Bonus Program, minus (F) any swap agreement payments we are required to make; by (ii) the average daily outstanding principal balance of the financed student loans during such calendar month. For this purpose, the special allowance payment shall be computed based upon the average of the bond equivalent rates of 91-day United States Treasury bills auctioned, or the commercial paper rates published, during that portion of the then current calendar quarter.

The net loan rate period will end on the first day of an auction period which immediately follows three consecutive auction dates for the auction rate notes where (a) if the net loan trigger rate occurred due to the auction rate exceeding the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate in effect as of each such auction date plus 1.0%, the auction rate established on each such auction date was equal to or less than a per annum rate equal to the sum of (i) the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate in effect as of each such auction date plus (ii) 1.0% or (b) if the net loan trigger rate occurred due to one-month LIBOR exceeding the 90-day commercial paper rate by more than 0.30%, one-month LIBOR did not exceed the 90-day commercial paper rate by more than 0.30%.

We sometimes refer to the interest rate on an auction rate note as its “auction rate.”

Interest on the auction rate notes will accrue daily and will be computed for the actual number of days elapsed on the basis of a year consisting of 360 days.

After the initial auction period, the period between auctions for the auction rate notes will generally be 28 days, subject to adjustment if the auction period would begin

or end on a non-business day. The length of the auction period, the auction date or the nature of the interest rate for the auction rate notes may change as described under the caption “Auction of the Auction Rate Notes—Changes in Auction Terms” herein.

If, on the first day of any auction period, a payment default on the auction rate notes has occurred and is continuing, the rate for the interest accrual period will be the non-payment rate, which generally is one-month LIBOR plus 1.50%.

If in any auction all the auction rate notes subject to the auction are subject to hold orders, the interest rate for the accrual period will equal the all hold rate, which is the LIBOR rate for a period comparable to the auction period less 0.25%.

Interest accrued on the outstanding principal balance of the auction rate notes during the preceding auction period will be paid on the related auction rate distribution date.

Optional Redemption. At our option and subject to certain limitations on the redemption of subordinate notes as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—General—*Limitation on Redemption of Subordinate Notes,*” and certain priorities described under the caption “The Trust Estate and Priorities—*Retirement Account*” and certain priorities described under the caption “The Trust Estate and Priorities—*Retirement Account*” above, the auction rate notes may be redeemed on any auction rate distribution date, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. To the extent auction rate notes are optionally redeemed, any carry-over amounts accrued on the auction rate notes being optionally redeemed will be

extinguished on such optional redemption date. See the caption “*Limitation on Redemption of Subordinate Notes*” above.

Selection for Redemption. If less than all outstanding auction rate notes of a particular series are to be redeemed, the particular auction rate notes within such series to be redeemed will be determined by lot. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—Redemption of the Series 2007-1 Notes—*Selection of Auction Rate Notes for Redemption*” herein.

Prepayments, Weighted Average Lives and Expected Maturities

The expected weighted average lives and expected maturity dates for each class of the series 2007-1 notes are set forth in Schedule B hereto. Schedule B also contains the assumptions utilized for calculating these expected weighted average lives and expected maturity dates, together with the projected remaining principal balance of each class of series 2007-1 notes under various assumed prepayment scenarios. See also the caption “PREPAYMENTS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES AND EXPECTED MATURITIES” herein.

The Trust Estate and Priorities

General

The trust estate established pursuant to the indenture includes:

- the student loans pledged under the indenture;
- collections and other payments received on account of the student loans;
- our rights under certain agreements, including the servicing agreement, any

guarantee agreement, any eligible lender trust agreement and any repurchase agreement related to the pledged student loans;

- money and investments held in funds and accounts created under the indenture, including the Acquisition Fund, the Administration Fund, the Capitalized Interest Fund, the Collection Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Reserve Fund; and
- our rights under any swap agreement and any swap guarantee agreement.

The Acquisition Fund

Approximately \$1,021,239,645 of the proceeds from the sale of the series 2007-1 notes will be deposited into the Acquisition Fund. All of such proceeds are expected to be used to purchase, through the eligible lender trustee, student loans on or about the date of issuance. Further, we will use any other funds deposited into the Acquisition Fund to purchase, through the eligible lender trustee, student loans during the revolving period. Many of the student loans are expected to be purchased at a price which includes a premium. In addition, we expect to use amounts in the Acquisition Fund to pay origination and guarantee fees for borrowers. The initial collateralization levels described give effect to payment of such expected costs. See the caption “USE OF PROCEEDS” herein

The Administration Fund

Approximately \$1,022,000 of the proceeds from the sale of the series 2007-1 notes will be deposited into the Administration Fund and used to pay the costs of issuing the series 2007-1 notes.

Beginning on the monthly calculation date that is one year prior to the next reset date for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, and through that reset date, we will order the indenture trustee to transfer from the Collection Fund into the Administration Fund an amount equal to the related monthly required amount of remarketing fees until the balance on deposit in the Administration Fund allocated for the payment of remarketing fees reaches the targeted level for the related reset date, prior to the payment of interest on the notes. Upon the delivery of an issuer order by us, the indenture trustee will transfer any excess amounts then on deposit in the Administration Fund to the Collection Fund.

If on any distribution date, an interest shortfall would exist with respect to the senior notes, or if on the maturity date or date of scheduled principal distribution for any series of senior notes, available funds would not be sufficient to reduce the principal balance of that series to zero, the amount of that interest shortfall or principal deficiency, as applicable, with respect to the senior notes, to the extent amounts allocated for the payment of remarketing fees are on deposit in the Administration Fund, may be withdrawn from that fund and used for payment of interest or principal on the senior notes. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—The Reset Rate Notes—*Tender of Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures*” herein.

The Capitalized Interest Fund

Approximately \$37,072,375 of the proceeds from the sale of the series 2007-1 notes will be deposited into the Capitalized Interest Fund. As of March 1, 2007 we will have on deposit in the Capitalized Interest Fund \$37,500,000 representing proceeds of notes previously issued under the indenture.

Amounts on deposit in the Capitalized Interest Fund (including amounts previously deposited therein) will be transferred to the Collection Fund to the extent amounts on deposit in the Collection Fund are insufficient to pay interest on the notes and certain other payments required to be made from amounts on deposit in the Collection Fund as further described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Accounts—*Capitalized Interest Fund*” herein. We are not required to replenish amounts paid out of the Capitalized Interest Fund and moneys on deposit in the Capitalized Interest Fund in excess of the required capitalized interest fund amounts from time to time will be transferred to the Collection Fund as described in more detail under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Accounts—*Capitalized Interest Fund*.”

The Collection Fund

The indenture trustee will credit to the Collection Fund: (a) all amounts received as interest and principal payments with respect to financed student loans, including all guarantee payments, federal interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments with respect to financed student loans (excluding, unless otherwise provided in a supplemental indenture, any federal interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments that accrued prior to the date on which such student loans were financed); (b) unless otherwise provided in a supplemental indenture, proceeds of the sale of any financed student loans held in the Acquisition Fund; (c) any amounts transferred to the Collection Fund from the other funds established pursuant to the indenture; (d) all amounts received as earnings on income from investment securities in funds established pursuant to the indenture; (e) all amounts received as

payments from us or on our behalf with respect to the T.H.E. Bonus Deposit from amounts described under the caption “*Flow of Funds—twelfth*” below; (f) all counterparty swap payments; and (g) any amounts received by the indenture trustee pursuant to the indemnification provisions of any joint sharing agreement. Money on deposit in the Collection Fund will be used to make the payments, allocations and transfers described under the caption “*Flow of Funds*” below.

The Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund established by the indenture contains an Interest Account, a Principal Account and a Retirement Account. Amounts transferred to the Debt Service Fund as described herein will be used only for the payment when due of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the notes and other obligations issued under the indenture. See “Description of the Indenture—Funds and Accounts—*Debt Service Account*” herein.

The Reserve Fund

We will make a deposit to the Reserve Fund from the proceeds of the sale of the series 2007-1 notes in the amount of \$8,027,625. We already have on deposit in the Reserve Fund \$23,100,000 in connection with notes previously issued pursuant to the indenture. Amounts in the Reserve Fund will be supplemented monthly, if necessary, as described under the caption “*Flow of Funds*” below to increase the amount therein to the required balance, and otherwise upon the issuance of any future additional notes to the extent provided in a supplemental indenture. The required balance in the Reserve Fund is equal to the greater of:

- 0.75% of the outstanding principal amount of the notes;

- or \$2,500,000

or such lesser amount if we receive written confirmation from each rating agency that such lesser amount will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes. Thus, the amount in the Reserve Fund may be reduced in connection with the reduction of the outstanding principal amount of notes or upon our receipt of written confirmation from each rating agency that such reduction will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Accounts—*Reserve Fund*” herein. Funds on deposit in the Reserve Fund in excess of the required balance will be transferred to the Collection Fund.

Currency Fund

If a series of reset rate notes is denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars during any reset period, the indenture trustee will establish and maintain a Currency Fund for such currency for the benefit of the holders of that series of reset rate notes. Any payments received from a swap counterparty in a currency other than U.S. Dollars will be deposited into the Currency Fund and will be paid or allocated to the respective reset rate noteholders as directed.

Revolving Period

Prior to the termination of the revolving period, certain revenues that otherwise would be required to be used to redeem or make principal distributions with respect to the notes may instead, at our direction (but after any required funding for distributions to meet targeted balances with respect to series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes,

series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes and series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes), be transferred to the Acquisition Fund and used to acquire or originate additional eligible student loans. The revolving period will terminate on April 1, 2008 or such other date as we may determine, upon confirmation from the rating agencies that the ratings of the notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result of such change. There is no maximum amount of additional student loans that we may acquire or originate during the revolving period. We are unable to predict what percentage of student loans held under the indenture will be student loans we acquire or originate during the revolving period.

In the event of a failed remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during the revolving period, the revolving period will terminate. The revolving period will resume upon the next successful remarketing or upon redemption of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes if such successful remarketing or redemption occurs prior to the date which otherwise would have been the end of the revolving period as described above.

Acquisition of Student Loans

We will acquire all of the financed student loans from the transferors, and we will pledge the financed student loans to the trustee pursuant to the indenture. We will also assign our rights under the servicing agreements with respect to the financed student loans to the indenture trustee.

Characteristics of the Student Loan Portfolio

The student loans which will be included in the trust estate on the date of issuance, including those we expect to acquire with the proceeds of the sale of the series 2007-1 notes, are student loans originated under the

Federal Family Education Loan Program. The information in this offering memorandum relating to those student loans is presented as of the statistical calculation date, which is December 31, 2006. As of the statistical calculation date, the student loans have an aggregate outstanding principal balance of approximately \$3,790,514,167 plus accrued interest of approximately \$67,027,412. In addition, the weighted average annual borrower interest rate of the student loans is approximately 4.16%, and their weighted average remaining term to scheduled maturity is approximately 312.58 months. The student loans which will be included in the trust estate on the date of issuance, including those we will acquire on or about the date of issuance with the proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes are described more fully under the caption “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS” herein. The characteristics of the student loan portfolio included in the trust estate will change from time to time as new student loans are acquired or as existing student loans are consolidated.

Borrower Benefit Programs

We reduce the cost of financing education for our borrowers by paying third party origination fees on behalf of borrowers and through application of the T.H.E. Bonus Program for student loans in active repayment. The T.H.E. Bonus Program utilizes certain amounts held under the indenture to make payments on behalf of borrowers under the T.H.E. Loan Program that are to receive such credit, thereby reducing the borrowers’ interest costs. Such amount, which is referred to as the T.H.E. Deposit Amount, is an amount equal to up to 1.3% of the principal amount of each financed student loan in active repayment. However, we are not obligated to make any such application in any particular amount or

at any particular time. The T.H.E. Bonus Program is based on current financial market conditions and portfolio performance and is subject to change. See the caption “Flow of Funds—*thirteenth*” below, and the caption “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Borrower Benefit Programs” herein.

Representations and Warranties Regarding Student Loans

The transferors of the student loans will not make any representations and warranties concerning the financed student loans sold to us. Under the indenture, we will make specific representations and warranties to the indenture trustee concerning the financed student loans. See the caption “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Representations and Warranties Regarding Financed Student Loans” herein. Each student loan held under the indenture must constitute an eligible loan under the indenture. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has agreed to purchase any financed student loan which has ceased to be an eligible loan, within 30 days of our request. See the caption “THE ISSUER—Repurchase Agreement” herein.

Additional Notes

The indenture provides that in the future, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, we may issue one or more series of additional notes thereunder. In order to issue additional notes, the indenture requires us to certify that we are not in default in the performance of any covenant or agreement made in the indenture, and to satisfy the rating agency condition. We are not required by the indenture to secure approvals from, or provide notices to, holders of our outstanding notes with respect to the issuance of additional notes.

Flow of Funds

On each monthly calculation date, the indenture trustee will transfer or allocate the moneys received during the preceding month in the Collection Fund as follows:

- *first*, to make any payments required under a joint sharing agreement (as described under the caption “Characteristics of the Student Loans—Joint Sharing Agreement” herein);
- *second*, to make any payments due and payable by us to the U.S. Department of Education related to the financed eligible loans;
- *third*, to the Administration Fund, the amount necessary to pay or provide for administrative and servicing fees and expenses, the marketing and school services expense allowance and note fees and expenses for the next month, and for each monthly calculation date for one year prior to a reset date with respect to reset rate notes, an amount equal to the monthly required amount of remarketing fees (as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—The Reset Rate Notes—Tender of Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures” herein);
- *fourth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of interest accruing or coming due during the next month on any senior notes at the time outstanding and the payment of any other senior obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under senior swap agreements that do not constitute priority termination payments);
- *fifth*, to the Principal Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of principal coming due (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory redemption) on the senior notes or for the reimbursement of senior credit facility providers for the payment of principal on the senior notes, an amount equal to one-twelfth of such principal coming due within the next 12 months on any senior notes at the time outstanding (there being no such deposits required with respect to the series 2007-1A notes until twelve months prior to their respective final maturities);
- *sixth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of interest accruing or coming due during the next month on any subordinate notes at the time outstanding and the payment of any other subordinate obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under subordinate swap agreements that do not constitute priority termination payments);
- *seventh*, to the Principal Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of principal coming due (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory redemption) on the subordinate notes or for the reimbursement of subordinate credit facility providers for the payment of principal on the subordinate notes, an amount equal to one-twelfth of such principal coming due within the next 12 months on any subordinate notes at the time outstanding (there being no such deposits required with respect to the series 2007-1B auction rate notes until twelve months prior to their final maturity);

- *eighth*, to the Reserve Fund, the amount necessary to reach its required balance;
- *ninth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of interest on junior subordinate notes;
- *tenth*, to the Principal Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of principal coming due (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory redemption), an amount equal to one-twelfth of such principal coming due within the next 12 months on any junior subordinate notes at the time outstanding;
- *eleventh*, to the Retirement Account for the distribution of principal with respect to notes which by their terms are subject to scheduled principal distributions, an amount sufficient to make any monthly deposit required for the next scheduled principal distribution (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued, including, without limitation, the priority of the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes over the series 2007-1 notes as described under the caption “*Retirement Account*” below); provided, however, if we failed to make in full any of the scheduled principal payments on the notes on the prior quarterly distribution date, the amount transferred pursuant to this paragraph *eleventh* shall include an amount equal to the amount of the scheduled principal payment we failed to pay, unless such amount has been previously transferred pursuant to this paragraph *eleventh*;
- *twelfth*, to pay any amounts required for the payment of remarketing fees due and owing in excess of amounts previously transferred to pay such fees pursuant to paragraph *third* above;
- *thirteenth*, to pay an amount equal to the T.H.E. Bonus Deposit through April 1, 2008 (unless extended or amended as to timing or amount as provided in the indenture), unless there exists unpaid carry-over amounts;
- *fourteenth*, to the Retirement Account for the distribution of principal with respect to notes which by their terms are subject to scheduled principal distributions, an amount sufficient to make the next scheduled principal distribution on such notes (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued, including, without limitation, the priority of the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes over the series 2007-1 notes as described under the caption “*Retirement Account*” below), less any amounts previously transferred pursuant to paragraph *eleventh* above;
- *fifteenth*, until the senior asset percentage has been satisfied, all remaining amounts shall be transferred, as we shall designate, either (a) to the Retirement Account for the redemption of, or distribution of principal with respect to, notes which by their terms are subject to mandatory or optional redemption or principal distribution from revenues received under the indenture (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series

based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued) or (b) during the revolving period, to the Acquisition Fund to acquire or originate additional student loans;

- *sixteenth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to senior auction rate notes other than the senior series 2007-1 auction rate notes and other senior auction rate notes issued in the future;
- *seventeenth*, to the Interest Account, except as described under the caption “Suspension of Payments on Subordinate Obligations” below, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to subordinate notes other than the series 2007-1B-1 notes and other subordinate auction rate notes issued in the future;
- *eighteenth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for the payment of termination payments due under senior swap agreements that were not paid pursuant to paragraph *fourth* above;
- *nineteenth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for payment of termination payments due under subordinate swap agreements that were not paid pursuant to paragraph *sixth* above;
- *twentieth*, during the revolving period and only at our direction, to the Acquisition Fund to acquire or originate additional student loans;
- *twenty-first*, until the subordinate asset percentage has been satisfied, all remaining amounts shall be transferred,

as we shall designate, either (a) to the Retirement Account for the redemption of, or distribution of principal with respect to, notes which by their terms are subject to mandatory or optional redemption or principal distribution from revenues received under the indenture (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued) or (b) during the revolving period, to the Acquisition Fund to acquire or originate additional student loans;

- *twenty-second*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to the senior series 2007-1 auction rate notes and other senior auction rate notes issued in the future;
- *twenty-third*, to the Interest Account, except as described under the caption “Suspension of Payments on Subordinate Obligations” below, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to the series 2007-1B-1 notes and other subordinate auction rate notes issued in the future;
- *twenty-fourth*, to the Interest Account, except as described under the caption “Suspension of Payments on Subordinate Obligations” below, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to junior subordinate notes;
- *twenty-fifth*, only at our option or as required by a supplemental indenture, to the Retirement Account for the redemption of, or distribution of principal with respect to notes which by their terms are subject to mandatory or

optional redemption or principal distribution from revenues received under the indenture (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued); and

- *twenty-sixth*, to us if after taking into account any such release (a) the senior asset percentage will not be less than 105.00%, and the subordinate asset percentage will not be less than 100.75% or of such other percentages or amounts as may be required or permitted by the rating agencies and (b) the aggregate value of all assets pledged under the indenture, less the principal amount of all notes outstanding will exceed \$1,000,000 after such release.

Amounts remaining in the Collection Fund after the transfers or allocations described above shall remain in the Collection Fund and will be available for transfer or allocation on the next succeeding monthly calculation date. However, we may make transfers from the Collection Fund to the Acquisition Fund during the revolving period prior to the monthly calculation date to the extent the amount on deposit in the Collection Fund exceeds the amount necessary to make all transfers or allocations of moneys required to be made on the next two monthly calculation dates pursuant to paragraphs *first* through *nineteenth* above, assuming (i) the then applicable interest rate with respect to the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, (ii) the then applicable interest rate with respect to the series 2005-1A reset rate notes and series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at a floating rate (other than an auction rate) or fixed rate, and (iii) the

maximum auction rate with respect to notes bearing interest at an auction rate, including series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at an auction rate.

We receive a monthly administrative allowance equal to amounts described below with respect to the “exceptional performer” status of our servicer as described below, plus one-twelfth of 0.50% of the ending principal balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest, during the preceding month, which is used in part to pay the servicing fees to our servicers, and a monthly marketing and school services expense allowance equal to one-twelfth of 0.10% of the ending balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest, during the preceding month. So long as our servicer continues to qualify as an “exceptional performer” under the Higher Education Act, which results in us receiving reimbursement of 99% on defaulted student loans rather than the statutorily set 97% (see “The Issuer—Description of Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc.), we are obligated to pay the servicer an additional servicing fee equal to 0.50% of claim payments that guarantee agencies make to us on defaulted student loans, which represents a portion of the increased reimbursement described above.

If on any calculation date (a) one-month LIBOR is 9.0% or greater or (b) three month LIBOR has exceeded the sum of the 90-day commercial paper rate plus 0.45% for twelve consecutive months, and in either case the subordinate asset percentage is less than 99%, then the administrative allowance (including servicing fees) and the marketing and school services expense allowance paid with respect to the related collection period pursuant to clause *third* above shall not exceed the product of (i) 0.50% and (ii) the ending principal balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest thereon,

from the preceding month; provided, however, that this restriction may be removed if the rating agencies confirm such removal shall not cause a reduction or withdrawal of the then current rating on the notes.

Retirement Account

All notes that are to be redeemed, or with respect to which principal distributions are to be made, other than at their stated maturity, will be redeemed or paid with moneys deposited to the Retirement Account.

We issued previously, and have outstanding, four series of our series 2004-1A senior notes, four series of our series 2004-2A senior notes and four series of our series 2005-1A senior notes (which we refer to as our “previously issued LIBOR rate notes”) which are LIBOR rate notes that will affect the timing of principal payments on the series 2007-1 notes.

So long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, on each monthly calculation date the indenture trustee will transfer to the Retirement Account pursuant to priority eleventh and fourteenth above (to the extent amounts are available in the Collection Fund, after taking into account all prior application of moneys in those funds on that monthly calculation date) an amount equal to the next scheduled principal distribution on such series of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes prior to making a transfer to the Retirement Account for the next scheduled principal distribution on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes.

So long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, on each quarterly distribution date, the indenture trustee will use amounts on deposit in the Retirement Account to redeem such series of

our previously issued LIBOR rate notes up to the amount needed to reduce their outstanding principal balance to their targeted balance listed on Schedule A hereto for that quarterly distribution date prior to any distribution of any amounts needed to reduce the principal amount of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to their targeted balance listed in Schedule A hereto for that quarterly distribution date.

If sufficient amounts are on deposit to make principal distributions to meet the targeted balance amounts for our previously issued LIBOR rate notes, and so long as any series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, on each monthly calculation date the indenture trustee will transfer to the Retirement Account pursuant to priorities eleventh and fourteenth above (to the extent amounts are available in the Collection Fund, after taking into account all prior application of moneys therein on that monthly calculation date) an amount with respect to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes determined by the formula described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein to reduce their outstanding principal balance to their targeted balance as set forth in “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein. Such formula to calculate the amounts to transfer into the Retirement Account for such principal reductions is identical for the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes.

Except as otherwise described herein and so long as any LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, redemptions of our notes will be made on quarterly distribution dates from

amounts deposited in the Retirement Account as follows:

First, to redeem each series of series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Second, to redeem each series of series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Third, to redeem each series of series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Fourth, to redeem the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Fifth, to redeem LIBOR rate notes issued subsequent to the series 2007-1 notes in accordance with any requirements with respect thereto contained in a supplemental indenture.

Sixth, if a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2005-1A reset rate notes, to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the next reset date to redeem the series 2005-1A reset rate notes, unless a confirmation has been received from the rating agencies that the ratings of the series 2005-1 notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result of not redeeming such notes.

Seventh, if a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the

next reset date to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes sequentially in numerical order by series, unless a confirmation has been received from the rating agencies that the ratings of the series 2007-1 notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result of not redeeming such notes.

Eighth, to redeem each series of senior auction rate notes issued by us and outstanding under the indenture that are then permitted to be redeemed.

Ninth, unless a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2005-1A reset rate notes as described in Sixth above, to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the next reset date to redeem the series 2005-1A reset rate notes.

Tenth, unless a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as described in Seventh above, to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes sequentially in numerical order by series.

Eleventh, to redeem each series of series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes sequentially in numerical order, until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Twelfth, to redeem each series of series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes sequentially in numerical order, until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Thirteenth, to redeem each series of series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes sequentially in numerical order, until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Fourteenth, to redeem the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Distributions which follow these priorities with respect to auction rate notes as described in Eighth above may be made as soon as practicable after the actual applicable quarterly distribution date and after giving any required redemption notice thereof.

It is expected that principal payments will be made with respect to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes beginning on the quarterly distribution date occurring in July of 2017.

As a result of the priorities described above and so long as any LIBOR rate notes are outstanding:

- so long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes remain outstanding, deposits will be made to the Retirement Account pursuant to priorities eleventh or fourteenth described under “Flow of Funds” above with respect to our previously issued LIBOR rate notes, prior to any other series of notes issued by us, including the series 2007-1A notes, receiving a principal payment, except for any payments due at the stated maturity of a series of notes;
- the series 2007-1A notes will not receive any payments of principal so long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes remain outstanding which have not been redeemed up to their respective targeted balances; and
- so long as our previously issued LIBOR rate notes, any series of senior auction rate notes (including the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the

series 2007-1A-7 notes, the series 2007-1A-8 notes), series 2005-1A reset rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes issued by us that are then permitted to be redeemed remain outstanding, no series of series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will receive any payments of principal prior to the quarterly distribution dates on which principal distributions are scheduled to be made to meet the targeted balances on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes.

We anticipate that each series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will receive principal payments during their initial reset period, to the extent amounts are available, subject to the priorities described under this caption “Retirement Account.” If series 2007-1A reset rate notes are bearing interest at a fixed rate during any subsequent reset period, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be structured not to receive any payment of principal or not to receive a payment of principal until the end of that reset period. If the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are structured not to receive a payment of principal until the end of the reset period, generally all amounts that otherwise would have been paid to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as principal on any applicable quarterly distribution date will instead be deposited into the Retirement Account. In that case, those funds will remain in the Retirement Account until the next reset date, unless prior to that reset date payment of principal on the notes is accelerated following an event of default. On the next reset date, we will pay all amounts in the Retirement Account deposited in connection with principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, less any investment earnings, including amounts deposited on that reset date, either to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as a distribution of principal or to the related

swap counterparty if the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars.

If no LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, then we may, commencing on a date to be determined by us and on each monthly calculation date thereafter, cause the indenture trustee to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account to be used on the next quarterly distribution date (or in certain cases the end of the reset period) to reduce the principal amount of series 2007-1A reset rate notes, subject to any limitations contained in a supplemental indenture entered into at the end of any reset period.

Subordinate notes will not be redeemed so long as any previously issued LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1A reset rate notes, series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes are outstanding. Thereafter, subordinate notes may only be redeemed (prior to maturity) if we have received confirmation from each rating agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

Suspension of Payment on Subordinate Obligations

As long as any senior notes or any subordinate notes remain outstanding under the indenture, the payments described under the caption “*Flow of Funds*” above will be modified if, after giving effect to the payments on any payment date, either:

- the senior asset percentage described herein would be less than 100% (in which event no carry-over amount will be paid with respect to subordinate notes or junior subordinate notes);
- the subordinate asset percentage described herein would be less than 100% (in which event no carry-over amount will be paid with respect to junior subordinate notes); and
- a payment event of default has occurred and the notes have been accelerated under the indenture (in which event amounts will be applied as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Remedies” herein).

Any such deferral of payments on the subordinate notes or any junior subordinate notes will not constitute an event of default under the indenture.

Priority and Timing of Payments

The subordination of the series 2007-1B notes and any other obligations subordinate to the senior notes generally relates only to rights to direct remedies and to receive payments in the event that revenues from the trust estate are not sufficient to make all payments due on indenture obligations or that the circumstances described under the caption “Suspension of Payment on Subordinate Obligations” above have occurred. Principal and interest payments on subordinate notes will continue to be made on their payment dates (which may precede payment dates for senior notes), as long as the conditions in the indenture to the payment of those amounts continue to be met; however, no subordinate notes may be redeemed so long as there are any previously issued LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1A reset rate notes, series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes outstanding and thereafter no subordinate notes may be redeemed so long as any senior notes remain outstanding under the indenture unless we receive confirmation from each rating

agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; however, we are required to pay the subordinate notes at their stated maturities. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—Redemption of the Series 2007-1 Notes—*Limitation on Redemption of Subordinate Notes*” herein. See also the captions “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Priorities” and “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Accounts” herein for a further description of the payment priorities on the notes.

Events of Default and Remedies

If any event of default under the indenture, as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Events of Default” herein, has occurred and is continuing, the principal of and interest accrued on all of our notes then outstanding, including the series 2007-1 notes, will become immediately due and payable. A declaration of acceleration upon default by us in the performance or observance of any of the covenants, agreements or conditions contained in the indenture or in the notes (but not upon a default for any other reason) will require the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of senior obligations, subordinate obligations and junior subordinate obligations. See “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Remedies” herein.

Book-Entry Registration

The series 2007-1 notes will be delivered in book-entry form through the Same Day Settlement System of The Depository Trust Company. See the caption “BOOK ENTRY REGISTRATION” herein.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

In the opinion of Chapman and Cutler LLP, the series 2007-1 notes will be characterized as debt obligations for federal income tax purposes. Interest paid or accrued on the series 2007-1 notes will be taxable to you. By accepting a series 2007-1 note, you will be agreeing to treat such series 2007-1 note as a debt instrument for income tax purposes. See the caption “United States Federal Income Tax Consequences” herein.

ERISA Considerations

Subject to the considerations described under the caption “ERISA CONSIDERATIONS” herein, the series 2007-1 notes may generally be purchased by employee benefit plans that are subject to ERISA, or Section 4975 of the Code, or persons using assets of such plans. In addition, the series 2007-1 notes may be purchased by benefit plans not subject to ERISA governance, for example governmental and non-U.S. plans. Any purchaser of series 2007-1 notes should consult its tax and/or legal advisors in determining whether all required conditions have been satisfied. See the caption “ERISA CONSIDERATIONS” herein.

Ratings of the Series 2007-1 Notes

All of the series 2007-1A notes offered pursuant to this offering memorandum will be rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., “AAA” by Fitch Ratings and “AAA” by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services. The series 2007-1B auction rate notes offered pursuant to this offering memorandum will be rated at least “A2” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., at least “A” by Fitch Ratings and at least “A” by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services. The ratings on the auction rate notes do not

address the likelihood of payment of any carry-over amounts.

Listing Information

Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and reset rate notes to be admitted to the Official List and trading on its regulated Market. There can be no assurance that such listing will be obtained. You may consult with the Irish listing agent to determine their status.

CUSIP Numbers

- Series 2007-1A-1 Notes: 66704J BT 4
- Series 2007-1A-2 Notes: 66704J BU 1
- Series 2007-1A-3 Notes: 66704J BV 9
- Series 2007-1A-4 Notes: 66704J BW 7
- Series 2007-1A-5 Notes: 66704J BX 5
- Series 2007-1A-6 Notes: 66704J BY 3
- Series 2007-1A-7 Notes: 66704J BZ 0
- Series 2007-1A-8 Notes: 66704J CA 4
- Series 2007-1B Notes: 66704J CB 2

International Securities Identification Numbers (ISIN)

- Series 2007-1A-1 Notes:
US66704JBT43
- Series 2007-1A-2 Notes:
US66704JBU16
- Series 2007-1A-3 Notes:
US66704JBV98
- Series 2007-1A-4 Notes:
US66704JBW71

- Series 2007-1A-5 Notes:
US66704JBX54
- Series 2007-1A-6 Notes:
US66704JBY38
- Series 2007-1A-7 Notes:
US66704JBZ03
- Series 2007-1A-8 Notes:
US66704JCA43
- Series 2007-1B Notes:
US66704JCB26

European Common Codes

- Series 2007-1A-1 Notes: 28979096
- Series 2007-1A-2 Notes: 28979100
- Series 2007-1A-3 Notes: 28979118

RISK FACTORS

You should consider the following risk factors in deciding whether to purchase the series 2007-1 notes.

Our assets may not be sufficient to pay our notes

On the date of issuance, after we issue the series 2007-1 notes and acquire the student loans that we expect to acquire on or about the date of issuance the aggregate principal balance of the student loans we own and the other assets pledged as collateral for our notes will be approximately 98.03% of the aggregate principal balance of all our outstanding notes. As a result, if an event of default should occur under the indenture and we were required to redeem all of our notes at the time, our liabilities may exceed our assets. If this were to occur, we would be unable to repay in full all of the holders of our notes and this would affect our subordinate notes before affecting our senior notes. We cannot predict the rate or timing of accelerated payments of principal or the occurrence of an event of default or when the aggregate principal amount of the notes may be reduced to the aggregate principal amount of the student loans and other assets in the trust estate.

Payment of principal and interest on the notes is dependent upon collections on the student loans within the trust estate. If the yield on those student loans does not generally exceed the interest rate on the notes and expenses relating to the servicing of those student loans and administration of the indenture, we may have insufficient funds to repay the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes.

We expect that the revenues to be received pursuant to the indenture will be sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the series 2007-1 notes when due and also to pay the program and other operating expenses until the final maturity of the series 2007-1 notes. This expectation is based upon analysis of cash flow projections, based upon assumptions which we believe to be reasonable, regarding the timing of the financing of the financed student loans to be held pursuant to the indenture, the future composition of and yield on the financed student loan portfolio, the rate of return on moneys to be invested in various accounts under the indenture, and the occurrence of future events and conditions.

There can be no assurance, however, that interest and principal payments from the financed student loans will be received as anticipated, that the reinvestment rates assumed on the amounts in various accounts will be realized, or other payments will be received in the amounts and at the times anticipated. Furthermore, future events over which we have no control may adversely affect our actual receipt of revenues pursuant to the indenture. If actual receipt of revenues under the indenture or actual expenditures vary greatly from those projected, we may be unable to pay the principal of and interest on the series 2007-1 notes when due.

Subordination of the subordinate notes and payment priorities may result in a greater risk of loss to owners of subordinate notes

Payments of interest and principal on subordinate obligations, including the series 2007-1B auction rate notes, are subordinated in priority of payment to payments of interest and principal due on senior obligations, including the series 2007-1A notes, and we are prohibited from redeeming subordinate notes, including the series 2007-1B auction rate notes, so long as there are any senior notes outstanding under the indenture unless we receive confirmation from each rating agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; however, we are required to pay the subordinate notes at their stated maturities. The rights of the holders of the subordinate obligations are also subordinated to rights of the holders of the senior obligations as to the direction of remedies upon an event of default. In addition, as long as any senior obligations are outstanding, the failure to make payments on subordinate obligations will not constitute an event of default under the indenture. Consequently, holders of subordinate obligations, including the series 2007-1B auction rate notes, may bear a greater risk of losses or delays in payment. See the captions “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Priorities” and “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Remedies” herein.

Certain notes within a series may receive payments of principal after other notes in the same priority level. For example, the series 2007-1A-1 notes are expected to receive principal payments before the series 2007-1A-2 notes, the series 2007-1A-3 notes, the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes and the series 2007-1A-8 notes. Consequently, holders of certain notes within a series, particularly holders with longer maturities, may bear a greater risk of loss. In addition, certain of the series 2004-1A notes, the series 2004-2A notes and the series 2005-1 notes outstanding are to receive payments of principal before certain of the series 2007-1A notes. See the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*.” Thus, the holders of series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes bear a greater risk of loss than holders of series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes or series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes having targeted balance amounts due at the same time. Potential purchasers of the series 2007-1 notes should consider the priority of payment of each series of notes before making an investment decision.

A secondary market for the series 2007-1 notes may not develop, which means you may have trouble selling them when you want

The underwriters may assist in resales of the series 2007-1 notes, but they are not required to do so. A secondary market for the series 2007-1 notes may not develop. If a secondary market does develop, it might not continue or it might not be sufficiently liquid to allow you to resell any of the series 2007-1 notes.

Furthermore, the remarketing and auction procedures and transfer requirements described herein may limit the liquidity and marketability of series 2007-1 notes and therefore may not

yield a holder the best possible price for a series 2007-1 note. The ratings of the series 2007-1 notes by the rating agencies will not address the market liquidity of the series 2007-1 notes.

If an existing holder of an auction rate note were to submit a sell order or a hold order subject to an interest rate that is determined to be greater than the maximum rate for such auction date, and sufficient clearing bids are not obtained on such auction date, such existing owner will not have its auction rate notes purchased through the auction procedures on such auction date. In such event, no assurance can be given that a broker-dealer will purchase or will otherwise be able to locate a purchaser prior to the next auction date or that sufficient clearing bids will be obtained on any succeeding auction date.

In the event of an early termination of a swap agreement due to certain swap termination events, we may be required to make a large termination payment to any related swap counterparty

To the extent described herein, when a class of securities bears interest at a fixed rate or a floating rate based on LIBOR plus a spread, we may enter into one or more interest rate swap agreements to hedge basis risk. If at any time a class of securities is denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, we will be required to enter into one or more currency swap agreements with eligible swap counterparties to hedge against currency risk.

A swap agreement generally may not be terminated except upon the occurrence of enumerated termination events set forth in the applicable swap agreement. Depending on the reason for the termination, however, a swap termination payment may be due from either us or the related swap counterparty. If a termination event under any of these swap agreements occurs and we owe the related swap counterparty a large termination payment that is required to be paid, such payment could affect the sufficiency of our funds with respect to subsequent required payments of interest or principal, and the holders of all classes of securities may suffer a loss.

Your securities will have greater risk if a currency swap agreement terminates

To the extent described herein, when a class of securities is to be denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, we will enter into one or more currency swap agreements with eligible swap counterparties to hedge against currency exchange and basis risks. The currency swap agreements will be intended to convert:

- principal and interest payments on the related class of securities from U.S. Dollars to the applicable currency; and
- the interest rate on the related class of securities from a LIBOR-based rate to a fixed or floating rate payable in the applicable currency.

Among other events, a currency swap agreement may terminate in the event that either:

- we or the related swap counterparty default in making a required payment within three business days of the date that payment was due; or

- within 30 calendar days of the date on which the credit ratings of such swap counterparty fall below the required ratings, the related swap counterparty fails to:
 - obtain a replacement cross-currency swap agreement with terms substantially the same as the initial currency swap agreement;
 - obtain a rating affirmation on the securities; or
 - post collateral in accordance with a collateral agreement between the parties or establish another arrangement satisfactory to the applicable rating agencies.

Upon an early termination of any currency swap agreement, you cannot be certain that we will be able to enter into a substitute currency swap agreement with similar currency exchange terms. If we are not able to enter into a substitute currency swap agreement, there can be no assurance that the amount of credit enhancement will be sufficient to cover the currency risk and the basis risk associated with a class of securities denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars. In addition, we may owe the related swap counterparty swap termination payments. In this event, there can be no assurance that the amount of credit enhancement will be sufficient to cover the swap termination payments and payments due on your securities and you may suffer loss.

If any currency swap counterparty fails to perform its obligations or if the related currency swap agreement terminated, we will have to exchange U.S. Dollars for the applicable currency during the applicable reset period at an exchange rate that may not provide sufficient amounts to make payments of principal and interest to all of the securities in full, including as a result of the inability to exchange U.S. Dollar amounts then on deposit in the Retirement Account for the applicable currency. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the spread between LIBOR and any applicable non-U.S. Dollar currency index, including three-month EURIBOR, will not widen. As a result, if a currency swap agreement is terminated and we are not able to enter into a substitute currency swap agreement, all of the securities bear the resulting currency risk and spread risk.

In addition, if a payment is due to us under a currency swap agreement, a default by the related swap counterparty may reduce the amount of available funds for any collection period and thus impede our ability to pay principal and interest on your class of securities.

If a currency swap agreement is entered into and terminates, additional interest will not be paid

If a currency swap agreement supporting payment of reset rate securities denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars is entered into, it may provide for the payment to all reset rate securityholders of approximately two business days of interest at the applicable rate resulting from a required delay in the payment of reset date remarketing proceeds through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. If such a currency swap agreement is terminated, however, we, in turn, will make payments in respect of any reset rate securities then denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, but will not make payments for those additional days of interest resulting

from the required delay in the payment of reset date remarketing proceeds through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

**Even if you do not receive timely notices,
you will be deemed to have tendered your
series 2007-1A reset rate notes**

Unless notice of the exercise of the call option described below has already been given, we, not less than fifteen nor more than thirty calendar days prior to each remarketing terms determination date, will inform DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, of the identity of the remarketing agents, whether such series 2007-1A reset rate notes are subject to automatic tender on the upcoming reset date unless a holder elects not to tender its notes, or whether such class of securities is subject to mandatory tender by all of the holders. We also will request that DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, notify its participants of the contents of such notice given to DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, inform them of the notices to be given on the remarketing terms determination date and the determination date and the procedures that must be followed if any beneficial owner of reset rate securities wishes to retain its securities or inform them of any procedures to be followed in connection with a mandatory tender of such securities.

Due to the procedures used by the clearing agencies and the financial intermediaries, however, holders of beneficial interests in the series 2007-1A reset rate notes may not receive timely notifications of the reset terms for any reset date. Despite this potential delay in the distribution of such notices by the related clearing agencies, even though you may not receive a copy of the notice to be delivered on the related remarketing terms determination date, you will be deemed to have tendered your class unless the remarketing agents have received a hold notice, if applicable, from you on or prior to the related notice date.

**If investments in the Retirement Account do not
perform as anticipated, your securities may be
downgraded or you may suffer a loss**

During any reset period when moneys are being held in the Retirement Account for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, we will invest any funds on deposit in the Retirement Account in investment securities, as described under “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Investments” herein.

There can be no assurance that these investments will not default or that they will always retain their initial ratings. Any downgrade in these investments would also likely reduce the market value of such investments. In this event, if we were to sell such investments prior to their maturity, whether to minimize potential future losses or for any other reason, or if the indenture trustee were to liquidate such investments following an event of default and an acceleration of your securities, you may suffer a loss. Furthermore, there is no certainty that these investments will pay interest and principal at the rates, at the times or in the full amounts owed. As a result, it is possible that, absent sufficient cash flow from the assets of the trust estate, other than the Retirement Account, to offset these losses, you could suffer a loss on your securities.

If the holder of the call option exercises the call option, you may not be able to reinvest in a comparable security

We will have the option to call, in full, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes on each related reset date, even if you have delivered a hold notice. If this option is exercised, you will receive a payment of principal equal to the outstanding principal balance of your series 2007-1A reset rate notes, less any amounts distributed to you as a payment of principal on the related distribution date, plus all accrued and unpaid interest on such distribution date, but you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds you receive in a comparable security with an equivalent yield.

If a failed remarketing is declared, you will be required to rely on a sale through the secondary market if you wish to sell your series 2007-1A reset rate notes

In connection with the remarketing of your series 2007-1A reset rate notes, if a failed remarketing is declared, your series 2007-1A reset rate notes will not be sold even if you attempted or were required to tender them for remarketing. In this event you will be required to rely on a sale through the secondary market, which may not then exist for your series 2007-1A reset rate notes, independent of the remarketing process.

If a failed remarketing is declared, the failed remarketing rate you will receive may be less than the then-prevailing market rate of interest

If a failed remarketing is declared, your series 2007-1A reset rate notes will become subject to the applicable failed remarketing rate. If your notes are then denominated in U.S. Dollars, as is the case for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during their initial reset period, you will receive interest until the next reset date at the failed remarketing rate of three-month LIBOR plus a spread. If your notes are then denominated in a non-U.S. Dollar currency, you will receive interest until the next reset date at the failed remarketing rate established on the determination date, which will always be a floating rate of interest, or at the initial failed remarketing rate established for your series 2007-1A reset rate notes on the date of issuance, as described herein. The failed remarketing rate may differ significantly from the rate of interest you received during any previous reset period, which may have been at a fixed rate or based on an index different than three-month LIBOR or the applicable index established on the determination date with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. We cannot assure you that the failed remarketing rate will always be at least as high as the prevailing market rate of interest for similar securities and you may suffer a loss in yield.

Limited assets will be available to pay principal and interest, which could result in delays in payment or losses on the series 2007-1 notes

The series 2007-1 notes are solely our obligations, and will not be insured or guaranteed by any lender which originated any student loans pledged under the indenture, any servicer, any

guarantee agency, the indenture trustee, the eligible lender trustee or any of their affiliates, or by the Department of Education. Moreover, we will have no obligation to make any of our assets available to pay principal or interest on the series 2007-1 notes, other than the student loans acquired with proceeds of the notes and the other assets making up the trust estate. Holders of the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes, must rely for repayment upon revenues realized from the student loans and other assets in the trust estate. See the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES” herein.

Failure by loan holders or servicers to comply with student loan origination and servicing procedures could cause delays in payment or losses on the series 2007-1 notes

The Higher Education Act requires loan holders and servicers to follow specified procedures to ensure that FFELP loans are properly originated and serviced. Failure to follow these procedures may result in:

- the Department of Education’s refusal to make reinsurance payments to the guarantee agencies or to make interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments to the eligible lender trustee with respect to FFELP loans; and
- the guarantee agencies’ inability or refusal to make guarantee payments with respect to FFELP loans.

Loss of any of these payments may adversely affect our ability to pay principal of and interest on the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes. See the captions “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Servicing and Due Diligence” and “Description of the Federal Family Education Loan Program” herein.

The servicing agreements may be terminated, resulting in additional costs to us, increased servicing fees or a diminution in servicing performance, which could cause delays in payment or losses on the series 2007-1 notes

In the event of the termination of the servicing agreements and the appointment of a successor servicer, we cannot predict the cost of the transfer of servicing to the successor, the ability of the successor to perform the obligations and duties of the servicer under the servicing agreements (or any successor agreements), or the servicing fees charged by the successor. The occurrence of these events could adversely affect us or our ability to pay principal of and interest on the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes.

The financial health of the guarantee agencies could decline, which could affect the timing and amounts available for payment of the series 2007-1 notes

The student loans are not secured by any collateral of the borrowers. Payments of principal and interest are guaranteed by guarantee agencies to the extent described herein.

Excessive borrower defaults could impair a guarantee agency's ability to meet its guarantee obligations. The financial health of a guarantee agency could affect the timing and amount of available funds for any collection period and our ability to pay principal of and interest on the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes. Furthermore, Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation has guaranteed substantially all of the outstanding principal balance of the student loans as of the statistical calculation date.

Although a holder of FFELP loans could submit claims for payment directly to the Department of Education pursuant to Section 432(o) of the Higher Education Act if the Department of Education determines that a guarantee agency is unable to meet its insurance obligations, there is no assurance that the Department of Education would make such a determination or that it would pay claims in a timely manner. The eligible lender trustee may receive claim payments on FFELP loans directly from the Department of Education under Section 432(o) if such a determination is made. See the captions "DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM" and "DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEE AGENCIES" herein.

Borrowers of student loans are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their repayment ability

Collections on the student loans during a monthly collection period may vary greatly in both timing and amount from the payments actually due on the student loans for that monthly collection period for a variety of economic, social and other factors. Failures by borrowers to pay timely the principal and interest on their student loans or an increase in deferments or forbearances could affect the timing and amount of available funds for any monthly collection period and the ability to pay principal and interest on your notes. The effect of these factors, including the effect on the timing and amount of available funds for any monthly collection period and the ability to pay principal and interest on your notes is impossible to predict.

Additional notes may be issued without your consent, which could affect the composition of the outstanding notes

We may, from time to time, issue additional notes or incur other obligations secured by the trust estate without the consent or approval of any existing holders of the notes. The proceeds from the sale of such additional notes will be used to acquire additional student loans, and the additional student loans together with the existing student loans will secure all series of notes issued pursuant to the indenture. These additional notes or other obligations may be senior or subordinate to, or on a parity with, existing series of notes in right of payment. See the caption "Source of Payment and Security for the Notes—ADDITIONAL INDENTURE OBLIGATIONS" herein.

If there is a problem with a student loan that arose prior to our acquisition of that student loan, the trust estate may incur losses on that loan unless NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. purchases it

The transfer of the student loans to us is without recourse against the transferor. We do not have, and neither the indenture trustee nor the eligible lender trustee has, any right to make recourse to or collect from the transferor if the student loans should fail to meet the requirements of an eligible loan for any reason or if the transfer should fail to provide the indenture trustee or the eligible lender trustee with good title to the student loans.

NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc., however, has agreed in a repurchase agreement that it will purchase any student loan which ceases to constitute an eligible loan under the indenture due to actions taken or failed to be taken by owners of the student loans prior to our purchase of the student loan. However, NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. may not have the financial resources to purchase all such student loans. Further, this obligation will not cover any event causing a student loan to no longer constitute an eligible loan arising after our purchase of the student loan that was not caused by such action or failure to take such action. See the caption “THE ISSUER—Repurchase Agreement” herein.

The failure of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. to purchase a student loan would be a breach of the repurchase agreement, enforceable by the indenture trustee, but is not an event of default, and would not permit the exercise of remedies, under the indenture.

Offset by guarantee agencies or the Department of Education could reduce the amounts available for payment of the series 2007-1 notes

The eligible lender trustee will use a Department of Education lender identification number that could also be used for other FFELP loans held by the eligible lender trustee on our behalf or on behalf of the transferor. The billings submitted to the Department of Education would be consolidated with the billings for payments for all student loans held by the eligible lender trustee on our behalf or on behalf of the transferor, and payments on the billings will be made by the Department of Education or the guarantee agency to the eligible lender trustee in lump sum form. These payments will be allocated among the various FFELP loans held under the same lender identification number.

If the Department of Education or a guarantee agency determines that the eligible lender trustee owes a liability to the Department of Education or the guarantee agency on any FFELP loan for which the eligible lender trustee is legal titleholder, the Department of Education or the guarantee agency might seek to collect that liability by offsetting against payments due the eligible lender trustee under the indenture for the notes. This offsetting or shortfall of payments due to the eligible lender trustee could adversely affect the amount of available funds and our ability to pay interest and principal on the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM” herein.

The Federal Family Education Loan Program could change, which could adversely affect the student loans and the timing and amounts available for payment of the series 2007-1 notes

The Higher Education Act and other relevant federal or state laws may be amended or modified in the future. In particular, the level of guarantee payments may be adjusted from time to time. We cannot predict whether any changes will be adopted or, if so, what impact such changes may have on us or the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes.

The Higher Education Act is currently subject to reauthorization. During that process, which is ongoing, proposed amendments to the Higher Education Act are more commonplace. The President signed into law on February 8, 2006 the Higher Education Extension Act of 2005, which extended the Department of Education's authority to provide interest subsidies and federal insurance for loans originated under the Higher Education Act through September 30, 2012.

The Act made certain other changes to the FFELP, including, but not limited to:

- reducing student loan insurance from 98% to 97% for loans for which the first disbursement is made on or after July 1, 2006;
- providing that student loans serviced by servicers designated for exceptional performance shall receive 99% insurance coverage; and
- providing for the payment by lenders to the Department of Education of any interest paid by borrowers on student loans first disbursed on or after April 1, 2006 that exceeds the special allowance support level applicable to such loans.

Recently, each of the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate and the President has proposed changes to several provisions of the Higher Education Act. While all of these proposals contain material differences from the others, several of the changes in one or more of the proposals would reduce the interest rates on certain types of FFELP Loans, reduce student loan insurance to 95%, or to 97% for loans serviced by servicers designated for exceptional performance, reduce SAP payments by either 0.10% or 0.50%, and increase origination fees on consolidation loans from 0.50% to 1.00%. Also, certain of the proposed changes would eliminate the exceptional performer designation, and the resulting higher insurance coverage.

Any change to the Higher Education Act requires the agreement of the House, the Senate and the President. We cannot predict which of the above proposals, if any, ultimately will be enacted, or whether any additional changes will be proposed. We also cannot predict whether further changes will be made to the Higher Education Act in future legislation or the effect of such legislation on our student loan program.

Increased competition from other lenders and the Federal Direct Student Loan Program could adversely affect the availability of loans, the cost of servicing, the value of loans and prepayment expectations

We face competition from other lenders that could decrease the volume of eligible loans that we can acquire. Additionally, the Higher Education Act provides for a Federal Direct Student Loan Program. This program could result in reductions in the volume of loans made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. Reduced volume in our program in particular and in the Federal Family Education Loan Program in general may cause a servicer to experience increased costs due to reduced economies of scale. These cost increases could reduce the ability of the servicer to satisfy its obligations to service the student loans. This could also reduce revenues received by the guarantee agencies available to pay claims on defaulted student loans. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM” herein.

The interest rates on the auction rate notes are subject to limitations, which could reduce your yield

The interest rates on the auction rate notes may be limited by the maximum auction rate (which will be based on the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate for a one-year period plus a margin), the maximum interest rate (which will be based on the least of 18% per annum and the highest interest rate permitted by law), one-month LIBOR plus 1.50% or, in certain circumstances, the net loan rate described under the caption “SUMMARY OF TERMS—Description of the Series 2007-1 Notes—*Auction Rate Notes*” herein. If, for any auction period, the rate described above is less than the auction rate determined in accordance with the auction procedures, interest will be paid on the auction rate notes at the rate described above even though there may be sufficient available funds to pay interest at the auction rate.

For an auction period on which the maximum rate applies, the difference between the amount of interest at the auction rate determined pursuant to the auction procedures for the auction rate notes and the amount of interest at the maximum rate will become a carry-over amount, and will be paid on succeeding auction rate distribution dates only to the extent that there are funds available for that purpose and other conditions are met. It is possible that such carry-over amount may never be paid. Any carry-over amount not paid at the time of redemption or maturity of an auction rate note will be extinguished.

In addition, carry-over is not rated by any of the rating agencies.

The interest rates on our investments may be insufficient to cover interest on the series 2007-1 notes

Unspent proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes and moneys in the funds and accounts under the indenture will be invested at fluctuating interest rates. There can be no assurance that the interest rates at which these proceeds and moneys are invested will equal or exceed the interest rates on the series 2007-1 notes or any of our other notes.

Different rates of change in interest rate indexes may affect our cash flow

The interest rates on the notes issued pursuant to the indenture will fluctuate from one interest period to another in response to changes in EURIBOR, GBP LIBOR or another non-U.S. Dollar currency based rate, LIBOR, the 91-day U.S. Treasury bill rate, a U.S. treasury constant maturity rate, the prime rate, a commercial paper rate or the federal funds rate or as a result of the auction procedures described in this offering memorandum and with respect to auction rate notes outstanding under the indenture. Interest rates on student loans are generally based upon a fixed interest rate or a floating rate based upon the bond equivalent yield of the 91-day United States Treasury Bill. We may be entitled to receive special allowance payments on certain of our student loans from the Department of Education based upon a three-month commercial paper rate or the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM” herein. If there is a decline in our return on student loans pledged under the indenture, the amount of funds representing interest deposited into the Collection Fund may be reduced. If the interest rates payable on our notes do not decline in a similar manner and time, we may not have sufficient funds to pay interest on our notes when they become due. Even if there is a similar reduction in the rates applicable to the notes, there may not necessarily be a reduction in the other amounts required to be paid out of the trust estate, such as servicing fees and administrative expenses, causing interest payments to be deferred to future periods. Sufficient funds may not be available in future periods to make up for any shortfalls in the current payments of interest on the notes or expenses of the trust estate.

If the indenture trustee is forced to sell loans after an event of default under the indenture, there could be losses on the series 2007-1 notes

Generally, during an event of default under the indenture, the indenture trustee is authorized with the consent of certain holders of the notes to sell the student loans within the trust estate. However, the indenture trustee may not find a purchaser for those student loans. Also, the market value of those student loans plus other assets in the trust estate might not equal the principal amount of outstanding notes and accrued interest thereon. The competition currently existing in the secondary market for loans made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program also could be reduced, resulting in fewer potential buyers of those student loans and lower prices available in the secondary market for those student loans. The holders of the notes may suffer a loss if the indenture trustee is unable to find purchasers willing to pay sufficient prices for the student loans.

Other parties may have or may obtain a superior interest in loans

The servicer or a custodian generally will have custody of the original or a copy of the promissory notes related to the student loans, including where a student loan has been made under a master promissory note retained by the originating lender. The student loan note may not be physically segregated in the servicer’s or other custodian’s offices. The Higher Education Act provides that a security interest in a FFELP loan may be perfected through taking possession of an original or copy of a master promissory note or by filing a uniform commercial code

financing statement. A possible effect of this provision is that a party who has perfected a security interest by possession of a copy of a master promissory note may take priority over the indenture trustee's security interest, even though the servicer or custodian has possession of the original or a copy of the promissory note. Moreover, there is no way to determine conclusively whether such a perfected security interest exists.

Less than all of the holders can approve amendments to the indenture or waive defaults under the indenture

Under the indenture, holders of specified percentages of the aggregate principal amount of the notes may amend or supplement provisions of the indenture and the notes and waive events of defaults and compliance provisions without the consent of the other holders. You have no recourse if the holders vote and you disagree with the vote on these matters. The holders may vote in a manner which impairs the ability to pay principal and interest on your notes.

The holders of subordinate notes, including the series 2007-1B notes, except in the limited circumstances of a covenant default, as described under the caption "DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Events of Default" herein, have no voting rights while any senior notes are outstanding. The holders of subordinate notes generally have no recourse if they disagree with the specified percentage of holders. See the captions "—Events of Default," "—Remedies" and "—Supplemental Indentures Requiring Consent of Noteholders" and the definition of "Acting Beneficiaries Upon Default" under the caption "GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS" herein.

Rating agency confirmation for certain actions may be taken without noteholder approval

The indenture provides that we, and the indenture trustee, may undertake various actions based upon receipt by the indenture trustee of confirmation from the rating agencies that the outstanding ratings assigned by such rating agencies to the notes will not be withdrawn or downgraded. Such actions include, but are not limited to, amendments to the indenture, the issuance of additional notes, our execution of swap agreements, reducing the reserve fund requirement or adding additional servicers. To the extent such actions are taken after issuance of the series 2007-1 notes, investors in the series 2007-1 notes will be subject to such actions and their impact on credit quality.

The series 2007-1 notes are not suitable investments for all investors

The series 2007-1 notes are not a suitable investment if you require a regular or predictable schedule of payments or payment on any specific date. The series 2007-1 notes are complex investments that should be considered only by investors who, either alone or with their financial, tax and legal advisors, have the expertise to analyze the prepayment, reinvestment, default and market risk, the tax consequences of an investment, and the interaction of these factors. The rate of payment of principal of the series 2007-1 notes and the yield on the series 2007-1 notes will be affected by prepayments on the financed student loans, which could occur significantly earlier than expected. Consequently, the actual payments in full of principal on the

series 2007-1 notes could be significantly earlier, average lives of the series 2007-1 notes could be significantly shorter, and periodic balances could be significantly lower, than expected. See the caption “PREPAYMENTS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES AND EXPECTED MATURITIES OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES” herein.

Book-entry registration may limit your ability to participate directly as a holder

The series 2007-1 notes will be represented by one or more certificates registered in the name of Cede & Co., the nominee for The Depository Trust Company, and will not be registered in your name. You will only be able to exercise the rights of holders of the notes indirectly through The Depository Trust Company and its participating organizations. See the caption “Book-Entry Registration” herein.

Ratings of the series 2007-1 notes

It is a condition to the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes that they be rated as indicated under the captions “RATINGS” herein. A rating is not a recommendation to buy or sell series 2007-1 notes or a comment concerning suitability for any investor. A rating only addresses the likelihood of the ultimate payment of principal and the timely payment of interest and does not address the likelihood of prepayments on the series 2007-1 notes, the likelihood of the payment of carry-over amounts or the market liquidity of the series 2007-1 notes. A rating may not remain in effect for the life of the series 2007-1 notes. There is no assurance that the ratings will remain for any given period of time or that ratings will not be lowered or withdrawn by any Rating Agency if in such Rating Agency’s judgment circumstances so warrant. A rating may not remain in effect for the life of the series 2007-1 notes. See the caption “Ratings” herein.

We may enter into swap agreements which could result in delays in payment or losses on the series 2007-1 notes if the counterparty fails to make its payments

Under the indenture, we may enter into interest rate swap agreements if certain requirements are met, including the requirement that the rating agencies will not reduce or withdraw the ratings on any notes. Interest rate swap agreements carry risks relating to the credit quality of the counterparty and the enforceability of the swap agreement. See the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Additional Indenture Obligations” herein.

The composition and characteristics of the student loan portfolio will continually change, and loans that bear a lower rate of return or have a greater risk of default may be acquired

Certain of the characteristics of the eligible loans we have already acquired and those which we intend to acquire with the proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes on or about the date of issuance are described in this offering memorandum. Certain other amounts received with respect to those student loans held under the indenture may be used to acquire additional student loans during a revolving period. We expect to issue additional notes and acquire or originate additional student loans with the proceeds of those notes. The characteristics of the student loan

portfolio included in the trust estate will change from time to time as new student loans are acquired or as student loans are consolidated, both of which will occur after the statistical calculation date, and may also change as a result of amendments to the Higher Education Act, changes in terms of our student loan programs, acquisition of loans not made under our student loan programs, sales or exchanges of loans and scheduled amortization, prepayments, delinquencies and defaults on the financed student loans. See the caption “Source of Payment and Security for the Notes—ADDITIONAL INDENTURE OBLIGATIONS” herein.

The United States military build-up may result in delayed payments from borrowers called to active military service

The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (the “2003 Relief Act”), updates and replaces the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Civil Relief Act of 1940. The Relief Act provides relief to borrowers who enter active military service and to borrowers in reserve status who are called to active duty after the origination of their student loan. The 2003 Relief Act limits the ability of lenders of FFELP loans and guaranty agencies to take legal action against a borrower during the borrower’s period of active duty and, in some cases, during an additional three month period thereafter. As a result, there may be delays in payment and increased losses on the financed student loans.

The Department has issued guidelines that extend the in-school status, in-school deferment status, grace period status or forbearance status of certain borrowers ordered to active duty. Further, if a borrower is in default on a FFELP loan, the applicable guaranty agency must, upon being notified that the borrower has been called to active duty and during certain time periods as from time to time designated by the Department of Education, cease all collection activities for the expected period of the borrower’s military service.

We do not know how many student loans have been or may be affected by the application of the 2003 Relief Act. Payments on student loans within the trust estate may be delayed as a result of these requirements, which may reduce the funds available to pay principal and interest on the notes.

Events affecting Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi may result in increased forbearances and greater risk of default

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina caused substantial devastation to parts of the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. As of the statistical calculation date, approximately 3.39% of student loans within the trust estate are attributable to borrowers with addresses in these states. These borrowers, along with other borrowers, including those attending post-secondary education institutions in these states, may have been adversely affected by Hurricane Katrina. Such adverse affects could potentially cause some borrowers to default on their student loans. In addition, payment relief may be granted or may be required to be granted to borrowers of our student loans in the areas affected by Hurricane Katrina. Any forbearance granted to borrowers of our student loans affected by Hurricane Katrina may decrease the rate at which principal is repaid with respect to your notes. At this time, it is difficult to predict the effect of Hurricane Katrina, if any, on the weighted average lives and yield of your notes.

Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 may result in delayed payments from Borrowers

The Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (“HEROES Act of 2003”) authorizes the Secretary of Education, during the period ending September 30, 2007, to waive or modify any statutory or regulatory provisions applicable to student financial aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act as the Secretary deems necessary for the benefit of “affected individuals” who:

- are serving on active military duty or performing qualifying national guard duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency;
- reside or are employed in an area that is declared by any federal, state or local office to be a disaster area in connection with a national emergency; or
- suffered direct economic hardship as a direct result of war or other military operation or national emergency, as determined by the Secretary.

The Secretary is authorized to waive or modify any provision of the Higher Education Act to ensure that:

- such recipients of student financial assistance are not placed in a worse financial position in relation to that assistance;
- administrative requirements in relation to that assistance are minimized;
- calculations used to determine need for such assistance accurately reflect the financial condition of such individuals;
- to provide for amended calculations of overpayment; and
- institutions of higher education, eligible lenders, guaranty agencies and other entities participating in such student financial aid programs that are located in, or whose operations are directly affected by, areas that are declared to be disaster areas by any federal, state or local official in connection with a national emergency may be temporarily relieved from requirements that are rendered infeasible or unreasonable.

The Secretary was given this same authority under the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2001, but the Secretary has yet to use this authority to provide specific relief to servicemembers with loan obligations who are called to active duty. The number and aggregate principal balance of student loans that may be affected by the application of the HEROES Act of 2003 is not known at this time. Accordingly, payments we receive on student loans made to a borrower who qualifies for such relief may be subject to certain limitations. If a substantial number of borrowers become eligible for the relief provided under the HEROES Act of 2003, there could be an adverse effect on the total collections on our

financed student loans and our ability to pay principal and interest on the notes, including the series 2007-1 notes.

Repurchase of financed student loans

We have entered into a repurchase agreement with NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. pursuant to which NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has agreed to purchase, within 30 days of our request, any financed student loan which has ceased to be an eligible loan under the indenture due to any action taken or failed to be taken by the owner of such student loan prior to our acquisition of such student loan at a price equal to the principal balance of such student loan. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. may not have the financial resources to meet the repurchase obligation under the repurchase agreement. The failure of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. to repurchase a student loan would be a breach of the repurchase agreement, but is not an event of default, and would not permit the exercise of remedies under the indenture.

Bankruptcy and financial position of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. or us could result in the failure to repurchase certain financed student loans

NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. had retained earnings of \$5.4 million as of September 30, 2006. We had total assets (on a consolidated basis) of \$17.3 million as of September 30, 2006. Although we are paying our obligations as they become due and NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. is paying its obligations as they become due, there can be no assurance that the level of such fund balance or retained earnings will be maintained or sufficient to meet all of ours and its respective obligations. If NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. becomes bankrupt, the United States Bankruptcy Code could materially limit or prevent the enforcement of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc.'s obligations, including NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc.'s obligation under the repurchase agreement with us to repurchase financed student loans, or under the administration agreement with us in connection with the administration of our financed student loans. A bankruptcy of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. or us may mean that neither NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. nor we can purchase any student loan which has ceased to be an eligible Loan under the indenture. In addition, the level of retained earnings or fund balance may not be sufficient for such purpose.

You may have difficulty selling your notes

Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes and the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to be admitted to the Official List and trading on its regulated market. There can be no assurance that this listing will be obtained. If such series 2007-1 notes are not listed on a securities exchange and you want to sell your series 2007-1 notes, you will have to locate a purchaser that is willing to purchase them. The underwriters intend to make a secondary market for such series 2007-1 notes and may do so by offering to buy such series 2007-1 notes from investors that wish to sell. However, the underwriters will not be obligated to make offers to buy the notes and may stop making offers at any time. In addition, the prices offered, if any, may not reflect prices that other potential purchasers would be willing to pay, were they to be given the opportunity. There have been times in the past where there

have been very few buyers of asset-backed securities, and there may again be such a time in the future. As a result, you may not be able to sell your series 2007-1 notes when you want to or you may not be able to obtain the price that you wish to receive.

THE ISSUER

Organization

NorthStar Education Finance, Inc. is a Delaware nonstock nonprofit corporation incorporated in January of 2000. We are a membership organization, and our current members are our board of directors. We were formed to carry on the student loan programs started by NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. as described below.

NorthStar Guarantee, Inc., a Minnesota nonprofit corporation recognized as exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, began its operations in 1991 as the State of Minnesota's designated federal loan guarantor for education loans made under the Higher Education Act. NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. also provided loan origination services, loan escrow and loan disbursement services for lenders and educational institutions.

NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. changed its business focus in 1997 from that of a guarantee agency and disbursement agent for other lenders to that of a direct lender of education loans. The change in business activities coincided with NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. affiliating with the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation of Madison, Wisconsin. NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. and Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation each agreed that the activities and assets of the student loan business would be contributed to a new nonprofit entity, when the business could sustain itself, and we were formed for that purpose.

Shortly after receiving a favorable determination from the Internal Revenue Service in March of 2003 that we were an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. transferred beneficial ownership of all remaining assets (including all student loans) to us and we assumed all associated liabilities. As of December 31, 2006, we owned (directly and through wholly owned subsidiaries) approximately \$4.9 billion of student loans. We are no longer affiliated with NorthStar Guarantee, Inc.

We formed NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc., a Delaware for-profit business corporation, in January of 2000, and we are the majority and controlling shareholder of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc.

We have only a minimal number of employees, but we have entered into an administration agreement with NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. to perform our personnel services. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. also performs certain duties for NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C., NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C. and us with respect to the origination, servicing and financing of loans under the T.H.E. Loan Program described below.

We rely substantially on securitizations in order to fund, on a long term basis, our purchase of student loans. Our continuing duties after the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes

with respect to the series 2007-1 notes and the financed student loans pledged under the indenture generally include the responsibilities of certain of our affiliates described elsewhere in this offering memorandum, our ongoing disclosure obligations, if any, and other related obligations as the issuer of the series 2007-1 notes and the responsibilities relating to our continued ownership of the financed student loans that are pledged to the trustee under the indenture for the benefit of the holders of the series 2007-1 notes. Furthermore, under the terms of the repurchase agreement, NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has agreed to purchase, within 30 days of our request, any financed student loan which has ceased to be an eligible loan under the indenture due to any action taken or failed to be taken by the owner of such student loan prior to our acquisition of such student loan at a price equal to the principal balance of such student loan.

For a description of the size, composition and growth of our portfolio of student loans that have been previously securitized and any material factors regarding origination or performance of our prior securitizations, see the caption “THE ISSUER—Previous Securitizations of the Issuer.”

Permissible Activities; Limitations

We were not formed as a “special purpose” entity and can generally take all actions permitted under Delaware and other applicable law. We do not generally have any restrictions on our activities in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, including with respect to issuing or investing in additional securities, borrowing money or making loans to other persons. As a non-moneyed corporation, we are not subject to involuntary action for relief under bankruptcy or insolvency laws but we have the right to file a voluntary bankruptcy petition. Our certificate of incorporation may be amended in whole or in part by a majority vote of our directors (who are also our members) and upon the adoption of a resolution relating thereto, each in accordance with Delaware law. Our bylaws may also be amended in whole or in part by a majority vote of our directors.

Directors and Officers

Our current officers and directors are as follows:

Name	Position	Principal Occupation
Kennon Rothchild	Chairman of the Board	Retired Mortgage Banker, former Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities System
Taige P. Thornton	President and Chief Executive Officer	NorthStar Companies
Clyde Nelson	Treasurer and Director	Retired Mortgage Banker
Charlton Dietz	Director	Retired General Counsel, 3M Corporation
The Honorable Bill Frenzel	Director	Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution and former Congressman
Jayne B. Khalifa	Director	Director of the Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights
Anita Pampusch	Director	President, The Bush Foundation
Richard Nigon	Director	Managing Director, Private Placements, Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
Mark A. Lindgren	Secretary	NorthStar Companies
Jamie Wolfe	Chief Financial Officer	NorthStar Companies

Each of our directors and officers holds his or her position until death, resignation, removal or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

We have several board committees, including an audit committee. The audit committee is chaired by Richard Nigon, and Bill Frenzel and Anita Pampusch are members. The audit committee operates pursuant to a charter that sets forth its responsibilities.

Affiliated Corporations

NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. is a Delaware for-profit business corporation. We hold approximately 58% of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc.'s outstanding common stock. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has adopted an incentive stock option plan under which options to acquire NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. common stock have been and may be issued to members of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. management. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. management currently owns 40% of the outstanding stock of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc., and a local non-profit entity owns the remaining 2% of such stock. The current officers and directors of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. are as follows:

Name	Position	Principal Occupation
Charlton Dietz	Chairman of the Board	Retired General Counsel, 3M Corporation
Taige P. Thornton	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	NorthStar Companies
Jamie Wolfe	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Director	NorthStar Companies
Lisa Schoonover	Chief Operating Officer	NorthStar Companies
Mark A. Lindgren	Secretary, Vice President and General Counsel	NorthStar Companies
Thomas Dixon	Chief Information Officer	NorthStar Companies
Kennon Rothchild	Director	Retired Mortgage Banker
Richard Nigon	Director	Managing Director, Private Placements, Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
John D. Emerick, Jr.	Director	Vice President and Treasurer, Fair Isaac Corporation
Judith Mares	Director	Financial Consultant, Member of the Minnesota State Board of Investments Advisory Group, former Chair of the U.S. Department of Labor ERISA Advisory Council

NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has several board committees, including an audit committee and an investment committee. The audit committee is chaired by Richard Nigon; and Judith Mares, Charlton Dietz and John Emerick are members. The audit committee operates pursuant to a charter that sets forth its responsibilities. The investment committee is responsible for approving derivative transactions, among other things. The investment committee members are John Emerick and Judith Mares.

NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C., NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C. and NorthStar SAL Funding, L.L.C. NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C. and NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C. is each a Delaware limited liability company, of which we are the sole member. NorthStar SAL Funding, L.L.C. is also a Delaware limited liability company, of which NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. is the sole member. The managers of these entities are members of our management and one other independent manager with no affiliation with the NorthStar Companies, their affiliates, management or board members.

NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C. and NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C. originate and hold student loans. NorthStar SAL Funding, L.L.C. provides funding to various eligible schools, whereby such eligible schools make loans (school as lender) to eligible borrowers. Those loans are subsequently purchased by other of the NorthStar Companies. NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, L.L.C., NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C., NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, III, L.L.C. and NorthStar SAL Funding, L.L.C. are limited purpose bankruptcy remote entities that obtain all of their funding from asset-backed commercial paper conduits. Their limited liability company agreements restrict activities to originating and holding student loans financed by those conduits and selling such loans into other financings.

NorthStar Education Finance, Inc., NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C., NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C., NorthStar SAL Funding, L.L.C. and

NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc., all of which are affiliates, are collectively referred to herein as the “NorthStar Companies.”

Key Personnel of NorthStar Companies

Taige P. Thornton, 54, is our President and Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Executive Officer of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. He is a director of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. Mr. Thornton started NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. in 1991 and grew it into the sixth largest education loan insurer in the country. Mr. Thornton has been engaged in the financial services industry for the past 25 years. His previous executive positions were: past President of the Consumer Finance Group, First Bank System, Vice President of Operations at Balcor/American Express, and an Officer at the Harris Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Thornton received his BA degree in Political Science from the University of Iowa in 1975.

Jamie Wolfe, 45, is our Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc, and is a director of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. Mr. Wolfe is responsible for establishing financial policies, procedures, controls and reporting systems and analyzing the financial data that is used for strategic planning. Mr. Wolfe began with NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. in 1991 and has been with the NorthStar Companies ever since. Prior to 1991, Mr. Wolfe held positions with First Bank System and ITT Consumer Finance. Mr. Wolfe received a BS degree in Finance in 1987 and an MBA in Finance in 1988 from the University of Minnesota.

Lisa Schoonover, 44, is the Chief Operating Officer of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. Ms. Schoonover is responsible for the operational and customer service aspects of the business, including loan processing operations, loan origination, disbursement and electronic processing. She is also instrumental in developing new products and programs, implementing and designing operating systems, creating marketing materials, training, and building market share for NorthStar Companies’ product lines. Ms. Schoonover has been in the student loan industry since 1988, and employed by the NorthStar Companies since 1991.

Thomas Dixon, 48, is the Chief Information Officer for NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. Mr. Dixon began with the NorthStar Companies in 1991, joined Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation in 1997 and rejoined the NorthStar Companies in 2000. He is responsible for strategic, design and operational decisions regarding the information technology utilized by the NorthStar Companies. Mr. Dixon has 19 years of experience in analysis, design, development, and management of computer software with 14 years experience in the student loan industry. Mr. Dixon has held positions with Higher Education Assistance Foundation, NorthStar Guarantee, Inc., and Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation. Mr. Dixon received a BS in Computer Science from the University of Minnesota in 1996.

Mark Lindgren, 52, has been employed by the NorthStar Companies since March of 2000 and is responsible for the legal affairs of the NorthStar Companies and assists with its financing activities. Mr. Lindgren formerly was engaged in the private practice of law as a shareholder of Leonard, Street and Deinard and was also a Managing Director at Piper Jaffray, Inc. Mr. Lindgren received his undergraduate degree from St. Cloud State University in 1977 and his law degree from the University of Minnesota in 1981.

Operations

Our primary activity is the administration of our loan programs, which currently consists primarily of the T.H.E. Loan Program. The T.H.E. Loan Program provides both federally reinsured and private loans to students attending qualified graduate and four-year undergraduate schools.

NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc currently has approximately 75 employees. Its main office is located at 444 Cedar Street, Suite 550, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. It also has an office in Minnetonka, Minnesota. Its telephone number is 888-843-0004.

In its audited statements as of September 30, 2006, the NorthStar Companies had total assets of \$5.175 billion, total liabilities of \$5.154 billion, and net assets as of such date of \$21 million. As of September 30, 2005, the NorthStar Companies had total assets of \$4.237 billion, total liabilities of \$4.223 billion, and net assets as of such date of \$14 million. In its audited statements as of September 30, 2006, NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. had total assets of \$17.3 million, total liabilities of \$10.5 million and total stockholders equity of \$6.8 million (including retained earnings of \$5.4 million). As of September 30, 2005, NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. had total assets of \$8.4 million, total liabilities of \$3.3 million and total stockholders equity of \$5.1 million (including retained earnings of \$4.7 million). The fiscal year for the NorthStar Companies ends on September 30 of each year. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. may not have sufficient assets at any point in time to purchase loans pursuant to the repurchase agreement. Except for our limited assets pledged under the indenture and the purchase obligation of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. with respect to certain student loans as described under the caption “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS” herein, none of the assets of the NorthStar Companies are available to pay principal of or interest on the notes.

Capitalization of NorthStar Education Finance

Generally accepted accounting principles requires that our financial statements are consolidated with the NorthStar Companies. The capitalization of the NorthStar Companies is set forth above under the caption “—Operations.”

Securitization Financings of the Issuer

We have previously issued a number of series of student loan asset backed securities, which are outstanding in the aggregate principal balance set forth in the following table. We have paid in full all scheduled interest due and payable on each outstanding series of securities, and there are no prior defaults or early amortization triggering events on any securitization organized by us. We also own a discrete pool of private student loans, in the outstanding principal amount of \$548,632,399, which are pledged to secure our previously issued Student Loan Asset-Backed Notes, Series 2006-A and are not collateral for the Series 2007-1 notes offered by this offering memorandum. The previously issued series 2006-A notes are not subject to the lien of the indenture, as they were issued under separate transaction documents. The indenture under which the series 2007-1 notes will be issued is a master trust indenture, and permits us to issue additional notes after the date of issuance.

The following tables indicate our total indebtedness (not including the indebtedness of consolidated affiliates), including indebtedness under the indenture and other indebtedness, as expected as of the date of issuance of the series 2007-1 notes.

Total Indebtedness of the Issuer Under the Indenture ⁽¹⁾

<u>Series</u>	<u>Type of Securities</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Senior Series 2007-1A-1	LIBOR Rate	\$193,000,000	April 28, 2030
Senior Series 2007-1A-2	Reset Rate	200,000,000	January 29, 2046
Senior Series 2007-1A-3	Reset Rate	235,000,000	January 29, 2046
Senior Series 2007-1A-4	Auction Rate	82,050,000	January 29, 2046
Senior Series 2007-1A-5	Auction Rate	82,025,000	January 29, 2046
Senior Series 2007-1A-6	Auction Rate	82,025,000	January 29, 2046
Senior Series 2007-1A-7	Auction Rate	82,025,000	January 29, 2046
Senior Series 2007-1A-8	Auction Rate	82,025,000	January 29, 2046
Subordinate Series 2007-1B	Auction Rate	32,200,000	January 28, 2047
Senior Series 2005-1A-1	LIBOR Rate	193,100,000	October 28, 2026
Senior Series 2005-1A-2	LIBOR Rate	118,300,000	July 28, 2027
Senior Series 2005-1A-3	LIBOR Rate	227,900,000	October 30, 2030
Senior Series 2005-1A-4	LIBOR Rate	210,700,000	April 28, 2032
Senior Series 2005-1A-5	Reset Rate	250,000,000	October 30, 2045
Subordinate Series 2005-1B	Auction Rate	20,000,000	October 30, 2045
Senior Series 2004-2A-1	LIBOR Rate	295,000,000	April 28, 2016
Senior Series 2004-2A-2	LIBOR Rate	150,000,000	January 30, 2017
Senior Series 2004-2A-3	LIBOR Rate	280,000,000	July 30, 2018
Senior Series 2004-2A-4	LIBOR Rate	249,500,000	July 28, 2021
Subordinate Series 2004-2B	Auction Rate	25,500,000	December 28, 2044
Senior Series 2004-1A-1	LIBOR Rate	55,000,000	January 28, 2011
Senior Series 2004-1A-2	LIBOR Rate	225,000,000	January 28, 2014
Senior Series 2004-1A-3	LIBOR Rate	200,000,000	April 28, 2017
Senior Series 2004-1A-4	LIBOR Rate	225,000,000	April 29, 2019
Subordinate Series 2004-1B	Auction Rate	30,000,000	December 1, 2044
Senior Series 2002A-2	Auction Rate	51,250,000	April 1, 2042
Senior Series 2002A-3	Auction Rate	65,500,000	April 1, 2042
Senior Series 2002A-4	Auction Rate	65,500,000	April 1, 2042
Senior Series 2002A-5	Auction Rate	51,250,000	April 1, 2042
Subordinate Series 2002B	Auction Rate	37,000,000	April 1, 2042
Subordinate Series 2000B	Auction Rate	<u>9,500,000</u>	November 1, 2040
Total		<u>\$4,105,350,000</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Includes all notes, including the series 2007-1 notes, issued under the amended and restated indenture of trust dated as of October 1, 2005, as supplemented and amended.

Other Indebtedness of the Issuer ⁽¹⁾

<u>Class</u>	<u>Type of Securities</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>Maturity Date</u>
A-1	LIBOR	\$ 135,771,000	November 30, 2020
A-2	LIBOR	111,290,000	November 28, 2023
A-3	LIBOR	112,931,000	May 28, 2026
A-4	LIBOR	208,056,000	August 28, 2035
B	LIBOR	<u>65,260,000</u>	November 28, 2035
Total		<u>\$ 633,308,000</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Includes all notes issued under other indentures of trust.

⁽²⁾ As of February 28, 2007.

Total Indebtedness \$4,738,658,000

Discretionary Authority

There are no material discretionary activities permitted with regard to the administration of the series 2007-1 notes or the pool of financed student loans securing the series 2007-1 notes.

NorthStar Loan Programs

Our loan program is known as the Total Higher Education (T.H.E.) Loan Program (the “T.H.E. Loan Program”). The T.H.E. Loan Program is marketed to graduate professional schools and four-year undergraduate institutions. Our mission and business strategy is to create innovative financing programs that allow for low-to-no up-front fees on federal insured loans and a borrower benefit program funded from residual payments received after the loans are financed.

The current T.H.E. Loan Program consists of two major components:

- (a) Federal Family Education Loans (FFELP loans):
 - (i) Subsidized FFELP loans;
 - (ii) Unsubsidized FFELP loans;
 - (iii) Parent Loan For Undergraduate Student (PLUS);
 - (iv) PLUS Loan for Professional and Graduate Students; and
 - (v) Consolidation Loans.
- (b) Private Loans (non-FFELP):
 - (i) Medical Loans;

- (ii) Law/MBA Loans; and
- (iii) Other Undergraduate & Graduate Loans.

The private loan component is designed to provide an additional loan to a student to cover the difference between the cost of attending the higher education institution and the federal and institutional grants and loans already provided. FFELP loans and private loans are offered separately or as a comprehensive financing package. The T.H.E. Loan Program is available in the following manner: (a) the federally guaranteed loan is available to any student attending an eligible four-year institution and (b) the private loan is available to students that meet the NorthStar Companies' credit underwriting requirements and are attending eligible institutions.

As of December 31, 2006, we owned FFELP loans of approximately \$4.28 billion and private loans of approximately \$662 million. We have also acquired a small amount of non-T.H.E. Loan Program Private Loans from an unaffiliated bank which represents less than 1% of the private loans we currently own. None of the private loans are held within the trust estate securing the notes.

Loan Origination

We, or our predecessors, have been originating student loans since 1991. When NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. and Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation affiliated in 1997, NorthStar Guarantee, Inc.'s origination processing personnel became employees of Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation. Until April 2000, all loans originated by or on behalf of NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. were processed and serviced by Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation under contract with NorthStar Guarantee, Inc. Since April 2000, NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has processed substantially all originations. All servicing functions have been performed by Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. also originates a small number of loans for us, and a small number of loans may be originated by others. The majority of private loans are originated by University National Bank and purchased by us shortly after origination pursuant to the terms of a purchase and sale agreement under which University National Bank may, but is not obligated to, offer to sell private loans to us.

The NorthStar Companies' program guidelines (the "Program Guidelines") set forth the terms under which loans will be made and define borrower and school eligibility. The T.H.E. Loan Program includes discipline specific programs for law, MBA, and medical students. The T.H.E. Loan Program also includes a national program generally available to other graduate students and undergraduate students who, alone or with a cosigner, meet certain credit underwriting criteria. While all of the financed student loans held under the indenture will have been originated under the Higher Education Act, the T.H.E. Loan Program includes federal guaranteed loans as well as private loans. All students attending a four-year institution and eligible for federal guaranteed loans are eligible for T.H.E. Loan Program federal guaranteed loans.

Eligible Lender Trustee

U.S. Bank National Association is our eligible lender trustee under an eligible lender trust agreement. U.S. Bank National Association is a national banking association with offices located at 428 Walnut Street, Box CN-OH-W6CT, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, Attention: Corporate Trust Services. The eligible lender trustee will hold legal title on our behalf to all the student loans in the trust estate. The eligible lender trustee on our behalf has entered into a guarantee agreement with each of the guarantee agencies guaranteeing our student loans. The eligible lender trustee qualifies as an eligible lender and the holder of our student loans for all purposes under the Higher Education Act and the guarantee agreements. If our student loans were not owned by an eligible lender, our rights to receive guarantee agency and Department of Education payments on our student loans would be lost.

The Administration Agreement

We have entered into an administration agreement with NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. pursuant to which NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. provides personnel services to us. Pursuant to the administration agreement, NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. is paid a monthly administrative fee equal to one-twelfth of 0.50% of the ending principal balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest, during the preceding month, which is used in part to pay the servicing fees to our servicers, and a monthly marketing and school services expense allowance equal to one-twelfth of 0.10% of the ending balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest, during the preceding month. We have also agreed to pay certain additional amounts, as servicing fees under certain circumstances. See the caption “SERVICING OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Description of the Servicing Agreement.”

If on any calculation date (a) one-month LIBOR is 9.0% or greater or (b) three-month LIBOR has exceeded the sum of the 90-day commercial paper rate plus 0.45% for twelve consecutive months, and in either case the subordinate asset percentage is less than 99%, then the administrative allowance and servicing fees paid with respect to the related collection period pursuant to clause *third* described under “Source of Payment and Security for the Notes—Flow of Funds” below shall not exceed the product of (i) 0.50% and (ii) the ending principal balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest thereon, from the preceding month; provided, however, that this restriction may be removed if the rating agencies confirm such removal shall not cause a reduction or withdrawal of the then current rating on the notes.

Repurchase Agreement

We have entered into a repurchase agreement with NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. pursuant to which NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has agreed to purchase, within 30 days of our request, any financed student loan which has ceased to be an eligible loan under the indenture due to any action taken or failed to be taken by the owner of such student loan prior to our acquisition of such student loan at a price equal to the principal balance of such student loan. Such purchase price shall be paid to the indenture trustee for deposit to the Acquisition Fund. We have agreed that the obligation of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. to purchase such student loan shall constitute our sole remedy and the sole remedy of the holders of

the notes and the indenture trustee for any losses, claims, damages and liabilities arising from our interest in the student loan or the inclusion of our interest in the student loan in the trust estate.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table sets forth the fees payable by or on behalf of us from the trust estate, paid from funds in the collection account in the priority as described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—Collection Fund.”

Trustee	0.005% of the principal amount of the series 2007-1 notes outstanding annually
Irish Paying Agent	Approximately €650 per annum
Irish Stock Exchange	Approximately €1,500 per annum
Servicing and Administration ¹	One-twelfth of 0.50% (monthly)
NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. (Marketing and School Services Expense Allowance)	One-twelfth of 0.10% (monthly)
Broker-Dealer Fees	0.15% per annum, as a percentage of auction rate notes outstanding under the indenture
Auction Agent Fees	0.005% per annum, as a percentage of auction rate notes outstanding under the indenture
Remarketing Fee	One-twelfth of 0.28% ² (monthly) for one year prior to a reset date, as a percentage of series 2007-1A reset rate notes outstanding

¹ This fee is distributed to NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc., net of servicing fees paid to third-party servicers.

² Remarketing fees range from 0.25% to 0.35% based on the assumed weighted average life of the reset rate notes and the maximum fee set forth on a schedule to the remarketing agreement.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the proceeds from the sale of the series 2007-1 notes net of the underwriting discount will be applied as follows:

Deposit to Acquisition Fund	\$1,021,239,645
Deposit to Reserve Fund	8,027,625
Deposit to the Administration Fund (for costs of issuance)	1,022,000
Deposit to the Capitalized Interest Fund	<u>37,072,375</u>
Total	<u>\$1,067,361,645</u>

Acting through our eligible lender trustee, we expect to use all proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes deposited in the Acquisition Fund to acquire student loans on or about the date of issuance. Further, we will use any other funds deposited into the Acquisition Fund to purchase, through the eligible lender trustee, student loans during the revolving period. In addition, we

expect to use amounts in the Acquisition Fund to pay origination and guarantee fees for borrowers, and premiums upon the purchase of student loans.

STATIC POOL INFORMATION

Static pool information material to this offering may be found at www.northstar.org/investors/. We caution you that the entire pool of financed student loans to be held under the indenture may not perform in a similar manner to student loans from other vintages.

Information provided through the internet address above will not be deemed to be a part of this offering memorandum for the series 2007-1 notes offered hereby if it relates to any prior securities pool or vintage formed before January 1, 2007, or with respect to the student loan pool for any period before January 1, 2007.

PREPAYMENTS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES AND EXPECTED MATURITIES OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES

The rate of payment of principal of the series 2007-1 notes and the yield on the series 2007-1 notes will be affected by prepayments on the financed student loans that may occur as described below. Such prepayments could cause payments on the series 2007-1 notes to occur significantly earlier than expected. Consequently, the actual payment in full of principal on the series 2007-1 notes could be significantly earlier, average lives of the series 2007-1 notes could be significantly shorter, and periodic balances could be significantly lower, than expected. Each financed student loan is prepayable in whole or in part, without penalty, by the borrowers at any time. The rate of such prepayments cannot be predicted and may be influenced by a variety of economic, social, competitive and other factors, including as described below. In general, the rate of prepayments may tend to increase to the extent that alternative financing becomes available on more favorable terms or at interest rates significantly below the interest rates applicable to the financed student loans. Prepayments could increase as a result of certain borrower benefit programs, among other factors. Under the terms of the repurchase agreement, any financed student loan which ceases to constitute an eligible loan under the indenture due to actions taken or failed to be taken by owners of the student loans prior to our purchase of the student loan will give rise to a repurchase obligation on the part of NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. with respect to such loan.

On the other hand, the rate of principal payments and the yield on the series 2007-1 notes will be affected by scheduled payments with respect to, and maturities and average lives of, the financed student loans. These may be lengthened as a result of, among other things, grace periods, deferral periods, forbearance periods, or repayment term or monthly payment amount modifications agreed to by us. Therefore, payments on the series 2007-1 notes could occur significantly later than expected. Consequently, actual maturities and weighted average lives of the series 2007-1 notes could be significantly longer than expected and periodic balances could be significantly higher than expected. The rate of payment of principal of the series 2007-1 notes and the yield on the series 2007-1 notes may also be affected by the rate of defaults resulting in losses on defaulted financed student loans which have been liquidated, by the severity of those losses and by the timing of those losses.

The rate of prepayments on the financed student loans cannot be predicted due to a variety of factors, some of which are described above, and any reinvestment risks resulting from a faster or slower incidence of prepayment of financed student loans will be borne entirely by the noteholders. Such reinvestment risks may include the risk that interest rates and the relevant spreads above particular interest rate indices are lower at the time noteholders receive payments from the trust estate than such interest rates and such spreads would otherwise have been if such prepayments had not been made or had such prepayments been made at a different time.

Schedule B attached hereto, entitled “PREPAYMENTS, WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES AND EXPECTED MATURITIES OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES,” shows, for each class of series 2007-1 notes, the expected weighted average lives, expected maturities and expected percentages of the original principal amount remaining at certain distribution dates based on various assumptions.

Acquisition of Student Loans

We expect to use approximately \$1,021,239,645 of the proceeds of the Series 2007-1 notes to purchase student loans on the date of issuance of the Series 2007-1 notes from an eligible lender trustee holding the student loans on our behalf. We will purchase student loans for a price equal to 100% of their aggregate outstanding principal balance as of the cut-off date, plus interest accrued but unpaid to and including the cut-off date and we may include a premium in the purchase price. During the revolving period we will acquire additional student loans, as described more fully under “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Revolving Period.”

The student loans that we acquire after the closing date will be eligible loans under the indenture, originated under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and will be guaranteed as to principal and interest by a guarantee agency. See “DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM.” Following the acquisition of additional student loans during the revolving period, the aggregate characteristics of the entire pool of the student loans, including the composition of the student loans, the distribution by loan type and the distribution by principal balance, may vary from those presented in the following tables for the pool of student loans as of the statistical cut off date. The distribution by borrower interest rate applicable to the student loans on any date following the statistical cut off date may vary from that set forth in the following tables as a result of variations in the effective borrower interest rates applicable to the student loans. Moreover, the information described below with respect to the remaining term to maturity of the student loans as of the statistical cut-off date may vary from the actual term to maturity of any of the student loans as a result of the granting of deferral and forbearance periods with respect thereto.

We and, to the limited extent described under the caption “SERVICING OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Description of the Servicing Agreement,” the servicer, determine whether student loans meet the eligibility criteria under the Higher Education Act, and there is no other independent verification that the student loans meet these criteria. We will not inform investors of changes to the pool of financed student loans during the revolving period.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS

As of December 31, 2006, the statistical calculation date, the characteristics of the student loans presently included in the trust estate established pursuant to the indenture, including the initial pool of student loans that we expect to purchase on or about the date of issuance with the net proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes were as described below. All student loans included in the trust estate and those which we intend to purchase with the net proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes will consist of FFELP loans. The material terms of the Federal Family Education Loan Program, including eligibility and credit criteria, are described under the caption "Description of the Federal Family Education Loan Program" herein. Eligibility and credit criteria for borrowers of FFELP loans are determined pursuant to the Higher Education Act and cannot be changed or overridden. Since the dates for purchase of the student loans to be acquired with the net proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes are other than the statistical calculation date, the characteristics of those student loans will vary from the information presented below. The aggregate outstanding principal balance of the student loans in each of the following tables includes the principal balance due from borrowers, which does not include accrued interest of \$67,027,412 to be capitalized upon commencement of repayment. The percentages set forth in the tables below may not always add to 100% and the balances may not always add to \$3,790,514,167 due to rounding. In addition, the remaining terms to maturity were calculated assuming that medical student borrowers who have a required residency program will utilize a 36-month deferment during residency. Substantially all of the eligible loans in the possession of our transferors were acquired by us on the date of issuance, and the selection of the student loans described below was not subject to any additional criteria.

Composition of the Student Loan Portfolio (As of the Statistical Calculation Date)

Aggregate Outstanding Principal Balance:	\$3,790,514,167
Accrued Interest:	67,027,412
Number of Borrowers:	79,958
Average Outstanding Principal Balance Per Borrower:	\$47,406
Number of Loans:	211,158
Average Outstanding Principal Balance Per Loan:	\$17,951
Weighted Average Borrower Interest Rate:	4.16%
Weighted Average Remaining Term to Maturity (Months):	313
Average Principal Balance Per Consolidation Loan Borrower	\$62,141
Average Principal Balance Per Stafford Loan Borrower	\$18,854
Average Principal Balance Per PLUS Loan Borrower	\$11,373

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Loan Type
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Loan Type</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Consolidation	114,238	\$3,119,436,157	82.30%
Unsub Stafford	41,995	374,863,091	9.89
Sub Stafford	51,026	259,390,462	6.84
PLUS	<u>3,899</u>	<u>36,824,456</u>	<u>0.97</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Discipline
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MED	52,351	\$1,721,261,647	45.41%
MED (Health Professional)	39,505	690,202,075	18.21
LAW/MBA	44,397	716,238,865	18.90
NATL	<u>74,905</u>	<u>662,811,579</u>	<u>17.49</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Borrower Interest Rate
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than 3.01%	47,894	\$1,592,980,990	42.03%
3.01% - 3.5%	12,381	398,000,899	10.50
3.51% - 4.00%	4,430	161,550,493	4.26
4.01% - 4.50%	3,099	91,210,267	2.41
4.51% - 5.00%	41,598	760,993,453	20.08
5.01% - 5.50%	2,271	47,798,064	1.26
5.51% - 6.00%	666	22,079,739	0.58
Greater than 6.00%	<u>98,819</u>	<u>715,900,261</u>	<u>18.89</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by SAP Interest Rate Index
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>SAP Interest Rate Index</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
90-day CP	207,620	\$3,775,482,008	99.60%
91-day T-Bill	<u>3,538</u>	<u>15,032,159</u>	<u>0.40</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Number of Days Delinquent
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Days Delinquent</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Current	206,953	\$3,744,783,426	98.79%
31- 60	1,535	19,984,769	0.53
61 - 90	761	9,084,183	0.24
91 - 120	366	3,780,453	0.10
121 - 150	339	3,345,058	0.09
151 - 180	321	2,256,936	0.06
181 - 210	220	1,842,852	0.05
211 - 240	107	1,019,653	0.03
241 - 270	222	1,924,971	0.05
Greater than 270	<u>334</u>	<u>2,491,866</u>	<u>0.07</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Range of Principal Balance
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Principal Balance</u>	<u>Number of Borrowers</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than \$10,000.00	18,407	\$ 93,147,421	2.46%
\$10,000.00 - \$14,999.99	7,626	93,658,511	2.47
\$15,000.00 - \$19,999.99	8,127	143,494,504	3.79
\$20,000.00 - \$24,999.99	3,240	72,526,679	1.91
\$25,000.00 - \$29,999.99	3,083	84,465,143	2.23
\$30,000.00 - \$39,999.99	7,351	260,707,896	6.88
\$40,000.00 - \$49,999.99	4,720	210,006,013	5.54
\$50,000.00 - \$59,999.99	5,137	283,777,076	7.49
\$60,000.00 - \$69,999.99	3,278	212,920,419	5.62
\$70,000.00 - \$79,999.99	3,205	240,445,686	6.34
\$80,000.00 - \$89,999.99	2,361	200,353,110	5.29
\$90,000.00 - \$99,999.99	1,801	170,699,054	4.50
\$100,000.00 - \$124,999.99	3,546	397,580,983	10.49
\$125,000.00 - \$149,999.99	2,882	392,089,731	10.34
\$150,000.00 and greater	<u>5,194</u>	<u>934,641,941</u>	<u>24.66</u>
Totals	<u>79,958</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Number of Months to Scheduled Maturity
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Number of Months to Scheduled Maturity</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than 61	1,270	\$ 2,689,654	0.07%
61 to 100	7,659	27,967,149	0.74
101 to 120	17,121	89,095,952	2.35
121 to 140	30,260	177,663,035	4.69
141 to 180	42,844	349,499,500	9.22
181 to 240	23,674	293,004,358	7.73
241 to 300	17,774	285,656,684	7.54
301 to 360	30,929	1,059,030,799	27.94
361 and greater	<u>39,627</u>	<u>1,505,907,036</u>	<u>39.73</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Estimated Scheduled
Weighted Average Remaining Months In Status**

<u>Status</u>	<u>Current Principal Balance</u>	<u>In School</u>	<u>Grace</u>	<u>Deferment</u>	<u>Forbearance</u>	<u>Repayment</u>	<u>Remaining Term ⁽¹⁾</u>
In-School ⁽²⁾	\$451,392,538	21	6	17	0	121	165
Grace ⁽²⁾	34,332,856	0	4	3	0	125	132
Deferment	1,757,681,332	0	0	35	0	331	365
Forbearance	197,187,050	0	0	0	7	328	335
Repayment	<u>1,349,920,391</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>295</u>
Weighted Averages	<u>3,790,514,167</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>313</u>

⁽¹⁾ Calculated assuming that medical student borrowers who have a required residency program will utilize a 36-month deferment during residency.

⁽²⁾ Loans that are in an in-school or grace status are assigned a repayment term of 120 months. It is expected that a substantial portion of these loans will consolidate and have materially longer repayment terms.

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Borrower Payment Status
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Status</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
In-School	55,334	\$ 451,392,538	11.91%
Grace	6,083	34,332,856	0.91
Deferment ⁽¹⁾	71,824	1,757,681,332	46.37
Forbearance	6,621	197,187,050	5.20
Repayment	71,093	1,348,318,554	35.57
Claim	<u>203</u>	<u>1,601,837</u>	<u>0.04</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

⁽¹⁾ \$805,684,234 or 45.84% of loans in deferment status are to borrowers that consolidated while in school and are in an in-school deferment status.

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Geographic Location
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Alabama	1,745	\$37,231,759	0.98%
Alaska	273	5,629,982	0.15
Arizona	2,495	47,050,780	1.24
Arkansas	770	16,229,546	0.43
California	32,871	638,454,438	16.84
Colorado	2,074	42,996,549	1.13
Connecticut	2,440	52,236,647	1.38
Delaware	691	14,822,815	0.39
District of Columbia	2,985	52,110,545	1.37
Florida	8,446	159,581,035	4.21
Georgia	4,595	68,810,115	1.82
Hawaii	523	9,437,047	0.25
Idaho	315	7,268,380	0.19
Illinois	8,501	156,890,417	4.14
Indiana	1,215	22,547,645	0.59
Iowa	864	12,340,221	0.33
Kansas	702	15,328,039	0.40
Kentucky	1,003	21,160,221	0.56
Louisiana	4,958	77,704,306	2.05
Maine	2,831	43,623,856	1.15
Maryland	13,619	138,829,466	3.66
Massachusetts	5,650	125,400,946	3.31
Michigan	5,633	116,200,483	3.07
Minnesota	15,735	118,989,446	3.14
Mississippi	880	13,401,061	0.35
Missouri	4,037	109,520,672	2.89
Montana	273	3,839,786	0.10
Nebraska	581	9,372,242	0.25
Nevada	775	15,602,031	0.41
New Hampshire	1,101	18,564,063	0.49
New Jersey	6,361	86,043,898	2.27
New Mexico	497	9,911,703	0.26
New York	15,926	334,174,616	8.82
North Carolina	3,900	72,308,986	1.91
North Dakota	247	2,309,717	0.06
Ohio	5,878	136,428,194	3.60
Oklahoma	996	22,384,848	0.59
Oregon	2,056	38,052,021	1.00
Pennsylvania	10,807	259,190,537	6.84
Rhode Island	688	19,348,645	0.51
South Carolina	1,183	22,952,249	0.61

South Dakota	213	\$ 2,832,607	0.07%
Tennessee	6,126	111,169,217	2.93
Texas	10,501	196,620,744	5.19
Utah	814	22,589,816	0.60
Vermont	631	13,648,832	0.36
Virginia	6,636	123,807,312	3.27
Washington	2,221	45,160,228	1.19
West Virginia	517	9,878,612	0.26
Wisconsin	5,361	76,419,503	2.02
Wyoming	157	3,001,409	0.08
Other	<u>861</u>	<u>11,105,934</u>	<u>0.29</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Distribution of the Student Loans by Guaranty Corporation
(As of the Statistical Calculation Date)**

<u>Guarantor</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Balance</u>	<u>Percent</u>
California Student Aid Commission	5,829	\$ 28,741,041	0.76%
American Student Assistance	4,834	40,995,215	1.08
NY State Higher Education Services Co.	76	279,615	0.01
Texas Guaranteed Student Corporation	2,410	24,045,446	0.63
Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation	<u>198,009</u>	<u>3,696,452,850</u>	<u>97.52</u>
Totals	<u>211,158</u>	<u>\$3,790,514,167</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Borrower Benefit Programs

We reduce the cost of financing education for our borrowers by paying third party origination fees on behalf of borrowers, and through application of the T.H.E. Bonus Program for student loans in active repayment. The T.H.E. Bonus Program utilizes certain amounts held under the indenture to make payments on behalf of borrowers under the T.H.E. Loan Program that are to receive such credit, thereby reducing the borrowers' interest costs. Such amount, which is referred to as the T.H.E. Deposit Amount, is an amount equal to up to 1.3% of the principal amount of each financed student loan in active repayment. However, we are not obligated to make any such application in any particular amount or at any particular time. The T.H.E. Bonus Program is based on current financial market conditions and portfolio performance and is subject to change. See the caption "Flow of Funds—thirteenth" below, and the caption "CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Borrower Benefit Programs" herein. The T.H.E. Bonus Program will be used only to the extent of amounts held under the indenture for such purpose or similar amounts released from other financings that we have entered into or may enter into in the future. Any such payment we make under the T.H.E. Bonus Program will

be deposited in the following month to the Collection Fund. We may change the scope of our current borrower benefits program or may choose to offer additional or different borrower benefit programs in the future.

Acquisition of Financed Student Loans

NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C. and NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C. (also referred to collectively herein as the “transferors”) will transfer student loans to us. Transfers are made in the form of a distribution of assets to us, as we are the sole member of each transferor. To allow the transferors to transfer the loans to us, we will apply a portion of the proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes deposited in the Acquisition Fund to the satisfaction of the applicable transferor’s debt obligations secured by those student loans.

The transfer of the student loans to us, made pursuant to a bill of sale, is without recourse against the transferors. Neither we nor the indenture trustee will have any right to make recourse to or collect from the transferors if the student loans should fail to meet the requirements of an eligible loan for any reason or if the transfer should fail to provide the indenture trustee with good title to the student loans.

Representations and Warranties With Respect to the Student Loans

The transferors will not make any representations and warranties concerning the financed student loans sold to us. Each student loan held under the indenture must constitute an eligible loan under the indenture. NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has agreed to purchase any financed student loan which has ceased to be an eligible loan, within 30 days of our request. See the caption “THE ISSUER—Repurchase Agreement” herein.

The following is a summary of certain representations and warranties made by us in the indenture regarding the financed student loans to be pledged to the trustee under the indenture as security for the series 2007-1 notes. The representations and warranties generally include the following:

- we will cause all financed student loans to be endorsed and otherwise conveyed to us or the eligible lender trustee on our behalf, and will cause student loans to be originated in our name or the name of the eligible lender trustee;
- so long as any financed eligible loans are guaranteed by a guarantee agency, we will cause the eligible lender trustee to maintain a guarantee agreement and diligently enforce the eligible lender trustee’s rights thereunder, cause the eligible lender trustee to enter into such other similar or supplemental agreements required to maintain benefits for all financed eligible loans covered thereby and not voluntarily consent to or permit any rescission of or consent to any amendment to or otherwise take any action under or in connection with any such guarantee agreement which in any manner will materially adversely affect the rights of the holders from time to time of the notes or other beneficiaries under the indenture;
- we will originate or acquire only eligible loans with moneys in any of the funds held under the indenture and will diligently cause to be collected all principal and interest payments (subject to any adjustments) on all the financed student loans and other sums to which

we are entitled with respect to such financed student loans, and all special allowance payments and all defaulted payments guaranteed by any guarantee agency which relate to such financed student loans;

- we will cause to be diligently enforced, and will cause to be taken all steps, actions and proceedings reasonably necessary for the enforcement of, all terms, covenants and conditions of all financed student loans and agreements in connection therewith, including the prompt payment of all principal and interest payments and all other amounts due, and we will not permit the release of the obligations of any borrower under any financed student loan and will at all times, to the extent permitted by law, cause to be defended, enforced, preserved and protected our rights and privileges, and the rights and privileges of the eligible lender trustee, the indenture trustee and the beneficiaries under or with respect to each financed student loan and agreement in connection therewith;

- we will not consent or agree to or permit any amendment or modification of any financed student loan or agreement in connection therewith which will in any manner materially adversely affect the rights or security of the beneficiaries, and no material change in the benefits given to obligors under the program that would have a material adverse effect on the collections of financed student loans may be made without satisfaction of the rating agency condition with respect to such change;

- we will service and collect, or will enter into one or more servicing agreements pursuant to which the servicers agree to service and collect all FFELP loans in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Higher Education Act, the Secretary of Education and this indenture, and each guarantee agreement;

- we will cause to be diligently enforced, and take all reasonable steps, actions and proceedings necessary for the enforcement of, all terms, covenants and conditions of the servicing agreement, including the prompt payment of all principal and interest payments and all other amounts due thereunder, including all special allowance payments and all defaulted payments guaranteed by any guarantee agency which relate to any financed student loans, and will not permit the release of the obligations of any servicer under any servicing agreement and shall at all times, to the extent permitted by law, cause to be defended, enforced, preserved and protected the rights and privileges of us, the indenture trustee and the beneficiaries under or with respect to the servicing agreement;

- we are duly authorized under all applicable law to pledge the financed student loans in the manner and to the extent provided in the indenture, and the financed student loans are and will be free and clear of any pledge, lien, charge or encumbrance thereon or with respect thereto prior to, or of equal rank with, the pledge created by the indenture, and all action on our part to that end has been duly and validly taken;

- we will at all times, to the extent permitted by law, defend, preserve and protect the pledge of the financed student loans, securities, properties, rights, interests and evidences of indebtedness pledged under the indenture and each supplemental indenture and all the rights of the beneficiaries against all claims and demands of all persons whomsoever, and the pledge of the financed student loans, made hereby includes the pledge of any contract or any evidence of

indebtedness or our other rights to receive any of the same, whether now existing or hereafter coming into existence, and whether now or hereafter acquired, and the proceeds thereof;

- we will not create, or permit the creation of, any pledge, lien, charge or encumbrance upon the financed student loans or the revenues and other moneys, securities, properties, rights, interests and evidences of indebtedness pledged under the indenture, except only as to a lien subordinate to the lien of the indenture created by any other indenture authorizing the issuance of bonds, notes or other evidences of our indebtedness the proceeds of which have been or will be used to refund or otherwise retire all or a portion of the outstanding notes;

- the financed student loans and evidences of indebtedness purported to be pledged by the indenture in favor of the indenture trustee constitute “accounts,” “payment intangibles” or “instruments” within the meaning of the applicable UCC and applicable federal law;

- we own and have good and marketable title to the trust estate, including the financed student loans, free and clear of any lien, claim or encumbrance of any person other than the indenture trustee;

- we have caused the filing of all appropriate financing statements in the proper filing office in the appropriate jurisdictions under applicable law in order to perfect the security interest in the trust estate, including the financed student loans, in favor of the indenture trustee;

- other than the security interest granted in favor of the indenture trustee, we have not pledged, assigned, sold, granted a security interest in, or otherwise conveyed any of the trust estate, including the financed student loans, and we have not authorized the filing of, nor are we aware of any financing statements against us that include a description of collateral covering the trust estate, including the financed student loans, other than any financing statement relating to the security interest in favor of the indenture trustee under the indenture or that has been terminated;

- we will maintain the perfection of the indenture trustee’s security interest in the trust estate, including the financed student loans;

- the eligible lender trustee will not hold any other FFELP loans under the federal eligible lender number under which it holds any financed student loans without our express written consent; and

- no financed student loans are subject to any prior obligation to sell any such financed student loan to a third party.

A breach of any representation or warranty made by us with respect to the financed student loans, as described above, which continues for a period of thirty days after we have received written notice of such breach from the indenture trustee, will constitute an event of default under the indenture. However, if we institute corrective action within thirty days, and diligently pursue such action until the breach is corrected, then no event of default will have occurred. Upon the breach of any representation or warranty described above which constitutes an event of default, the principal of and interest accrued on all of our notes then outstanding,

including the series 2007-1 notes, will be accelerated, if the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of senior obligations, subordinate obligations and junior subordinate obligations consent to such acceleration.

Repurchase Obligation

NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. has agreed in a repurchase agreement in connection with its administration of our student loans that it will purchase student loans which cease to constitute eligible loans under the indenture due to actions taken or failed to be taken by owners of the student loans prior to our purchase of those student loans. However, NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. may or may not have the financial resources to purchase all such student loans. Finally, this obligation will not cover any problem arising after our purchase of the student loan that was not caused by such action or failure to take such action.

Servicing and Due Diligence

We have covenanted in the indenture to cause a servicer to administer and collect all student loans pledged under the indenture in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Higher Education Act, the Secretary of Education, the indenture, and the guarantee agreements. Pursuant to a servicing agreement, the servicer will service student loans acquired by us pursuant to the indenture.

The Higher Education Act requires that the originating lender, the eligible lender trustee, and their agents (including the servicer) exercise “due diligence” in the making, servicing and collection of student loans and that a guarantee agency exercise due diligence in collecting loans which it holds. The Higher Education Act defines “due diligence” as requiring the holder of a student loan to utilize servicing and collection practices at least as extensive and forceful as those generally practiced by financial institutions for the collection of consumer loans, and requires that certain specified collection actions be taken within certain specified time periods with respect to a delinquent loan or a defaulted loan. The guarantee agencies have established procedures and standards for due diligence to be exercised by each guarantee agency and by lenders (including the eligible lender trustee) which hold loans that are guaranteed by the respective guarantee agencies. The eligible lender trustee, the originating lender or a guarantee agency may not relieve itself of its responsibility for meeting these standards by delegation to any servicing agent. Accordingly, if the originating lender or the servicer fails to meet any such standards, our ability to realize the benefits of guarantee payments (and, with respect to student loans eligible for such payments, interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments) may be adversely affected. If a guarantee agency fails to meet such standards with respect to student loans, that guarantee agency’s ability to realize the benefits of federal reinsurance payments may be adversely affected.

The student loans are currently serviced on behalf of the transferors (and upon our acquisition of the student loans, will continue to be serviced on our behalf) by Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. We may replace the servicer with one or more new servicers, or may add one or more additional servicers, with rating agency confirmation. See the caption “The Issuer—The Servicing Agreements” herein. All of the student loans presently pledged

under the indenture have been serviced by Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. since their origination.

Joint Sharing Agreement

Due to a Department of Education policy limiting the granting of eligible lender identification numbers, billings submitted to the Department of Education for interest subsidy and special allowance payments on behalf of various NorthStar entities or with respect to different indentures may be consolidated with billings for the payments for student loans using the same lender identification number. Department of Education payments are made in lump sum form. The same may be applicable with respect to payments by guarantee agencies. In addition, if amounts are owed by one or more NorthStar entities or from other NorthStar indentures to the Department of Education, Department of Education lump sum payments may be offset by these amounts and therefore may affect other NorthStar entities using the same eligible lender number. NorthStar entities have agreed, in a document referred to as the “joint sharing agreement” in the indenture, to properly allocate and pay to or from the correct NorthStar entity or indenture amounts which should be reallocated to reflect payment on the student loans of each such entity or indenture.

THE TRANSFERORS

All of the financed student loans were originated on our behalf by the eligible lender trustee (the “Originating Lender”) pursuant to the Higher Education Act and were all acquired by NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, LLC or NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, LLC, all of which are our affiliates. These affiliated transferors will transfer these financed student loans to us pursuant to bills of sale. All of these financed student loans were originated pursuant to the requirements of the Higher Education Act and the related regulations of the Department of Education. No other originator originated financed student loans held under the indenture.

The transferors are all limited liability companies. Together with our affiliates, we have been originating student loans since 1991.

The series 2007-1 notes offered in this offering memorandum do not represent an interest in, or obligation of, any of the transferors of the student loans or their affiliates (other than us as the issuer). No purchaser of the series 2007-1 notes will have any recourse to any of the transferors of the student loans or their affiliates.

SERVICING OF THE STUDENT LOANS

General

The financed student loans will be serviced on our behalf by Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. (“GLELSI”) pursuant to (i) a Student Loan Origination and Servicing Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2000, among GLESLI (as successor to Great Lakes Higher Education Servicing Corporation), the Eligible Lender Trustee and us (as assignee of Division B), as amended by the First Amendment to Student Loan Origination and Servicing Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2004 (which we sometimes refer to as the “GLHEC servicing agreement”

or the “servicing agreement”), and amended to date and (ii) a Student Loan Origination and Servicing Agreement (“FFELP”), dated as of November 1, 2000 (which we sometimes refer to as the “additional guarantors servicing agreement,” among GLESLI, the Eligible Lender Trustee and us (as assignee of Division B), as amended to date. The GLHEC servicing agreement, which is described under the caption “--Description of the Servicing Agreement” below, provides for the servicing of our student loans guaranteed by Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation (“GLHEGC”), which would have constituted 97.52% of the trust estate as of the statistical calculation date. The additional guarantors servicing agreement provides for the servicing of our student loans guaranteed by certain other guarantors, which constituted 2.48% of the trust estate as of the statistical calculation date.

The Servicer

Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. (“GLELSI”) acts as a loan servicing agent for all of the financed student loans. GLELSI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (“GLHEC”), a Wisconsin nonstock, nonprofit corporation. The primary operations center for GLHEC and its affiliates (including GLELSI) is in Madison, Wisconsin, which includes the data processing center and operational staff offices for both guarantee support services provided by GLELSI to GLHEC and affiliates and third party guaranty agencies and lender servicing and origination functions. GLHEC and its affiliates also maintain regional offices in Columbus, Ohio and St. Paul, Minnesota and customer support staff located nationally.

In 1977, GLHEC (formerly known as Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation) established the Lender Servicing Program to encourage private lenders to participate in the FFELP. In 1985, GLHEC added loan origination services for lenders. In 1995, GLHEC began originating and servicing private alternative loans for lenders. In 1996, GLELSI was formed as a loan servicing subsidiary corporation of GLHEC. The principal place of business of GLELSI is set forth on the last page of this offering memorandum.

In June 2004, GLELSI received the Exceptional Performer designation from the Department of Education. As a result, loans serviced by GLELSI are eligible to receive the maximum reimbursement on all claims submitted for insurance. Lenders risk sharing exposure is reduced as long as GLELSI retains the Exceptional Performer designation. GLELSI could lose its Exceptional Performer designation as a result of a variety of factors, including changes to the Higher Education Act. GLELSI could also lose Exceptional Performer status if subsequent audits fail to meet the Department of Education’s standards.

In March 2005, Moody’s Investors Service assigned its highest servicer quality (SQ) rating of SQ1 to GLELSI as a servicer of FFELP student loans. Moody’s SQ ratings represent its view of a servicer’s ability to prevent or mitigate losses across changing markets. Moody’s rating incorporates an assessment of performance measurements including delinquency transition rates, cure rates, claim reject rates – all valuable indicators of a servicer’s ability to get maximum returns from student loan portfolios.

As of November 30, 2006, GLELSI serviced 1,956,967 student and parental accounts with an outstanding balance of \$30.9 billion for over 1,400 lenders nationwide. As of

November 30, 2006, 64% of the portfolio serviced by GLELSI was in repayment status, 4% was in grace status and the remaining 32% was in interim status. GLELSI will provide a copy of GLHEC's most recent consolidated financial statements on receipt of a written request directed to 2401 International Lane, Madison, Wisconsin 53704, Attention: Chief Financial Officer.

Description of the Servicing Agreement

Pursuant to the GLHEGC servicing agreement, GLELSI generally agrees to provide all customary post origination student loan servicing activities with respect to financed student loans made under the T.H.E. Loan Programs in accordance with our program guidelines. Such services generally include maintaining custody of copies of promissory notes and related documentation, billing for and processing payments from borrowers, undertaking certain required collection activities with respect to delinquent loans, establishing and maintaining records with respect to its servicing activities, and providing certain reports of its activities and the student loan portfolios serviced by them. GLELSI agrees to service the loans in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. At our option, GLELSI may be required to provide certain origination services. Origination services are currently being provided by GLELSI only for a few select Wisconsin schools. The servicing agreement continues in force until terminated or modified as set forth therein.

General Terms. Pursuant to the servicing agreement, GLELSI will service and perform other related tasks with respect to the financed student loans which are submitted to GLELSI and accepted by GLELSI for servicing, as required by the Higher Education Act and all regulations issued by the Department of Education, in a diligent and lawful manner. The following summary describes certain terms of the servicing agreement. The summary is not complete, and is subject to and qualified in its entirety, by reference to all of the provisions of the servicing agreement.

Duties Relating to Origination. GLELSI will provide origination services with respect to financed student loans, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) coordinate with GLHEGC the processing of all properly completed loan applications within one business day after receipt of all required information;
- (b) if either the loan application form or promissory note are not properly completed, promptly notify the school or the borrower to resolve the deficiencies;
- (c) perform a credit check to determine whether or not PLUS borrowers have adverse credit as required under the Higher Education Act, document related findings and submit loan information to GLHEGC for guarantee processing, or notify the applicant of denial if appropriate;
- (d) upon guarantee of the loan, prepare a disclosure statement in accordance with federal regulations and make the required disbursements of the loan, maintain and reconcile the account from which disbursements are made, pay all related transaction costs, confirm that all such disbursements are included in the regular periodic reports and manage payment of guaranty fees;

- (e) mail checks and disclosure statement to each school and perform lender duties and responsibilities required to process electronic funds transfers;
- (f) coordinate the mailing of appropriate reports regarding loans to us, including guaranty activity reports, check registers and disbursement reports;
- (g) respond to all borrower inquiries;
- (h) retain a copy of each promissory note and each disclosure statement on its image system and store a backup image copy in a remote facility; and
- (i) hold the original loan documents, including original promissory note, a copy of the loan application and the disclosure statement for safekeeping.

Servicing. GLELSI will provide loan servicing services to us under the servicing agreement as required by the Higher Education Act and all regulations issued by the Department of Education or by GLHEGC to implement the Higher Education Act, including, but not limited to the following:

- (a) perform for us all of our obligations as holder of financed student loans;
- (b) complete all forms and reports required by the Department of Education and by GLHEGC;
- (c) prepare a “Lender’s Request for Payment of Interest and Special Allowance” to be used in billing the Department of Education for interest and the special allowance for all student loans on a quarterly basis and submit billing to the Department of Education within 30 days following the last day of each quarter, and accrue and capitalize interest on those student loans not eligible for interest subsidy;
- (d) verify the current status of all borrowers not less often than annually through direct contact with each borrower and seek to verify the borrower’s status;
- (e) respond to borrower inquiries in prompt, courteous and thorough manner;
- (f) when a student loan becomes due for repayment, prepare a payment schedule and disclosure statement and mail to borrower for signature;
- (g) post to the borrower’s account all payments of principal, interest and other charges and remit all collections to us no less often than three times per month, and no less often than once every 15 days;
- (h) remit overpayments of more than \$5.00 directly to the borrower and write off balances of less than \$10.00;
- (i) handle all required borrower contact functions and meet all servicer “due diligence” requirements, as that term is used in the Higher Education Act and implementing regulations, including skip tracing, contacting delinquent borrowers,

handling borrower requests for extension and deferments, and preparing and processing claims, including death, disability, default, closed school, false certifications and bankruptcy claims; and

(j) prepare and submit all papers and documents necessary to strictly follow reimbursement procedures specified in the guarantor's common manual upon default of borrower and to promptly remit proceeds to us upon receipt from GLHEGC.

Reporting Obligations. GLELSI will provide reports to us of all monetary transactions as well as periodic summary and account information including detailed periodic reports to support all cash transactions processed, monthly portfolio summary reports and supporting data listings, a monthly listing of delinquent accounts and a quarterly report of billings to the Department of Education for interest and special allowances.

Termination. The servicing agreement may be terminated by either party before its expiration at the end of a calendar quarter and only if written notice is given by us to GLELSI at least 30 days prior to the end of the calendar quarter, or by GLELSI to us at least 180 days prior to the end of the calendar quarter. In the event the servicing agreement is terminated, GLELSI will continue its full servicing until the date of termination and will provide us with a full set of periodic reports, adjusted through the date of termination. Additionally, GLELSI will retain and provide us with all notes, records and papers relating to our accounts as required by the Higher Education Act.

We have not given, nor have we received, any such written notice, and we do not presently intend to give any such notice. Upon our termination of the servicing agreement without cause, we are obligated to pay a servicing removal fee of \$14 per account, or the actual cost, if higher, to remove an active account from GLELSI's system.

Compensation. The servicer receives a monthly fee for the servicing of financed student loans based on certain per account calculations which generally range from \$1.25 to \$3.75 per account. In addition to the regular monthly servicing fee paid to GLELSI, we have agreed that so long as GLELSI retains "Exceptional Performer" status, we will pay an additional stated servicing fee equal to 0.50% of claim payments that the guarantee agencies make to us on defaulted student loans. The servicing fee will be paid by us from amounts held in the Administration Fund, as described under the caption "Source of Payment and Security For the Notes—Flow of Funds—Third" herein. The fees are subject to annual increases. We will compensate GLELSI for their performance of certain additional services, as necessary, as set forth under the servicing agreement.

Indemnification and Limitations on Liability. The servicing agreement provides that GLELSI will exercise care and due diligence in performing the services required by its terms. To the extent GLELSI is required to appear in, or is made a defendant in any legal action, we will indemnify and hold GLELSI harmless from all loss, liability and expense (including reasonable attorney's fees) except for any loss, liability or expense arising out of or relating to GLELSI's acts or omissions with regard to the performance of services under the servicing agreement. GLELSI will indemnify and hold us harmless from all loss, liability and expense (including reasonable attorney's fees) arising out of or relating to GLELSI's acts or omissions with regard

to the performance of services under the servicing agreement, provided that GLELSI will not be liable in the performance of such services except for its negligence or misconduct and then, except with respect to student loans guaranteed by GLHEGC, only to the extent of the compensation paid to GLELSI with respect to such student loan. GLELSI will not be liable for any consequential damages with respect to any matter whatsoever arising out of the servicing agreement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEE AGENCIES

General

Substantially all of the student loans presently included in the trust estate established pursuant to the indenture and those that we expect to purchase on or about the date of issuance with the net proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes are guaranteed by Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation. As of the statistical calculation date, a small number of our student loans were guaranteed by California Student Aid Commission, American Student Assistance, NY State Higher Education Services Co. and Texas Guaranteed Student Corporation, as described under “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Distribution of the Student Loans by Guaranty Corporation (As of the Statistical Calculation Date).” Under the indenture, eligible loans may be guaranteed by any guarantee agency, and therefore, any student loans we acquire in the future may be guaranteed by other guarantee agencies.

A guarantee agency guarantees loans made to students or parents of students by lending institutions such as banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, certain schools, pension funds and insurance companies. A guarantee agency generally purchases defaulted student loans which it has guaranteed from its cash and reserves (generally referred to herein as its “guarantee fund”). A lender may submit a default claim to the guarantee agency after the student loan has been delinquent for at least 270 days. The default claim package must include all information and documentation required under the Federal Family Education Loan Program regulations and the guarantee agency’s policies and procedures. Under the guarantee agencies’ current procedures, assuming that the default claim package complies with the guarantee agency’s loan procedures manual or regulations, the guarantee agency pays the lender for a default claim within 90 days of the lender’s filing the claim with the guarantee agency. The guarantee agency will pay the lender interest accrued on the loan for up to 450 days after delinquency. The guarantee agency must file a reimbursement claim with the Department of Education within 45 days after the guarantee agency has paid the lender for the default claim.

In general, a guarantee agency’s guarantee fund has been funded principally by administrative cost allowances paid by the Secretary of Education, guarantee fees paid by lenders (the cost of which may be passed on to borrowers), investment income on moneys in the guarantee fund, and a portion of the moneys collected from borrowers on guaranteed loans that have been reimbursed by the Secretary of Education to cover the guarantee agency’s administrative expenses.

The adequacy of a guarantee agency’s guarantee fund to meet its guarantee obligations with respect to existing student loans depends, in significant part, on its ability to collect revenues generated by new loan guarantees. The Federal Direct Student Loan Program may adversely affect the volume of new loan guarantees. Future legislation may make additional

changes to the Higher Education Act that would significantly affect the revenues received by guarantee agencies and the structure of the guarantee agency program. There can be no assurance that relevant federal laws, including the Higher Education Act, will not be further changed in a manner that may adversely affect the ability of a guarantee agency to meet its guarantee obligations. For a more complete description of provisions of the Higher Education Act that relate to payments described in this paragraph or affect the funding of a guarantee fund, see the caption “Description of the Federal Family Education Loan Program” herein.

Information Relating to the Guarantee Agencies

The payment of principal and interest on all of our student loans will be guaranteed by designated guarantee agencies and will be reinsured by the United States Department of Education. The guarantee provided by each guarantee agency is an obligation solely of that guarantee agency and is not supported by the full faith and credit of the federal or any state government. However, the Higher Education Act provides that if the Secretary of Education determines that a guarantee agency is unable to meet its insurance obligations, the Secretary shall assume responsibility for all functions of the guarantee agency under its loan insurance program. For further information on the Secretary of Education’s authority in the event a guarantee agency is unable to meet its insurance obligations see the caption “Description of the Federal Family Education Loan Program” herein.

We expect that substantially all of the student loans we will acquire with the proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes will be guaranteed by Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation.

Presented below is information with respect to Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation. Except as otherwise indicated, we obtained the information regarding Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation from Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation. We have not independently verified this information.

Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation

Great Lakes Higher Education Guaranty Corporation (“GLHEGC”) is a Wisconsin nonstock, nonprofit corporation whose sole member is GLHEC. GLHEGC’s predecessor organization, GLHEC, was organized as a Wisconsin nonstock, nonprofit corporation and began guaranteeing student loans under the Higher Education Act in 1967. GLHEGC is the designated guarantee agency under the Higher Education Act for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. On January 1, 2002, GLHEC (and GLHEGC directly and through its support services agreement with GLHEC), outsourced certain aspects of its student loan program guaranty support operations to GLELSI. GLHEGC continues as the “guaranty agency” as defined in Section 435(j) of the Higher Education Act and continues its default aversion, claim purchase and compliance, collection support and federal reporting responsibilities as well as custody and responsibility for all revenues, expenses and assets related to that status. GLHEGC (through its support services agreement with GLHEC) also performs oversight of all student loan program guaranty support operations transferred to GLELSI and supportive of GLHEGC’s “guaranty agency” responsibilities. The primary operations center for GLHEC and its affiliates (including GLHEGC and GLELSI) is in Madison, Wisconsin, which includes the data processing center and operational staff offices for both guaranty and servicing functions. GLHEC and

affiliates also maintain regional offices in Columbus, Ohio and St. Paul, Minnesota and customer support staff located nationally. GLHEGC will provide a copy of GLHEC's most recent consolidated financial statements on receipt of a written request directed to 2401 International Lane, Madison, Wisconsin 53704, Attention: Chief Financial Officer.

GLHEGC has entered into a voluntary flexible agreement with the Department of Education pursuant to the 1998 Reauthorization Amendments. Under GLHEGC's agreement, which commenced October 1, 2000 and is currently effective through September 30, 2007, GLHEGC's revenues are tied directly to default aversion performance. Certain sources of GLHEGC's Operating Fund revenues are replaced by a single fee-for-service funding source tied directly to the percentage of delinquent loans that do not default during the measurement period. In lieu of statutory collection retention amounts, the U.S. Department of Education reimburses GLHEGC only for its actual post-default collection related expenses. This agreement also calls for GLHEGC to escrow the liquid assets of GLHEGC's Federal Fund for the benefit of the U.S. Department of Education. GLHEGC may also engage in negotiations with lenders to define whether the lender or GLHEGC will complete each of the due diligence requirements. Finally, this agreement allows GLHEGC to pilot a new approach to the claims review process, under which GLHEGC develops and implements with willing lenders and servicers a post-claim random sampling process that replaces the current claim-by-claim process. The GLHEGC agreement is automatically renewed for one-year effective periods, unless terminated 90 days prior to the end of an effective period.

The information in the following tables has been provided to us from reports provided by or to the U.S. Department of Education and has not been verified by us, GLHEGC or the underwriters. No representation is made by us, GLHEGC or the underwriters as to the accuracy or completeness of this information. Prospective investors may consult the United States Department of Education Data Books and Web site <http://www.ed.gov/finaid/prof/resources/data/opeloanvol.html> for further information concerning GLHEGC or any other guarantee agency.

Guarantee Volume. GLHEGC's guaranty volume for each of the last five federal fiscal years, including Stafford, Unsubsidized Stafford, SLS, PLUS and Consolidation loan volume was as follows:

Federal Fiscal Year	Guaranty Volume (millions)
2002	4,473.1
2003	8,721.3
2004	7,707.6
2005	9,686.3
2006	12,797.2

Reserve Ratio. Following are GLHEGC's reserve fund levels as calculated in accordance with 34 CFR 682.410(a)(10) for the last five federal fiscal years available:

Federal Fiscal Year	Federal Guaranty Reserve Fund Level*
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2002	1.86%
2003	1.17
2004	0.99
2005	0.83
2006	0.72

* In accordance with Section 428(c)(9) of the Higher Education Act, does not include loans transferred from the former Higher Education Assistance Foundation, NorthStar Guarantee Inc., Ohio Student Aid Commission or Puerto Rico Higher Education Assistance Corporation. (The minimum reserve fund ratio under the Higher Education Act is .25%.)

The Department of Education's website at <http://www.fp.ed.gov/PORTALSWebApp/fp/whatsnew.jsp> has posted reserve ratios for federal fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005 of 1.168%, 0.646% and 0.578%, respectively. GLHEGC believes the Department of Education has not calculated the reserve ratio in accordance with the Higher Education Act and the correct ratio should be 1.29%, 0.99% and 0.83%, respectively, as shown above and as explained in the footnote above. On November 17, 2006, the Department of Education advised GLHEGC that beginning in Federal Fiscal Year 2006 it will publish reserve ratios that include loan loss provision and deferred revenues. According to the Department of Education, available cash reserves may not always be an accurate barometer of a guarantor's financial health.

Claims Rate. For the past five federal fiscal years, GLHEGC's claims rate has not exceeded 5%, and, as a result, the highest allowable reinsurance has been paid on all GLHEGC's claims. The actual claims rates are as follows:

Federal Fiscal Year	Claims Rate
2002	1.06
2003	1.27
2004	0.68
2005	0.51
2006	0.62

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES

General

We will issue the series 2007-1 notes pursuant to the terms of an amended and restated indenture of trust, dated as of October 1, 2005, with U.S. Bank National Association, as indenture trustee and as eligible lender trustee, as amended and supplemented, including by a second supplement to first amended and restated indenture, dated as of March 1, 2007, with the indenture trustee. The following summary describes some of the terms of the indenture and the

series 2007-1 notes; however, it is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by the actual provisions of the indenture and the series 2007-1 notes.

Interest Payments

Interest will accrue on the series 2007-1 notes at their respective interest rates during each interest accrual period and, in the case of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, will be payable to the holders of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes on each quarterly distribution date. Quarterly distribution dates for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be on the 28th of each January, April, July and October, or if any such day is not a business day, the next business day. The first quarterly distribution date for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be July 30, 2007. Interest on the auction rate notes will be payable to the holders of the auction rate notes on the business day following the end of each auction period; however, if an auction period for the auction rate notes is six months or longer, then the interest payment dates therefor shall be (i) as determined by us with the consent of the applicable broker-dealer and (ii) the first business day immediately following the end of such auction period. Interest accrued but not paid on any distribution date will be due on the next distribution date together with an amount equal to interest on the unpaid amount at the applicable rate per annum described below. Any such shortfall will be allocated pro rata to the holders of the series 2007-1 notes, based on the total amount of interest due on each series of series 2007-1 notes.

The interest rate on the series 2007-1A-1 notes for each interest accrual period will be equal to three-month LIBOR, except for the initial interest accrual period, as determined on the second business day prior to such interest accrual period, plus 0.10%. For the initial interest accrual period for such notes, the indenture trustee will determine the LIBOR Rate by reference to straight-line interpolation between four-month and five-month LIBOR based on the actual number of days in the interest accrual period, determined by the indenture trustee on the second business day prior to the date of issuance, plus the spread applicable for each series, pursuant to the following formula:

$$x + 17/31 * (y-x)$$

where: x = four-month LIBOR, and

y = five-month LIBOR, in each case, as of the second business day before the start of the initial interest accrual period.

See the caption “Glossary of Certain Defined Terms—LIBOR” herein.

The interest rate on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes for each interest accrual period will be equal to a fixed rate, a floating rate based on three-month EURIBOR plus a spread, a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR plus a spread or an auction rate. If series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR plus a spread, then the indenture trustee will determine the LIBOR rate for the initial interest accrual period pursuant to the formula set forth above. Interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at a floating rate based on LIBOR will be calculated using a rate of LIBOR that is determined for all accrual periods in the same manner as for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes as described under “—Calculation of LIBOR for the Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes” below. Interest on

series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at a floating rate based on three month LIBOR will be calculated based on the actual number of days elapsed and a 360-day year. Interest on series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at a fixed rate will be calculated based on a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

Interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during any subsequent reset period may bear interest at a floating rate based on EURIBOR, three-month LIBOR, GBP LIBOR or another non-U.S. Dollar currency based rate, the 91-day U.S. treasury bill rate, a U.S. Treasury Constant Maturity Rate, the Prime Rate, a Commercial Paper Rate or the Federal Funds Rate, each of which is described in the “Glossary of Certain Defined Terms.”

The series 2007-1A-2 reset rate notes will initially bear interest at a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR, except for the initial accrual period, as determined on the second business day prior to such interest accrual period, plus 0.02%. The series 2007-1A-3 reset rate notes will initially bear interest at a floating rate based on three-month LIBOR, except for the initial accrual period, plus 0.06%. The initial interest accrual period for each series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will begin on the date of issuance and will end on July 29, 2007.

An accrual period during any reset period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a floating rate, including both U.S. Dollar and non-U.S. Dollar denominated notes, will begin on a quarterly distribution date (or, if a reset date is other than a quarterly distribution date, the accrual period will begin on such reset date) and end on (and include) the day before the next related quarterly distribution date. An accrual period during any reset period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at an auction rate will begin on an auction rate distribution date (except with respect to the initial interest accrual period for such reset period, which will begin on the applicable reset date) and end on (and include) the day before the next related auction rate distribution date. An accrual period during any reset period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a fixed rate will begin on the 28th day of the month in which a quarterly distribution date occurs and end on the 27th day of the month in which the next quarterly distribution date occurs.

However, during any reset period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, which will not be the case for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during their initial reset periods, if a quarterly distribution date coincides with a reset date, payments will be paid to the related reset rate noteholders on the second business day following that quarterly distribution date (which we sometimes refer to as the “special reset payment date”), together with additional interest on the applicable principal balance at the related interest rate. For any reset period following a reset date upon which a failed remarketing has occurred, up to and including the reset date resulting in a successful remarketing or an exercise of the call option for series 2007-1A reset rate notes (as described below), payments of interest and principal to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders will be made on the special reset payment date without the payment of any additional interest.

Interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, during any reset period when such notes bear interest at a fixed rate will accrue daily and will be computed based on:

- if denominated in U.S. Dollars, a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months; or

- if denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, generally, the Actual/Actual (ISMA) accrual method as described in the “Glossary of Certain Defined Terms” or another day-count convention as will be set forth on the related remarketing terms determination date.

Interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, during any reset period when such notes bear interest at an auction rate will be determined as described under “Calculation of the Auction Rate” and “Auction of the Auction Rate Notes” herein. The interest rates on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at an auction rate for the initial accrual period immediately following a reset date will be determined by the remarketing agents at the time of the reset date.

For each auction period after the initial auction period, the auction rate for the auction rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes while bearing interest at an auction rate will be the least of the maximum auction rate, the maximum interest rate, one-month LIBOR plus 1.50%, the net loan rate, and the rate determined on the related auction date pursuant to the auction procedures described under the caption “Auction of the Auction Rate Notes” herein. However, the interest rates on the auction rate notes for the initial interest accrual periods will be determined by the underwriters prior to the date of issuance.

In the event of a failed remarketing when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars (which will not be the case during the initial reset period for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes): all series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders will retain their notes; the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will remain denominated in the then current currency; each currency swap counterparty will be entitled to receive quarterly payments at an increased LIBOR based rate, determined at the time the swap agreement was entered into for that reset period, referred to herein as the extension rate; we will be entitled to receive from each related currency swap counterparty, for payment to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders, quarterly floating rate payments at the specified failed remarketing rate; and the reset period will be set at three months.

In the event of a failed remarketing when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in U.S. Dollars (which will be the case during the initial reset period for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes): all holders will retain their notes; the interest rate for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be reset to a failed remarketing rate of three month LIBOR plus 0.75%; and the related reset period will be three months.

Calculation of LIBOR for the Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes

For each interest accrual period for each series of LIBOR rate notes, LIBOR will be determined by the indenture trustee by reference to the London interbank offered rate for deposits in U.S. dollars having a maturity of three months which appears on Telerate Page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on the related LIBOR determination date. The LIBOR determination date will be the second business day before the beginning of each interest accrual period. If this rate does not appear on Telerate Page 3750, the rate for that day will be determined on the basis of the rates at which deposits in U.S. Dollars, having the relevant maturity and in a principal amount of not less than U.S. \$1,000,000, are offered at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on that LIBOR determination date, to prime banks in the London

interbank market by four major banks selected by the indenture trustee. The indenture trustee will request the principal London office of each bank to provide a quotation of its rate. If the banks provide at least two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If the banks provide fewer than two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by major banks in New York City, selected by us, at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York time, on that LIBOR determination date, for loans in U.S. Dollars to leading European banks having the relevant maturity and in a principal amount of not less than U.S. \$1,000,000. If the banks selected as described above are not providing quotations, LIBOR in effect for the applicable interest accrual period will be LIBOR in effect for the previous accrual period.

Interest on the LIBOR rate notes will be calculated on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed during the interest accrual period divided by 360.

Outstanding Principal Balance of the Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes

The remaining outstanding balance of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, after giving effect to distributions of principal, will be determined through use of a note factor. The note factor for each series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be a seven-digit decimal computed by us before each quarterly distribution date. Each note factor will initially be 1.0000000. Thereafter, it will decline to reflect reductions in the outstanding balance with respect to each series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes. Your portion of the aggregate outstanding balance of a series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be the product of:

- the original denomination of your series 2007-1A LIBOR rate note; and
- the applicable note factor.

Holders of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes may receive reports periodically concerning various matters, including the payments we have received on our student loans, the pool balance, the applicable note factor and various other items of information. See the caption “Summary of the Indenture—Further Covenants” herein.

Calculation of the Auction Rate

The initial auction date and the initial interest rate adjustment date for each series of the auction rate notes are set forth below:

<u>Series</u>	<u>Initial Auction Date</u>	<u>Initial Interest Rate Adjustment Date</u>
2007-1A-4	April 4, 2007	April 5, 2007
2007-1A-5	April 5, 2007	April 6, 2007
2007-1A-6	April 10, 2007	April 11, 2007
2007-1A-7	April 11, 2007	April 12, 2007
2007-1A-8	April 12, 2007	April 13, 2007
2007-1B	April 5, 2007	April 6, 2007

For each auction period, the interest rate for the auction rate notes bearing interest at an auction rate will be the least of:

- the rate determined pursuant to the auction procedures described under the caption “Auction of the Auction Rate Notes” herein;
- the maximum auction rate, which is based on the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate for a one-year period plus a margin ranging from 1.50% to 1.75% depending upon the then-current ratings on a series of the auction rate notes and otherwise as set forth under “GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS—*Maximum Auction Rate*” herein;
- the sum of (a) one-month LIBOR and (b) 1.50%;
- the maximum interest rate, which is equal to the lesser of:
 - 18%; and
 - the highest rate permitted by law; and
- if (a) the auction rate for the auction rate notes exceeded the sum of the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 1.0% for the preceding six consecutive auction dates or (b) one-month LIBOR exceeded the 90-day commercial paper rate by more than 0.30% on each of the preceding six consecutive auction dates, the net loan rate described under the caption “SUMMARY OF TERMS—Interest Rates and Payments—*Auction Rate Notes*” herein.

Interest on the auction rate notes will accrue daily and will be computed for the actual number of days elapsed on the basis of a year consisting of 360 days.

After the initial auction period, the period between auctions for the auction rate notes will generally be 28 days, subject to adjustment if the auction period would begin or end on a non-business day. The length of the auction period, the auction date or the nature of the interest rate for the auction rate notes bearing interest at an auction rate may change as described under the caption “Auction of the Auction Rate Notes—Changes in Auction Terms” herein.

If, on the first day of any auction period, a payment default on the auction rate notes has occurred and is continuing, the rate for the interest accrual period will be the non-payment rate, which generally is one-month LIBOR plus 1.50%.

If in any auction all the auction rate notes subject to the auction are subject to hold orders, the interest rate for the accrual period will equal the all hold rate, which is the LIBOR rate for a period comparable to the auction period less 0.25%.

Interest accrued on the outstanding principal balance of a series of the auction rate notes during the preceding auction period will be paid on the related auction rate distribution date.

Interest Limited to the Extent Permissible by Law

In no event shall the cumulative amount of interest paid or payable on a series of the series 2007-1 notes exceed the amount permitted by applicable law. If applicable law is ever judicially interpreted so as to render usurious any amount called for under the series 2007-1 notes of a series or related documents or otherwise contracted for, charged, reserved, taken or received in connection with the series 2007-1 notes of such series, or if the redemption or acceleration of the maturity of the series 2007-1 notes of such series results in payment to or receipt by the holder or any former holder of the series 2007-1 notes of such series of any interest in excess of that permitted by applicable law, then, notwithstanding any provision of the series 2007-1 notes of such series or related documents to the contrary, all excess amounts theretofore paid or received with respect to the series 2007-1 notes of such series shall be credited on the principal balance of the series 2007-1 notes of such series (or, if the series 2007-1 notes of such series have been paid or would thereby be paid in full, refunded by the recipient thereof), and the provisions of the series 2007-1 notes of such series and related documents shall automatically and immediately be deemed reformed and the amounts thereafter collectible thereunder reduced, without the necessity of the execution of any new document, so as to comply with the applicable law, but so as to permit the recovery of the fullest amount otherwise called for under the series 2007-1 notes of such series and under the related documents.

Under current Delaware law, there is no restriction on the interest rate that may be charged for the lending of money evidenced by the series 2007-1 notes.

Redemption of the Series 2007-1 Notes

Optional Redemption of the Series-2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes. The series 2007-1A-1 notes are subject to optional redemption in whole, at our option, on any quarterly distribution date on or after July, 2020 (the date on which the targeted balance on the series 2007-1A-1 notes is expected to be zero), at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of such series 2007-1A-1 notes to be redeemed, plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date.

From time to time, we also may redeem series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to the extent funds are available in the Retirement Account as described in “Source of Payment and Security for the Notes—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*.”

Optional Redemption of the Series 2007-1A Reset Rate Notes. At our option and subject to the limitations herein, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are subject to redemption, in whole only, on any reset date and, while any series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at an auction rate, on any auction rate distribution date, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of such notes to be redeemed, plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. Upon a failed remarketing, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be subject to redemption, at our option, on any date. To the extent series 2007-1A reset rate notes are optionally redeemed while bearing interest at an auction rate, any carry-over amounts accrued on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes being redeemed will be extinguished on the date of such optional redemption.

Optional Redemption of the auction rate notes. At our option but subject to compliance with the conditions described under “*Limitation on Redemption of Subordinate Notes*” below, the

auction rate notes may be redeemed on any auction rate distribution date for the auction rate notes, in whole or in part, and if in part as described under the caption “*Selection of Series 2007-1 Notes for Redemption*” below, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of such auction rate notes to be redeemed, plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. To the extent the auction rate notes are optionally redeemed, any carry-over amounts accrued on the auction rate notes being optionally redeemed will be extinguished on such optional redemption date.

Principal Distributions on the Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes. Principal distributions will be made on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes as described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein.

Selection of Series 2007-1A Reset Rate Notes for Redemption. If less than all of a series of outstanding series 2007-1A reset rate notes are to be redeemed or to receive a principal distribution, the particular series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be so paid will be paid principal pro rata within such series if bearing interest at a floating rate or a fixed rate, or if bearing interest at an auction rate will be redeemed by lot within such series; provided, however, that following a failed remarketing, all such series 2007-1A reset rate notes within a particular series, with respect to which such failed remarketing has occurred, will receive principal on a pro rata basis.

Selection of auction rate notes for Redemption. If less than all outstanding auction rate notes are to be redeemed, the particular auction rate notes to be redeemed will be determined by lot.

Limitation on Redemption of Subordinate Notes. No subordinate notes, including the series 2007-1B notes, may be redeemed so long as series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes, series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes are outstanding. Thereafter, no subordinate notes, including the auction rate notes may be redeemed so long as there are any senior notes outstanding under the indenture unless we receive confirmation from each rating agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; however, we are required to pay the subordinate notes at their stated maturities.

Notice of Redemption

Notice of redemption of the auction rate notes shall be given by first class mail, mailed not less than 10 days prior to the date fixed for redemption to each holder (which initially will be The Depository Trust Company or its nominee) of the auction rate notes to be prepaid at the address of such holder appearing in the note register; but no defect in or failure to give such mailed notice of redemption shall affect the validity of proceedings for the redemption of any of the auction rate notes not affected by such defect or failure. All notices of redemption shall state: (a) the redemption date; (b) the redemption price; (c) the name (including series designation), stated maturity and CUSIP numbers of the auction rate notes to be redeemed, the principal amount of auction rate notes to be redeemed, and, if less than all outstanding auction rate notes are to be redeemed, the identification and the respective principal amounts of the auction rate

notes to be redeemed; (d) that, on the redemption date, the redemption price of and accrued interest on each such auction rate note will become due and payable and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after such date; (e) the place or places where such auction rate notes are to be surrendered for payment of the redemption price thereof and accrued interest thereon; and (f) if it be the case, that such auction rate notes are to be redeemed by the application of certain specified trust moneys and for certain specified reasons.

On or prior to each quarterly distribution date on which principal payments will be made on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, or on which such notes are to be redeemed, the indenture trustee shall cause notice of any such payments or redemption to be given by mailing a copy of the notice by first-class mail to the holders of the series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes designated for payment or redemption, in whole or in part, at their address as the same shall last appear upon the registration books on such date; provided, however, that failure to give such notice, or any defect therein, shall not affect the validity of any proceedings for the payment or redemption of such notes.

On or prior to each distribution date on which principal payments will be made on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes or on which the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are to be redeemed, the indenture trustee shall cause notice of any such payments or redemption to be given by mailing a copy of the notice by first class mail to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes designated for payment or redemption, in whole or in part, at their address as the same shall last appear upon the registration books on such date; provided, however, that failure to give such notice, or any defect therein, shall not affect the validity of any proceedings for the payment or redemption of such series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

Notice of redemption having been given as provided above, the series 2007-1 notes designated in such notice shall become due and payable at the applicable redemption price, plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption date, and, upon surrender in accordance with such notice, shall be so paid, and thereafter such series 2007-1 notes shall cease to accrue interest.

The Reset Rate Notes

The following information describes certain features applicable to series 2007-1A reset rate notes. Each series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes operates independently of the other, and the description contained herein with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes applies independently to each such series.

General. The applicable currency and interest rate for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be reset from time to time in a currency and at an interest rate determined using the procedures described below. During their initial reset period, the series 2007-1A-2 reset rate notes will be denominated in U.S. Dollars and will bear interest based on an index rate equal to three-month LIBOR, except for the initial interest accrual period, plus 0.02%. During their initial reset period, the series 2007-1A-3 reset rate notes will be denominated in U.S. Dollars and will bear interest based on an index rate equal to three-month LIBOR, except for the initial interest accrual period, plus 0.06%.

Principal. We may make principal distributions on each series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, during their initial reset period, on quarterly distribution dates until the principal amount outstanding on such series of the series 2007-1A notes has been reduced to zero, to the extent there are sufficient available funds for that purpose and subject to certain payment priorities, as described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—*Retirement Account*” herein. Depending on the rate and timing of prepayments on the student loans held in the trust estate and other events described herein, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes may be repaid earlier than the reset date. If, during a subsequent reset period the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear interest at a fixed rate, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be structured not to receive payments of principal, and all amount that otherwise would have been paid to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as principal on any quarterly distribution date will instead be deposited into the Retirement Account until the next reset date, at which time we may make principal distributions to the holders of the series 2007-1A notes to the extent there are sufficient available funds for that purpose and subject to certain payment priorities, as described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—*Retirement Account*” herein. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon a failed remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, we will deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the next reset date to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes prior to redeeming any senior auction rate notes outstanding under the indenture (unless a confirmation has been received from the rating agencies that the ratings of the series 2007-1 notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result of not redeeming such notes). Such distributions will be made on each quarterly distribution date thereafter until the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are again remarketed.

So long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes or other subsequently issued LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, distributions of principal on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will not be made on a given distribution date unless on such date each series of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes and other subsequently issued LIBOR rate notes have been paid down to their respective targeted balances and, unless a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2007-1 reset rate notes, all auction rate notes which may be redeemed have been redeemed. In addition, if no LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, then but only after a date to be determined, series 2007-1A reset rate notes must be paid down from available moneys under clauses Eleventh and Fourteenth under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—*Flow of Funds*.”

We are permitted to issue additional notes with principal distributions which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, and additional notes with stated maturities (or mandatory redemption payments) which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, if we reasonably determine, on the date of issuance of such additional notes, that the issuance of such additional notes will not result in our inability to make principal distributions on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes to reduce the principal amount of the series 2007-1A reset notes to any targeted balance, if then applicable, or to pay the same when otherwise due as set forth herein.

Reset Periods. The initial reset date for the series 2007-1A-2 notes will be January 28, 2010 and the initial reset date for the series 2007-1A-3 notes will be January 28, 2014. We refer

to these dates, together with each date thereafter on which the series 2007-1A reset rate notes may be reset with respect to the currency and/or interest rate mode, as a “reset date” and each period between the reset dates as a “reset period.” Each reset date will occur on a quarterly distribution date and the related reset period will always end on (and include) the day immediately preceding a quarterly distribution date. In any case, the related reset period may not extend beyond the maturity date of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

The applicable currency, interest rate and the frequency of principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be reset as of the reset date as determined by:

- the remarketing agents, in consultation with the Issuer, with respect to the length of the reset period, the applicable currency (U.S. Dollars, Euros, Pounds Sterling or another currency), whether the interest rate is fixed, floating or auction and, if floating, the applicable interest rate index, the day-count convention, the applicable interest rate determination dates, the interval between interest rate change dates during each accrual period, whether such notes will be structured to amortize periodically or to receive a payment of principal only at the end of the reset period, and the reset rate note all hold rate (if applicable); and
- the remarketing agents with respect to the determination of the applicable fixed rate of interest or spread to the chosen interest rate index, as applicable.

In the event that the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are reset to pay in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, such notes are said to be in foreign exchange mode. In that case, the Issuer will be responsible for arranging the required currency swaps to hedge, in whole or in part, against the currency exchange risks that result from the required payment to the applicable reset rate noteholders in a currency other than U.S. Dollars and, together with the remarketing agents, for selecting one or more Eligible Swap Counterparties. See “—Foreign Exchange Mode” below.

In the event that the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are reset to bear a fixed rate of interest, the Issuer will be responsible for arranging the required interest rate swaps to hedge the basis risk that results from the payment of a fixed rate of interest on the notes and, together with the remarketing agents, for selecting one or more Eligible Swap Counterparties. See “—Fixed Rate Mode” below. In such case, the Spread will be determined in the manner described below for each reset period. See “—Determination Date” below.

Each reset period will be no less than three months and will always end on the day before a quarterly distribution date. Each quarterly distribution date when the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders will receive interest and/or principal payments will be determined by the remarketing agents, in consultation with the Issuer, on the applicable remarketing terms determination date in connection with the establishment of each reset period.

Absent a failed remarketing, any series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders that wish to be repaid on a reset date will be able to obtain a 100% repayment of principal by tendering their notes pursuant to the remarketing process; provided, that tender is deemed mandatory when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars during

either the then-current or the immediately following reset period, as more fully discussed under “Tender of Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures” below. If there is a failed remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, however, the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders will not be permitted to exercise any remedies as a result of the failure of their notes to be remarketed on the reset date, as described under “—Tender of Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures” below.

Interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during each reset period after its initial reset period will accrue and be payable:

- at a floating interest rate, in which case such reset rate notes are said to be in floating rate mode,
- at a fixed interest rate, in which case such reset rate notes are said to be in fixed rate mode, or
- at an auction interest rate, in which case such reset rate notes are said to be in auction rate mode,

in each case as determined by the remarketing agents, in consultation with the Issuer and in accordance with the remarketing agreement and the applicable remarketing agency agreement or the auction agency agreement, as applicable.

Remarketing Terms Determination Date. On a remarketing terms determination date, unless notice of the exercise of the related call option described below has already been given, the remarketing agent will notify the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders whether tender is deemed mandatory or optional for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. Additionally, in consultation with the Issuer, the remarketing agent will establish the following terms for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes by the remarketing terms determination date, which terms will be applicable during the upcoming reset period:

- the weighted average life of such notes under several assumed prepayment scenarios;
- the name and contact information of the remarketing agents;
- the next reset date and reset period;
- the applicable minimum denomination and additional increments;
- the interest rate mode (*i.e.*, fixed, floating or auction rate);
- the applicable currency;
- if in foreign exchange mode, the identities of the Eligible Swap Counterparties from which bids will be solicited;
- if in foreign exchange mode, the applicable distribution dates on which interest and principal will be paid to the applicable reset rate noteholders, if other than quarterly;

- whether the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be structured to amortize periodically or to receive a payment of principal only at the end of the reset period (as will be the case, generally, but not exclusively, whenever such notes bear a fixed rate of interest or are in foreign currency mode);
- if in floating rate mode, the applicable interest rate index;
- if in floating rate mode, the interval between interest rate change dates;
- if in floating rate mode, the applicable interest rate determination date;
- if in fixed rate mode, the applicable fixed rate pricing benchmark;
- if in fixed rate mode, the identities of the Eligible Swap Counterparties from which bids will be solicited;
- if in floating rate mode, whether there will be a related swap agreement and if so the identities of the Eligible Swap Counterparties from which bids will be solicited;
- if in an auction mode, the interest rate during the initial accrual period;
- if in an auction mode, the date of the initial auction following the most recent reset date;
- if in an auction mode, the length of the auction period;
- the applicable interest rate day-count basis; and
- the related reset rate note all hold rate, if applicable.

Any interest rate mode other than a floating rate based on LIBOR or a commercial paper rate will require that the rating agency condition be satisfied.

The remarketing agents will communicate this information by written notice, through DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders, the indenture trustee and the rating agencies on the related remarketing terms determination date.

If series 2007-1A reset rate notes are denominated in U.S. Dollars during the then-current reset period and will continue to be denominated in U.S. Dollars during the immediately following reset period, on the remarketing terms determination date, a remarketing agents, in consultation with the Issuer, will establish the related reset rate note all hold rate. In this event, on or before the notice date, the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders will have the option to deliver a hold notice. A hold notice must be delivered with respect to all or any portion of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be retained by a series 2007-1A reset rate noteholder. All or any portion of such notes that are not affirmatively specified in a timely and validly delivered hold notice as being retained by such series 2007-1A reset rate noteholder will be deemed to have been tendered. See “—Tender of Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures” below. If a series 2007-1A reset rate note either is in foreign exchange mode during the then-current reset

period or will be reset into foreign exchange mode on the immediately following reset date, the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders will be deemed to have tendered their series 2007-1A reset rate notes on the reset date (including on the initial reset date), regardless of any desire by those series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders to retain their ownership of any of their series 2007-1A reset rate notes, and no reset rate note all hold rate will be applicable.

If applicable, the reset rate note all hold rate will be the minimum rate of interest that will be effective for the upcoming reset period. In the event that the remarketing agents do not receive hold notices with respect to all of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes for the next applicable reset period, and the rate of interest using the Spread or fixed rate of interest established on the determination date is higher than the reset rate note all hold rate then the 2007-1A reset rate notes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest on those reset rate notes for the upcoming reset period. If 100% of the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders elect to hold all of their notes for the next applicable reset period, the rate of interest during the upcoming reset period will be the reset rate note all hold rate.

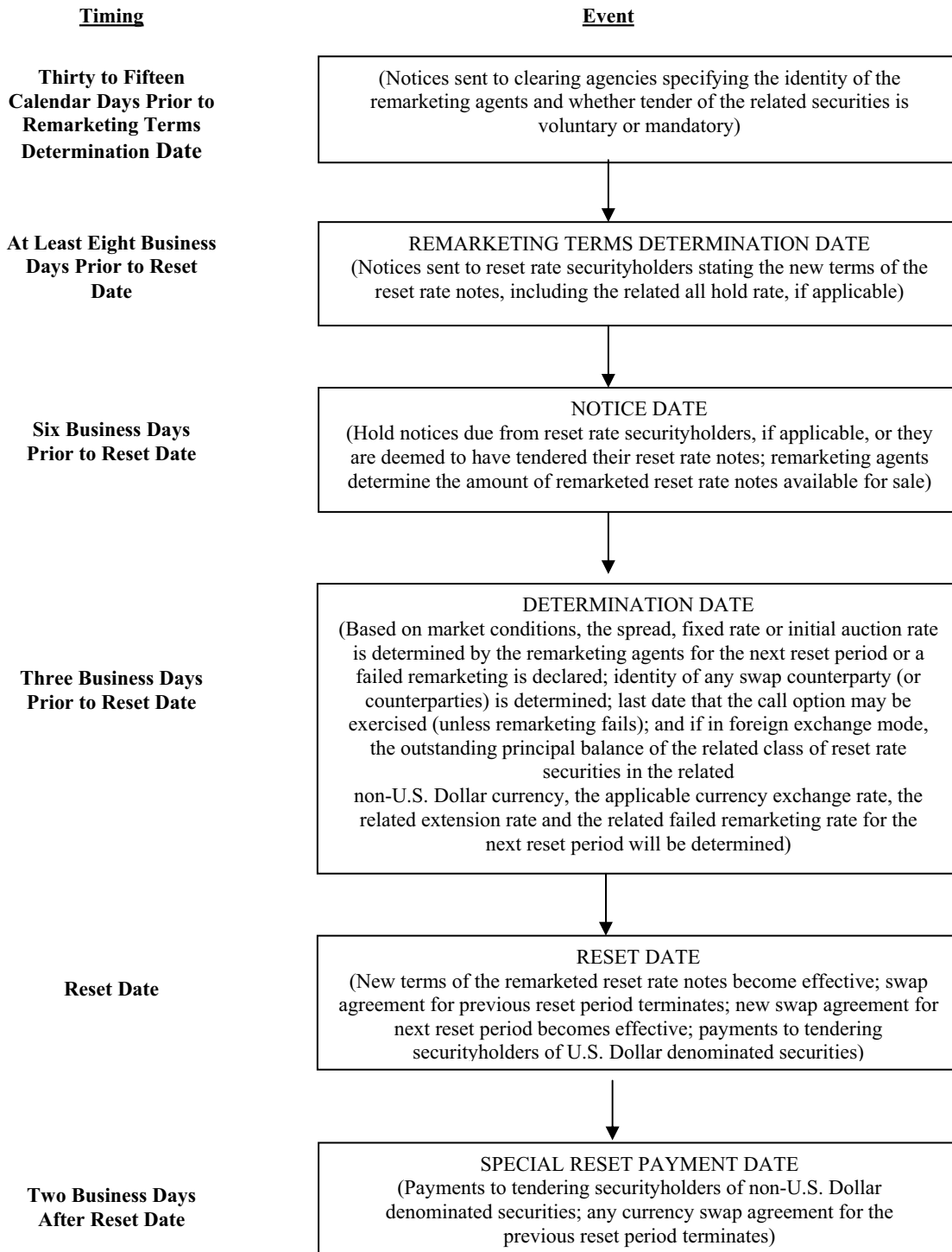
If the remarketing agents, in consultation with the Issuer, are unable to determine the terms set forth above that are required to be established on the applicable remarketing terms determination date, then, unless the holder of the call option chooses to exercise its call option, a failed remarketing will be declared on the related determination date as described under “—Tender of the Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures” below.

Purchase in Lieu of Redemption. The series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be subject, as of each reset date and any date after a failed remarketing and the continuation thereof, to a call option, held by us, for 100% of such notes exercisable at a price equal to 100% of their outstanding principal balance, plus any accrued and unpaid interest. The call option may be exercised by us at any time prior to (i) the determination of the spread or the fixed rate, (ii) the declaration of a failed remarketing on the determination date or (iii) the determination of the auction rate for the initial accrual period. Once notice is given, the holder of the call option may not rescind its exercise of that call option. If a call option is exercised with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, the interest rate on such notes will be the call rate and the applicable currency will be U.S. Dollars. In that event, a reset period of three months will be established for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, at the end of which the holder of the call option may either remarket such notes pursuant to the remarketing procedures set forth below or retain such notes for one or more successive three-month reset periods at the existing call rate.

Determination Date. On each determination date, the remarketing agents will set the applicable spread above or below the applicable index (if the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be in floating rate mode during the next reset period), applicable fixed rate of interest (if the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be in fixed rate mode during the next reset period), or will set the initial auction rate for the initial accrual period (if the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be in auction rate mode during the next reset period), in any case, at a rate that, in the reasonable opinion of the remarketing agents, will enable all of the tendered series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be remarketed by the remarketing agents at 100% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. Also, if applicable, we, together with the remarketing agents, will select from the bids received from the eligible swap counterparty or counterparties, with which we will enter into one or more swap agreements to hedge basis and/or

currency risks for the next reset period. Furthermore, if the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are to be reset to foreign exchange mode, the currency exchange rate, the Extension Rate due to the currency swap counterparty and the failed remarketing rate for the reset period will be determined pursuant to the terms of the currency swap agreement. If required for the immediately following reset period, on or before the related determination date we will arrange for new or additional securities identification codes to be obtained.

Timeline. The following chart shows a timeline of the remarketing process:



Foreign Exchange Mode. If, after the initial reset period, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are to be reset in foreign exchange mode on a reset date, we will enter into one or more currency swap agreements with Eligible Swap Counterparties:

- to facilitate the payment of principal and interest in the applicable currency;
- to pay additional interest at the applicable interest rate and in the applicable currency on series 2007-1A reset rate notes from and including the reset date to, but excluding the second business day following the reset date; and
- to facilitate the exchange of all secondary market trade proceeds from a successful remarketing (or proceeds from the exercise of the call option) on the reset date to the applicable currency.

No currency swap agreement will terminate solely due to the declaration of a failed remarketing.

The terms of all currency swap agreements must satisfy the rating agency condition. The inability to obtain any required currency swap agreement, either as a result of the failure to satisfy the rating agency condition or otherwise, will, in the absence of an exercise of the call option, result in the declaration of a failed remarketing for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes on the reset date; provided that, if the remarketing agents, in consultation with us, on or before the remarketing terms determination date, determine that it is unlikely that currency swap agreements satisfying the above criteria will be obtainable on the reset date, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes must be reset to U.S. Dollars on the related reset date. No new currency swap agreements will be entered into for the reset period following an exercise of the call option.

If series 2007-1A reset rate notes are either currently in foreign exchange mode, or to be reset into foreign exchange mode, such notes will be subject to mandatory tender by the holders thereof on the reset date. Affected series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders desiring to retain some or all of their series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be required to repurchase their notes through the remarketing agents. However, the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders may or may not be allocated their desired amount of reset rate notes as part of the remarketing process. Holders of series 2007-1A reset rate notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars will receive all principal and interest payments due from us, as well as payment of any outstanding principal amount payable as a result of the remarketing process on or about the second business day following the reset date as a result of the required delay in payment through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Floating Rate Mode. As will be the case during the initial reset period with respect to the series 2007-1A notes, and otherwise, following a successful remarketing, if series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be denominated in U.S. Dollars and are reset to bear a floating rate of interest, then, during the corresponding reset period, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will bear interest at a per annum rate equal to the applicable interest rate index, plus or minus the applicable spread, as determined on the relevant determination date.

In addition, if the remarketing agents, in consultation with us, determine that it would be in our best interest based on then-current market conditions during any reset period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear a floating rate of interest, or if otherwise required to satisfy the rating agency condition, we will enter into one or more interest rate swap agreements with eligible swap counterparties for the next reset period to hedge some or all of the basis risk. In exchange for providing payments at the applicable interest rate index plus the related spread, each swap counterparty will be entitled to receive on each distribution date a payment from the trust equal to three-month LIBOR plus or minus a spread, which must satisfy the rating agency condition. In the selection of the related swap counterparties and the establishment of the applicable spread to three-month LIBOR, the remarketing agents, in consultation with us, generally will use the procedures set forth under “—Foreign Exchange Mode.”

Fixed Rate Mode. If, following a successful remarketing, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be denominated in U.S. Dollars and are reset to bear a fixed rate of interest, then the applicable fixed rate of interest for the corresponding reset period will be determined on the determination date by adding:

- the applicable spread as determined by the remarketing agents on the determination date; and
- the yield to maturity on the determination date of the applicable fixed rate pricing benchmark, selected by the remarketing agents, as having an expected weighted average life based on a scheduled maturity at the next reset date, which would be used in accordance with customary financial practice in pricing new issues of asset-backed securities of comparable average life, provided, that the remarketing agents shall establish that fixed rate equal to the rate that, in the reasonable opinion of the remarketing agents, will enable all of the tendered series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be remarketed by the remarketing agents at 100% of their outstanding principal balance. However, that fixed rate of interest will in no event be lower than the related reset rate note all hold rate, if applicable.

Interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during any reset period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bear a fixed rate of interest and are denominated in U.S. Dollars generally will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during any reset period when such notes bear a fixed rate of interest and are denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars generally will be calculated based on the Actual/Actual (ISMA) accrual method as described under “GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS” herein, or another day-count convention as may be established on the related remarketing terms determination Date. This interest will be payable on each applicable distribution date at the applicable fixed rate of interest, as determined on the determination date, during the reset period.

In addition, if, following a successful remarketing, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will bear a fixed rate of interest, we may enter into one or more interest rate swap agreements with one or more eligible swap counterparties on the related reset date to facilitate the payment of interest at a fixed rate. Each of these interest rate swap agreements will terminate, generally, on the earliest to occur of:

- the next succeeding reset date, if series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in U.S. Dollars, or the next succeeding reset date resulting in a successful remarketing, if series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then in foreign exchange mode;
- the reset date for which the call option is exercised;
- the quarterly distribution date on which the outstanding principal balance of series 2007-1A reset rate notes is reduced to zero; or
- the maturity date of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

Auction Rate Mode. If, following a successful remarketing, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be denominated in U.S Dollars and are reset to bear interest at an auction rate, then, during the corresponding reset period, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will bear interest at a per annum rate as described under “Calculation of the Auction Rate” or “Auction of the Auction Rate Notes” herein. The interest rates on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at an auction rate for the initial accrual period immediately following a reset date will be determined by the broker dealers on the determination date, and thereafter will be determined by the auction agent at auctions. The broker dealers will also determine the date of the initial auction following the most recent reset date and the length of the auction period.

Allocation of Principal to Retirement Account. If, on any quarterly distribution date, principal would be payable to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during any reset period when the series 2007-1A notes are then structured not to receive a payment of principal until the end of the reset period, which will not be the case with respect to series 2007-1A reset rate notes during their initial reset period, principal generally will be allocated to series 2007-1A reset rate notes and deposited into the Retirement Account. Those principal amounts will remain in the Retirement Account until the next reset date for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, unless, prior to that reset date, payment of principal on the notes is accelerated following an event of default. On the reset date, all amounts in the Retirement Account deposited in connection with principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes (less any investment earnings), including any allocation of principal made on that quarterly distribution date, will be distributed to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders, as of the record date, in reduction of principal of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes (or if in foreign exchange mode, on or about that reset date to the swap counterparty, in exchange for the equivalent amount of the applicable non-U.S. Dollar currency to be paid to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders on or about the reset date).

However, in the event that on any quarterly distribution date the amounts deposited in the Retirement Account in connection with principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes (less any investment earnings) would equal the outstanding principal balance (or if in foreign exchange mode, the U.S. Dollar equivalent thereof) of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, then no additional amounts will be deposited into the Retirement Account, and all amounts deposited therein in connection with principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, less any investment earnings, will be distributed on the next reset date to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders (or if in foreign exchange mode, on or about that reset date to the currency swap counterparty, in exchange for the equivalent amount of the applicable non-U.S. Dollar currency to be paid to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders on or about that reset date). On the reset

date the outstanding principal balance of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be reduced to zero. Amounts (less any investment earnings) deposited in the Retirement Account in connection with principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes may be used only to pay principal on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes (or to make payments to the currency swap counterparty, but solely in exchange for the equivalent amount of the applicable non-U.S. Dollar currency at the conversion rate set forth in the currency swap agreement) and for no other purpose. All investment earnings deposited in the Retirement Account in connection with principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be withdrawn on each distribution date and deposited into the Collection Fund.

Tender of Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures. On the date of issuance, we will enter into a remarketing agreement with the remarketing agents for the remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes by the remarketing agents. Pursuant to the remarketing agreement, UBS Securities LLC and Banc of America Securities LLC have each agreed to act as remarketing agents. We, in our sole discretion, may change the remarketing agents or designate a lead remarketing agent for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes and any reset period at any time on or before the remarketing terms determination date. Furthermore, a remarketing agent may resign at any time provided that no resignation may become effective on a date that is later than 15 business days prior to the next remarketing terms determination date.

On each remarketing terms determination date, we will enter into a remarketing agency agreement with the remarketing agents that will set forth certain terms of the remarketing for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, and on the related determination date (unless a failed remarketing is declared, hold notices relating to 100% of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes have been timely delivered, or an exercise of the call option has occurred), that remarketing agency agreement will be supplemented to include all other required terms of the related remarketing for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

Each of the remarketing agents will be entitled to receive a fee in connection with their services rendered for each reset date. On each monthly calculation date that is one year or less prior to each applicable reset date, the issuer will order the indenture trustee to transfer from the Collection Fund for deposit in the Administration Fund, prior to the payment of interest on any notes, an amount equal to the monthly funding amount until the balance on deposit in the Administration Fund allocated for the payment of remarketing fees reaches the reset period target amount. Investments on deposit in the Administration Fund for such purposes will be retained in the Administration Fund until the related reset date. If the amount on deposit in the Administration Fund allocated for the payment of remarketing fees, after the payment of any remarketing fees therefrom, exceeds the reset period target amount, the excess will be transferred on the monthly calculation date immediately following the related reset date to the Collection Fund and applied in the same manner as other funds on deposit therein. The remarketing agents also will be entitled to reimbursement from us, on a subordinated basis, if there are insufficient available funds in the Administration Fund allocated for the payment of remarketing fees on the related monthly calculation date, for certain expenses associated with each remarketing. If on any monthly calculation date an interest shortfall would exist, or if on the maturity date or date of scheduled principal distribution for any series of senior notes, amounts in the Collection Fund would not be sufficient to reduce the principal balance to zero, the amount of the interest shortfall or principal deficiency, as applicable, may be withdrawn from the Administration Fund,

to the extent of funds allocated for the payment of remarketing fees on deposit therein, and used for payment of interest or principal on any series of senior notes.

There will be a failed remarketing if: the remarketing agents, in consultation with us, cannot determine the applicable required reset terms (other than the related spread, the initial auction rate or the fixed rate) at least eight business days prior to the related reset date; the required spread, initial auction rate or fixed rate cannot be established by the remarketing agents or auction agent, as the case may be, by the determination date; all of the tendered notes are not purchased at the spread, initial auction rate or fixed rate set by the remarketing agents or auction agent, as the case may be; we fail to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes following delivery of a notice of redemption; one or more interest rate and/or currency swap agreements satisfying all required criteria cannot be obtained, if applicable; certain conditions specified in the remarketing agreement are not satisfied; or any rating agency then rating the series 2007-1A reset rate notes has not confirmed its then-current ratings of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, if such confirmation is required. In the event of a failed remarketing, all holders will retain their notes, the interest rate for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be reset to a failed remarketing rate of three-month LIBOR plus 0.75% and the related reset period will be three months.

SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES

General

The notes, including the series 2007-1 notes, are limited obligations payable solely from the trust estate created under the indenture, consisting of certain revenues and funds and accounts pledged under the indenture. The pledged revenues include: (a) all amounts received as interest and principal payments with respect to financed student loans, including all guarantee payments, federal interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments with respect to financed student loans (excluding, unless otherwise provided in a supplemental indenture, any federal interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments that accrued prior to the date on which such student loans were financed); (b) unless otherwise provided in a supplemental indenture, proceeds of the sale of any financed student loans held in the Acquisition Fund; (c) any amounts transferred to the Collection Fund from the other funds established pursuant to the indenture; (d) all amounts received as earnings on income from investment securities in funds established pursuant to the indenture; (e) all amounts received as payments from us or on our behalf with respect to the T.H.E. Bonus Deposit; (f) all counterparty swap payments; and (g) any amounts received by the indenture trustee pursuant to the indemnification provisions of any joint sharing agreement. In addition, the pledged revenues with respect to one or more series of additional notes may include payments made by a credit facility provider pursuant to a credit enhancement facility.

The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the notes will be secured by a pledge of and a security interest in all of our rights, title, interest and privileges (a) with respect to student loans pledged under the indenture, in, to and under any servicing agreement, the eligible lender trust agreement, any repurchase agreement and the guarantee agreements; (b) in, to and under all student loans pledged under the indenture (including the evidences of indebtedness thereof and related documentation); (c) in, to and under any credit enhancement facility, any swap agreement, any swap counterparty guaranty, any tender agent agreement, any remarketing

agreement, any auction agent agreement, any market agent agreement and any broker-dealer agreement; and (d) in and to the proceeds from the sale of the notes (until expended for the purpose for which issued) and the revenues, moneys, evidences of indebtedness and securities in and payable to the pledged funds and accounts established pursuant to the indenture. The security interest in revenues, moneys, evidences of indebtedness and, unless registered in the name of the indenture trustee, securities payable into the various funds and accounts established pursuant to the indenture does not constitute a perfected security interest until such revenues, moneys, evidences of indebtedness and securities are received by the indenture trustee. Certain pledged revenues are subject to withdrawal from the pledged funds and accounts, to prior applications to pay costs of issuance, the administrative allowance, the marketing and school services expense allowance and the note fees, and to certain other applications as described under the caption “Description of the Indenture—Funds and Accounts” herein.

Additional Indenture Obligations

The series 2007-1 notes will constitute “additional notes” under the indenture, with the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes and the series 2007-1A auction rate notes being senior notes and the series 2007-1B auction rate notes being subordinate notes. The indenture provides that in the future, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, we may issue one or more series of additional notes thereunder. In order to issue additional notes, the indenture requires us to certify that we are not in default in the performance of any covenant or agreement made in the indenture, and to satisfy the rating agency condition. We are not required by the indenture to secure approvals from, or provide notices to, holders of our outstanding notes with respect to the issuance of additional notes. We have the sole authority to determine whether or not additional notes may be issued and, except for the satisfaction of the rating agency condition, there will be no independent verification thereof.

Such additional notes may be issued as senior notes on a parity basis with any other senior notes (including the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes and the series 2007-1A auction rate notes) or as subordinate notes on a parity basis with any other subordinate notes (including the series 2007-1B auction rate notes). The indenture also provides that junior subordinate notes, that are subordinate to senior obligations and subordinate obligations, may be issued in the future. In addition, we may enter into swap agreements and may obtain credit enhancement facilities from one or more credit facility providers. Our obligations under the swap agreements, and our obligations to pay the premiums or fees of credit facility providers and, if applicable, to reimburse payments made under credit enhancement facilities, may be parity obligations with the senior notes (such other obligations, together with the senior notes, being referred to herein as “senior obligations”) or parity obligations with the subordinate notes (such other obligations, together with the subordinate notes, being referred to herein as “subordinate obligations”). The senior obligations, the subordinate obligations and obligations with respect to junior subordinate obligations, if any, are referred to herein as “indenture obligations.” See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Notes and Other Indenture Obligations” herein.

Under the indenture, we may not enter into a swap agreement or obtain a credit enhancement facility unless the indenture trustee shall have received written confirmation from each rating agency that entering into the swap agreement or obtaining the credit enhancement

facility, as the case may be, will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes. We have covenanted not to enter into any swap agreements unless we reasonably determine, on the date we enter into such swap agreement, that such swap agreement will not adversely affect the sufficiency of the amounts directed to make principal distributions on our previously issued LIBOR rate notes or the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes in accordance with the targeted balances set forth under the Schedule A attached hereto.

Any credit enhancement facility may be obtained for the sole benefit of the series of notes designated therein, in which event payments under such credit enhancement facility would not be available for the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any other series of notes. However, any payments required to be made to any credit facility provider would be parity obligations with the other indenture obligations of the same series, payable from any revenues available to pay such other indenture obligations. There are presently no credit enhancement facilities with respect to our previously issued notes, and no credit enhancement facility is being obtained with respect to the series 2007-1 notes.

Priorities

The senior notes (and any other senior obligations, including the series 2007-1A notes) are entitled to payment and certain other priorities over the subordinate notes (and any other subordinate obligations, including the series 2007-1B notes). This subordination is intended to enhance the likelihood of regular receipt of the interest and principal by the holders of the senior notes, including the series 2007-1A notes, and any other senior obligations. Current payments of interest and principal due on subordinate notes on an interest payment date or principal payment date will be made (on a parity basis with any other subordinate obligations, including the series 2007-1B notes) only to the extent that there are sufficient moneys available for such payment, after making all such payments due on such date with respect to senior notes and other senior obligations. So long as any senior obligations remain outstanding under the indenture, the failure to make interest or principal payments with respect to subordinate notes will not constitute an event of default under the indenture. In the event of an acceleration of the notes, the principal of and accrued interest on the subordinate notes will be paid (on a parity basis with any other subordinate obligations) only to the extent there are moneys available under the indenture after payment of the principal of, and accrued interest on, all senior notes and the satisfaction of all other senior obligations. In addition, holders of senior notes and beneficiaries of other senior obligations are entitled to direct certain actions to be taken by the indenture trustee prior to and upon the occurrence of an event of default under the indenture, including election of remedies. In the limited circumstances of a covenant default, as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Events of Default” herein, the holders of subordinate and junior subordinate notes, and beneficiaries of other subordinate or junior subordinate obligations will have certain consent rights with respect to the acceleration of the notes. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Remedies” herein.

We issued previously, and have outstanding, four series of 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, four series of 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and four series of 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes (which we refer to as our “previously issued LIBOR rate notes”). The timing of principal payments on our previously issued LIBOR rate notes will affect the timing of principal payment of the

series 2007-1 notes. See the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein.

Flow of Funds

On each monthly calculation date, the indenture trustee will transfer or allocate the moneys received during the preceding month in the Collection Fund as follows:

- *first*, to make any payments required under a joint sharing agreement (see the caption “CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT LOANS—Joint Sharing Agreement”);
- *second*, to make any payments due and payable by us to the U.S. Department of Education related to the financed eligible loans;
- *third*, to the Administration Fund, the amount necessary to pay or provide for administrative and servicing fees and expenses, the marketing and school services expense allowance and note fees and expenses for the next month, and for one year prior to a reset date with respect to reset rate notes, the Monthly Funding Amount as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—The Reset Rate Notes—*Tender of Reset Rate Notes; Remarketing Procedures*” herein;
- *fourth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of interest accruing or coming due during the next month on any senior notes at the time outstanding and the payment of any other senior obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under senior swap agreements that do not constitute priority termination payments) payable therefrom as described under the caption “SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Account—*Interest Account*” herein;
- *fifth*, to the Principal Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of principal coming due (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory redemption) on the senior notes or for the reimbursement of senior credit facility providers for the payment of principal on the senior notes, an amount equal to one-twelfth of such principal coming due within the next 12 months on any senior notes at the time outstanding (there being no such deposits required with respect to the series 2007-1A notes until twelve months prior to their respective final maturities) as described under the caption “SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Account—*Principal Account*” herein;
- *sixth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of interest accruing or coming due during the next month on any subordinate notes at the time outstanding and the payment of any other subordinate obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under subordinate swap agreements that do not constitute priority termination payments) payable therefrom as described under the caption “SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Account—*Interest Account*” herein;
- *seventh*, to the Principal Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of principal coming due (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory redemption) on the

subordinate notes or for the reimbursement of subordinate credit facility providers for the payment of principal on the subordinate notes, an amount equal to one-twelfth of such principal coming due within the next 12 months on any subordinate notes at the time outstanding (there being no such deposits required with respect to the series 2007-1B auction rate notes until twelve months prior to their final maturity) as described under the caption “SUMMARY OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Account—*Principal Account*” herein;

- *eighth*, to the Reserve Fund, the amount necessary to reach its required balance;
- *ninth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of interest on junior subordinate notes;
- *tenth*, to the Principal Account, the amount necessary to provide for the payment of principal coming due (at maturity or pursuant to mandatory redemption), an amount equal to one-twelfth of such principal coming due within the next 12 months on any junior subordinate notes at the time outstanding;
- *eleventh*, to the Retirement Account for the distribution of principal with respect to notes which by their terms are subject to scheduled principal distributions, an amount sufficient to make any monthly deposit required for the next scheduled principal distribution (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued, including, without limitation, the priority of the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes over the series 2007-1 notes as described under the caption “Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” below); provided, however, if we failed to make in full any of the scheduled principal payments on the notes on the prior quarterly distribution date, the amount transferred pursuant to this paragraph *eleventh* shall include an amount equal to the amount of the scheduled principal payment we failed to pay, unless such amount has been previously transferred pursuant to this paragraph *eleventh*;
- *twelfth*, to pay any amounts required for the payment of remarketing fees due and owing, in excess of amounts previously transferred to pay such fees pursuant to paragraph *third* above;
- *thirteenth*, to pay an amount equal to the T.H.E. Bonus Deposit through April 1, 2008 (unless extended or amended as to timing or amount as provided in the indenture), unless there exists unpaid carry-over amounts;
- *fourteenth*, to the Retirement Account for the distribution of principal with respect to notes which by their terms are subject to scheduled principal distributions, an amount sufficient to make the next scheduled principal distribution on such notes (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued, including, without limitation, the priority of the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes over the

series 2007-1 notes as described under the caption “Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” below), less any amounts previously transferred pursuant to paragraph eleventh above;

- *fifteenth*, until the senior asset percentage has been satisfied, all remaining amounts shall be transferred, as we shall designate, either (a) to the Retirement Account for the redemption of, or distribution of principal with respect to, notes which by their terms are subject to mandatory or optional redemption or principal distribution from revenues received under the indenture (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued) or (b) during the revolving period, to the Acquisition Fund to acquire or originate additional student loans;
- *sixteenth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to senior auction rate notes other than the senior series 2007-1 auction rate notes and other senior auction rate notes issued in the future;
- *seventeenth*, to the Interest Account, except as described under the caption “Suspension of Payments on Subordinate Obligations” below, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to subordinate notes other than the series 2007-1B-1 notes and other subordinate auction rate notes issued in the future (but only if the senior asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts);
- *eighteenth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for the payment of termination payments due under senior swap agreements that were not paid pursuant to paragraph *fourth* above;
- *nineteenth*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for payment of termination payments due under subordinate swap agreements that were not paid pursuant to paragraph *sixth* above;
- *twentieth*, during the revolving period and only at our direction, to the Acquisition Fund to acquire or originate additional student loans;
- *twenty-first*, until the subordinate asset percentage has been satisfied, all remaining amounts shall be transferred, as we shall designate, either (a) to the Retirement Account for the redemption of, or distribution of principal with respect to, notes which by their terms are subject to mandatory or optional redemption or principal distribution from revenues received under the indenture (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued) or (b) during the revolving period, to the Acquisition Fund to acquire or originate additional student loans;

- *twenty-second*, to the Interest Account, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to the senior series 2007-1 auction rate notes and other senior auction rate notes issued in the future;
- *twenty-third*, to the Interest Account, except as described under the caption “Suspension of Payments on Subordinate Obligations” below, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to the series 2007-1B-1 notes and other subordinate auction rate notes issued in the future (but only if the senior asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts);
- *twenty-fourth*, to the Interest Account, except as described under the caption “Suspension of Payments on Subordinate Obligations” below, the amount necessary for the payment of carry-over amounts and interest thereon with respect to junior subordinate notes (but only if the senior asset percentage and the subordinate asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts);
- *twenty-fifth*, only at our option or as required by a supplemental indenture, to the Retirement Account for the redemption of, or distribution of principal with respect to notes which by their terms are subject to mandatory or optional redemption or principal distribution from revenues received under the indenture (such amounts to be applied to the payment of notes of a particular series based upon the priorities established in the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes are issued); and
- *twenty-sixth*, to us if after taking into account any such release (a) the senior asset percentage will not be less than 105.00%, and the subordinate asset percentage will not be less than 100.75% or such other percentages or amounts as may be required by the rating agencies and (b) the aggregate value of all assets pledged under the indenture, less the principal amount of all notes outstanding will exceed \$1,000,000 after such release.

Amounts remaining in the Collection Fund after the transfers or allocations described above shall remain in the Collection Fund and will be available for transfer or allocation on the next succeeding monthly calculation date. However, we may make transfers from the Collection Fund to the Acquisition Fund during the revolving period prior to the monthly calculation date to the extent the amount on deposit in the Collection Fund exceeds the amount necessary to make all transfers or allocations of moneys required to be made on the next two monthly calculation dates pursuant to paragraphs *first* through *nineteenth* above, assuming (i) the then applicable interest rate with respect to the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, (ii) the then applicable interest rate with respect to the series 2005-1A reset rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at a floating or fixed rate and (iii) the maximum auction rate with respect to notes bearing interest at an auction rate, including series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at an auction rate.

Any amounts required to be transferred to the Interest Account of the Debt Service Fund on any monthly calculation date may be held in the Collection Fund instead of the Debt Service Fund if the senior asset percentage was at least equal to 102% as of the end of the month preceding such monthly calculation date and any amounts required to be transferred to the

Principal Account of the Debt Service Fund may be held in the Collection Fund instead of the Debt Service Fund if the senior asset percentage was at least equal to 105% as of the end of the month preceding such monthly calculation date.

We receive a monthly administrative allowance equal to one-twelfth of 0.50% of the ending principal balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest, during the preceding month, which is used to pay the servicing fees to our servicers, and a monthly marketing and school services expense allowance equal to one-twelfth of 0.10% of the ending balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest, during the preceding month. We also are obligated to pay the servicer an additional servicing fee equal to 0.50% of claim payments that guarantee agencies make to us on defaulted student loans so long as the servicer maintains “exceptional performer” status under the Higher Education Act. See the captions “THE ISSUER—Description of Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc.,” and “The Issuer—The Servicing Agreements.”

If on any calculation date (a) one-month LIBOR is 9.0% or greater or (b) three-month LIBOR has exceeded the sum of the 90-day commercial paper rate plus 0.45% for twelve consecutive months, and in either case the subordinate asset percentage is less than 99%, then the administrative allowance (including servicing fees) and the marketing and school services expense allowance paid with respect to the related collection period pursuant to clause *third* above shall not exceed the product of (i) 0.50% and (ii) the ending principal balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest thereon, from the preceding month; provided, however, that this restriction may be removed if the rating agencies confirm such removal shall not cause a reduction or withdrawal of the then current rating on the notes.

Debt Service Fund

The indenture establishes a Debt Service Fund which comprises three accounts:

- the Interest Account;
- the Principal Account; and
- the Retirement Account.

The Debt Service Fund will be used only for the payment when due of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the notes, the purchase price of notes, other indenture obligations and carry over amounts (including any accrued interest thereon).

Interest Account. With respect to each series of notes on which interest is paid no less frequently than every 60 days, the indenture trustee will deposit to the Interest Account on each monthly calculation date an amount equal to the interest that will become payable on those notes during the following calendar month.

With respect to each series of notes on which interest is paid less frequently than every 60 days, the indenture trustee will make equal monthly deposits to the Interest Account on each monthly calculation date preceding each interest payment date, to aggregate the full amount of the interest due on that interest payment date.

With respect to notes that bear interest at a variable rate, for which any such amount cannot be determined on a monthly calculation date, the indenture trustee will make a deposit based upon assumptions set forth in the related supplemental indenture.

Each deposit required by the preceding paragraphs will be made by transfer from the following funds, in the following order of priority: the Collection Fund, the Capitalized Interest Fund, the Reserve Fund and, as to senior notes and other senior obligations only, the Acquisition Fund (other than the portion thereof representing student loans).

On each monthly calculation date, if any carry-over amount (including any accrued interest thereon) will be due and payable with respect to a series of notes during the next month, the indenture trustee will transfer to the Interest Account (to the extent amounts are available in the Collection Fund, after taking into account all prior application of moneys therein on that monthly calculation date) an amount equal to that carry-over amount (including any accrued interest thereon) so due and payable.

Principal Account. To provide for the payment of principal due on the stated maturity of notes, the indenture trustee will make equal monthly deposits to the Principal Account on each of the twelve monthly calculation dates preceding the date that payment is due, to aggregate the full amount of that payment.

These deposits will be made by transfer from the following funds in the following order of priority (after transfers to the Interest Account required on the date of any such transfer as described under “*Interest Account*” above): the Collection Fund, the Capitalized Interest Fund, the Reserve Fund, and, as to senior notes and other senior obligations only, the Acquisition Fund (other than the portion thereof representing student loans).

Retirement Account. All notes that are to be redeemed, or with respect to which principal distributions are to be made, other than at their stated maturity, will be redeemed or paid with moneys deposited to the Retirement Account.

We anticipate making principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes on each quarterly distribution date set forth on the table below and as also shown on Schedule A hereto, in the amounts necessary to reduce the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to the targeted balances set forth in the table below for such quarterly distribution date:

Series 2007-1A-1 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
July 2017	\$179,000,000
October 2017	165,000,000
January 2018	150,000,000
April 2018	136,000,000
July 2018	123,000,000
October 2018	109,000,000
January 2019	95,000,000
April 2019	81,000,000
July 2019	65,000,000
October 2019	49,000,000
January 2020	32,000,000
April 2020	15,000,000
July 2020	-0-

Those principal distributions will be made only to the extent there are sufficient available funds for that purpose as described in this offering memorandum. If available funds are not sufficient to meet the amortization schedules set forth above for series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes on any quarterly distribution date, the scheduled principal distribution for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes for the next quarterly distribution date will be increased by the amount of the shortfall.

We are permitted to issue additional notes with principal distributions which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, and additional notes with stated maturities (or mandatory redemptions) which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, if we reasonably determine, on the date of issuance of such additional notes, that the issuance of such additional notes will not result in our inability to make principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to reduce the principal amount of the 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to the targeted balances set forth above.

We currently have outstanding twelve senior series of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes that will affect the timing of principal payments on the series 2007-1 notes. So long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, distributions of principal on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will not be made on a given quarterly distribution date until on such date each series of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes have been paid down to the targeted balances set forth for the quarterly distribution date occurring on such date for such series set forth on the Targeted Balance Schedule shown on Schedule A of this offering memorandum.

Accordingly, so long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, on each monthly calculation date the indenture trustee will transfer to the Retirement Account pursuant to priority eleventh and fourteenth above (to the extent amounts are available in the

Collection Fund, after taking into account all prior application of moneys in those funds on that monthly calculation date) an amount equal to the next scheduled principal distribution on our previously issued LIBOR rate notes prior to making a transfer to the Retirement Account for the next scheduled principal distribution on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes.

If sufficient amounts are on deposit in the Retirement Account to make principal distributions to meet the targeted balance amounts for our previously issued LIBOR rate notes, redemptions of Series 2007-1 notes, except as otherwise described herein, will be made on quarterly distribution dates as set forth above as follows:

First, to redeem each series of series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Second, to redeem each series of series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Third, to redeem each series of series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Fourth, to redeem the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes until its aggregate principal balance has been paid down to its respective targeted balance amount.

Fifth, to redeem LIBOR rate notes issued subsequent to the series 2007-1 notes in accordance with any requirements with respect thereto contained in a supplemental indenture.

Sixth, if a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2005-1A reset rate notes, to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the next reset date to redeem the series 2005-1A reset rate notes, unless a confirmation has been received from the rating agencies that the ratings of the series 2005-1 notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result of not redeeming such notes.

Seventh, if a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the next reset date to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes sequentially in numerical order by series, unless a confirmation has been received from the rating agencies that the ratings of the series 2007-1 notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result of not redeeming such notes.

Eighth, to redeem each series of senior auction rate notes issued by us and outstanding under the indenture that are then permitted to be redeemed.

Ninth, unless a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2005-1A reset rate notes as described in Sixth above, to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to be used upon the next reset date to redeem the series 2005-1A reset rate notes.

Tenth, unless a failed remarketing has occurred with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as described in Seventh above, to deposit amounts into the Retirement Account, to redeem the series 2007-1A reset rate notes sequentially in numerical order by series.

Eleventh, to redeem each series of series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes sequentially in numerical order, until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Twelfth, to redeem each series of series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes sequentially in numerical order, until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Thirteenth, to redeem each series of series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes sequentially in numerical order, until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Fourteenth, to redeem the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes until their outstanding principal balance is reduced to zero.

Distributions which follow these priorities with respect to auction rate notes as described in Eighth above may be made as soon as practicable after the actual applicable quarterly distribution date and after giving any required redemption notice thereof.

It is expected that principal payments will be made with respect to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes beginning on the quarterly distribution date occurring in July of 2017.

As a result of the priorities described above and so long as any LIBOR rate notes are outstanding:

- so long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes remain outstanding, deposits will be made to the Retirement Account pursuant to priorities Eleventh or Fourteenth above with respect to our previously issued LIBOR rate notes prior to any other series of notes issued by us, including the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, receiving a principal payment, except for any payments due at the stated maturity of a series of notes;
- the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will not receive any payments of principal so long as any of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes remain outstanding which have not been redeemed up to their respective targeted balances;
- so long as our previously issued LIBOR rate notes, any series of senior auction rate notes (including the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes and the series 2007-1A-8 notes), series 2005-1A reset rate notes or the series 2007-1A reset rate notes issued by us that are then permitted to be redeemed remain outstanding, no series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will receive any payments of principal prior to the quarterly distribution dates on which principal distributions are scheduled to be made to meet targeted balance amounts on such series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes.

We anticipate that each series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will receive principal payments during their initial reset period, to the extent amounts are available, subject to the payment priorities described above under the caption “—*Retirement Account.*” If series 2007-1A reset rate notes are bearing interest at a fixed rate during any subsequent reset period, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be structured not to receive any payment of principal or not to receive a payment of principal until the end of that reset period, in which case all amounts that otherwise would have been paid to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as principal on any applicable quarterly distribution date will instead be deposited into the Retirement Account. Funds deposited in such manner will remain in the Retirement Account until the next reset date, unless prior to that reset date payment of principal on the notes is accelerated following an event of default. On the next reset date, we will pay all amounts in the Retirement Account deposited in connection with principal payments on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, less any investment earnings, including amounts deposited on that reset date, either to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes as a distribution of principal or to the related swap counterparty if series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars.

If no LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, then we may, commencing on a date to be determined by us and on each monthly calculation date thereafter, cause the indenture trustee to reduce the principal amount of series 2007-1A reset rate notes, subject to any limitations contained in a supplemental indenture entered into at the end of any reset period.

Subordinate notes will not be redeemed so long as any previously issued LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1A reset rate notes, series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes are outstanding. Thereafter, subordinated notes may only be redeemed (prior to maturity) if we have received confirmation from each rating agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

Principal distributions on each series of series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be made on a pro rata basis to the holders thereof, and after each principal payment each series 2007-1A LIBOR rate note will be outstanding in a fractional amount of its original principal amount. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—Outstanding Principal Balance of the Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes” herein.

After giving effect to the priorities of principal redemption described above and so long as any series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, on each monthly calculation date the indenture trustee will transfer to the Retirement Account pursuant to priority *eleventh* under the caption “Flow of Funds” above (to the extent amounts are available in the Collection Fund, after taking into account all prior application of moneys therein on that monthly calculation date) an amount equal to the amount determined by the following formula (this formula is the same for the principal redemption of each series of our previously issued LIBOR rate notes):

$$TA = [(TB) \times (F/3)] - RAB$$

Where

TA = Amount to be transferred to the Retirement Account on the monthly calculation date

TB = Excess, if any, of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes immediately prior to the monthly calculation date less the targeted balance of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes set forth above for the next quarterly distribution date or, if such monthly calculation date is also a quarterly distribution date, the targeted balance for that quarterly distribution date.

F = 1 for the first monthly calculation date occurring in an interest accrual period, starting in May, 2017, 2 for the second monthly calculation date occurring in an interest accrual period and 3 for the third monthly calculation date occurring in an interest accrual period.

RAB = Amount on deposit in the Retirement Account immediately prior to such monthly calculation date.

After the payment of the T.H.E. Bonus Deposit, if any, on each monthly calculation date, the indenture trustee will transfer to the Retirement Account pursuant to priority *thirteenth* under the caption “Flow of Funds” above (to the extent amounts are available in the Collection Fund, after taking into account all prior application of moneys therein on that monthly calculation date) the remaining amount necessary to make the next scheduled principal distribution on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes.

On each quarterly distribution date, after giving effect to the priorities of principal redemptions described above and so long as any series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes are outstanding, the indenture trustee will use amounts on deposit in the Retirement Account to pay principal on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes to the amount needed to reduce their outstanding principal balance to their targeted balance listed under the caption “Source of Payment and Security for the Notes—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein for that quarterly distribution date. Failure to pay principal on a series 2007-1A LIBOR rate note to its targeted balance listed under the caption “Source of Payment and Security for the Notes—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein for that quarterly distribution date shall not be an event of default under the indenture.

Subject to the restrictions described herein, if the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes is allocated some or all of the principal distribution amount on a monthly calculation date, that series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes will be paid that amount, together with any of the other monthly principal distributions allocated to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, on the next succeeding quarterly distribution date.

Subject to the restrictions described herein, if the auction rate notes are allocated some or all of the principal distribution amount on a monthly calculation date, that amount will be used to redeem the auction rate notes on the next auction rate distribution date for which a notice of redemption can be given.

Balances in the Retirement Account may also be applied by us to the purchase of previously issued notes at a purchase price not to exceed the principal amount thereof, plus

accrued interest thereon, plus any applicable premium thereon, if there is currently no deficit in the Debt Service Fund.

Suspension of Payment on Subordinate Obligations

As long as any senior notes or any subordinate notes remain outstanding under the indenture, the payments described under the caption “Flow of Funds” above will be modified if, after giving effect to the payments on any payment date, either:

- the senior asset percentage described herein would be less than 100% (in which event no carry-over amount will be paid with respect to subordinate notes or junior subordinate notes);
- the subordinate asset percentage described herein would be less than 100% (in which event no carry-over amount will be paid with respect to junior subordinate notes); or
- a payment event of default has occurred and the notes have been accelerated under the indenture (in which event amounts will be applied as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Remedies” herein).

Any such deferral of payments on the subordinate notes or any junior subordinate notes will not constitute an event of default under the indenture.

Priority and Timing of Payments

The subordination of the series 2007-1B notes and any other obligations subordinate to the senior notes generally relates only to rights to direct remedies and to receive payments in the event that revenues from the trust estate are not sufficient to make all payments due on indenture obligations or that the circumstances described under the caption “Suspension of Payments on Subordinate Obligations” above have occurred. Principal and interest payments on subordinate notes will continue to be made on their payment dates (which may precede payment dates for senior notes), as long as the conditions in the indenture to the payment of those amounts continue to be met. In addition, revenues available to prepay notes may be applied first to subordinate notes, as long as the conditions in the indenture to the payment of those amounts continue to be met; however, no subordinate notes outstanding under the indenture may be redeemed so long as there are any previously issued LIBOR rate notes, series 2005-1 reset rate notes, series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes outstanding and thereafter no subordinate notes may be redeemed so long as any senior notes remain outstanding under the indenture unless we receive confirmation from each rating agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes, except at their stated maturities. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—Redemption of the Series 2007-1 Notes—*Limitation on Redemption of Subordinate Notes*” herein. See also the caption “Priorities” above and the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Accounts” herein for a further description of the payment priorities on the notes.

Revolving Period

Prior to the termination of the revolving period, certain revenues that otherwise would be required to be used to redeem or make principal distributions with respect to notes may instead, at our direction (but after any required funding for distributions to meet targeted balances with respect to our previously issued LIBOR rate notes and series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes), be transferred to the Acquisition Fund and used to acquire or originate additional eligible Student Loans. The revolving period will terminate on April 1, 2008 or such other date as we may determine, upon confirmation from the rating agencies that the ratings of the notes will not be reduced or withdrawn as a result. There is no maximum amount of additional student loans that we may acquire or originate during the revolving period. We are unable to predict what percentage of student loans held under the indenture will be student loans we acquire or originate during the revolving period.

In the event of a failed remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during the revolving period, the revolving period will terminate. The revolving period will resume upon the next successful remarketing or upon redemption of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes if such successful remarketing or redemption occurs prior to the date which otherwise would have been the end of the revolving period as described above.

Reserve Fund

The series 2007-1 notes (and all other senior notes and subordinate notes issued pursuant to the indenture) will be additionally secured by the Reserve Fund in an amount equal to the required balance for the Reserve Fund. We will make a deposit to the Reserve Fund from the proceeds of the sale of the series 2007-1 notes in the amount of \$8,027,625. We already have on deposit in the Reserve Fund \$23,100,000 in connection with the issuance of notes already outstanding pursuant to the indenture. Amounts in the Reserve Fund will be supplemented monthly, if necessary, as described under the caption “Flow of Funds” above to increase the amount therein to the required balance, and otherwise upon the issuance of any future additional notes to the extent provided in a supplemental indenture. The required balance in the Reserve Fund is equal to the greater of:

- 0.75% of the outstanding principal amount of the notes;
- or \$2,500,000

or such lesser amount permitted with a rating agency confirmation. Thus, the required balance in the Reserve Fund may be reduced in connection with the reduction of the outstanding principal amount of notes or upon our receipt of a written confirmation from each rating agency that such reduction will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Accounts—*Reserve Fund*” herein. Funds on deposit in the Reserve Fund in excess of the required balance will be transferred to the Collection Fund.

Currency Fund

If a series of reset rate notes is denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars during any reset period, which will not be the case for the series 2007-1A notes during their initial reset period, the indenture trustee will establish and maintain a Currency Fund for such currency for the benefit of the holders of that series of reset rate notes. Any payments received from a swap counterparty in a currency other than U.S. Dollars will be deposited into the Currency Fund and will be paid or allocated to the respective reset rate noteholders as directed.

AUCTION OF THE AUCTION RATE NOTES

If not otherwise defined below, capitalized terms used below will have the meanings given such terms under “GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS.” Unless otherwise noted or the context otherwise requires, the following description of auctions and related procedures is applicable to the series 2007-1A-4 auction rate notes, the series 2007-1A-5 auction rate notes, the series 2007-1A-6 auction rate notes, the series 2007-1A-7 auction rate notes, the series 2007-1A-8 auction rate notes, the series 2007-1B auction rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes while bearing interest at an auction rate, sometimes referred to herein, collectively, as the “auction rate notes.”

Summary of Auction Procedures

The following summarizes certain procedures that will be used in determining the interest rates on the auction rate notes. Immediately following this summary is a more detailed description of these procedures. Prospective investors in the auction rate notes should read carefully the following summary, along with the more detailed description.

The interest rate on the auction rate notes will be determined periodically (generally, for periods ranging from seven days to one year, and initially 28 days for the auction rate notes) by means of an auction. In this auction, investors and potential investors submit orders through an eligible broker-dealer as to the principal amount of auction rate notes such investors wish to buy, hold or sell at various interest rates. The broker-dealers submit their clients' orders to the auction agent, who processes all orders submitted by all eligible broker-dealers and determines the interest rate for the upcoming interest period. The broker-dealers are notified of the interest rate for the upcoming interest period by the auction agent and are provided with settlement instructions relating to purchases and sales of auction rate notes.

In the auction procedure, the following orders may be submitted:

- (a) *Bid Order.* The minimum interest rate that a current investor is willing to accept in order to continue to hold some or all of its auction rate notes for the upcoming interest period;
- (b) *Sell Order.* An order by a current investor to sell a specified principal amount of auction rate notes, regardless of the upcoming interest rate;

(c) *Hold Order.* An order by which a current investor indicates that it is willing to continue to hold auction rate notes for the upcoming interest period regardless of the rate set in the auction; and

(d) *Potential Bid Order.* The minimum interest rate that a potential investor (or a current investor wishing to purchase additional auction rate notes) is willing to accept in order to buy a specified principal amount of auction rate notes.

If an existing investor does not submit orders with respect to all its auction rate notes of a particular series, the investor will be deemed to have submitted a hold order for that portion of such series for which no order was received, unless the auction period is lengthened. See the caption “Changes in Auction Terms—Changes in Auction Period or Periods” below.

In connection with each auction, auction rate notes will be purchased and sold between investors and potential investors at a price equal to their then-outstanding principal balance (i.e., par) plus any accrued interest. The following example helps illustrate how the above-described procedures are used in determining the interest rate on the auction rate notes.

Assumptions:

Denominations (Units) = \$25,000
 Principal Amount outstanding = \$25 million (1,000 units)

Summary of All Orders received for the Auction:

Bid Orders	Sell Orders	Potential Bid Orders
20 Units at 4.90%	100 Units Sell	40 Units at 4.95%
60 Units at 5.02%	100 Units Sell	60 Units at 5.00%
120 Units at 5.05%	<u>200 Units Sell</u>	100 Units at 5.05%
200 Units at 5.10%	400 Units	100 Units at 5.10%
<u>200 Units at 5.12%</u>		100 Units at 5.11%
600 Units		100 Units at 5.14%
		<u>200 Units at 5.15%</u>
		700 Units

Total units under existing bid orders, hold orders and sell orders always equal issue size (in this case 1,000 units).

Auction Agent Organizes Orders in Ascending Order:

Order Number	Number Of Units	Cumulative Total (Units)	Interest Rate	Order Number	Number of Units	Cumulative Total (Units)	Interest Rate
1.	20(W)	20	4.90%	7.	200(W)	600	5.10%
2.	40(W)	60	4.95	8.	100(W)	700	5.10
3.	60(W)	120	5.00	9.	100(W)	800	5.11
4.	60(W)	180	5.02	10.	200(W)	1,000	5.12
5.	100(W)	280	5.05	11.	100(L)		5.14
6.	120(W)	400	5.05	12.	200(L)		5.15

(W) Winning Order

(L) Losing Order

Order #10 is the order that clears the market of all available units. All winning orders are awarded the winning rate (in this case, 5.12%) as the auction rate for the next interest period, when another auction will be held. Multiple orders at the winning rate are allocated units as described under the caption “Auction Procedures—*Sufficient Bids*” below. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event will the applicable interest rate exceed the maximum rate.

The above example assumes that a successful auction has occurred (i.e., all sell orders and all bid orders below the new interest rate were fulfilled). In certain circumstances, there may be insufficient potential bid orders to purchase all the auction rate notes offered for sale. In such circumstances, the applicable interest rate for the upcoming interest period will equal the maximum rate. Also, if all the auction rate notes in an auction are subject to hold orders (i.e., each holder of auction rate notes wishes to continue holding its auction rate notes, regardless of the interest rate), the interest rate for the upcoming interest period will equal the all hold rate.

We will not be involved in directing the auction agent in conducting an auction.

The foregoing is only a summary of the auction procedures. The remainder of this caption is a more detailed description of these procedures.

Auction Participants

Existing Holders and Potential Holders. Participants in each auction will include: (a) “existing holders,” which shall include any person (including a broker-dealer) who is a holder of auction rate notes in the records of the auction agent (described below) at the close of business on the business day preceding each auction date and (b) “potential holders,” which shall include any person (including a broker-dealer), including any existing holder, who may be interested in acquiring the auction rate notes (or, in the case of an existing holder, an additional principal amount of the auction rate notes). See the caption “*Broker-Dealer*” below.

By purchasing auction rate notes, whether in an auction or otherwise, each purchaser of auction rate notes or its broker-dealer must agree and will be deemed to have agreed: (i) to participate in auctions on the terms described in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes; (ii) to have its beneficial ownership of the auction rate notes maintained at all times in book-entry form for the account of its participant, which in turn will

maintain records of such beneficial ownership; (iii) to authorize such participant to disclose to the auction agent such information with respect to such beneficial ownership as the auction agent may request, if the auction rate notes are no longer in book-entry form; (iv) that a sell order placed by an existing holder will constitute an offer to sell the principal amount of the auction rate notes specified in such sell order, which will be irrevocable after the broker-dealer deadline described under the caption “CONCERNING THE AUCTION RATE NOTES—Deadlines and Auction Periods” below; (v) that a bid placed by an existing holder will constitute an offer to sell the principal amount, or a lesser principal amount, of the auction rate notes specified in such bid if the rate specified in such bid is greater than, or in some cases equal to, the applicable interest rate, determined as described herein, which will be irrevocable after the broker-dealer deadline; and (vi) that a bid placed by a potential holder will constitute an offer to purchase the amount, or a lesser principal amount, of the auction rate notes specified in such bid if the rate specified in such bid is, respectively, less than or equal to the applicable interest rate, determined as described herein, which will be irrevocable after the broker-dealer deadline. So long as the beneficial ownership of the auction rate notes is maintained in book-entry form, an existing holder may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of the auction rate notes only pursuant to a bid (as described below) or a sell order (as described below) in an auction, or otherwise sell, transfer or dispose of auction rate notes through a broker-dealer, provided that in the case of all transfers other than those pursuant to an auction, the broker-dealer advises the auction agent of such transfer.

The principal amount of the auction rate notes purchased or sold may be subject to proration procedures on the auction date. Each purchase or sale of the auction rate notes on the auction date will be made for settlement on the first day of the interest period immediately following such auction date at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus, unless such day is an auction distribution date, accrued interest thereon to but not including such day. The auction agent is entitled to rely upon the terms of any order submitted to it by a broker-dealer.

Auction Agent. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas is appointed in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes as the initial auction agent to serve as agent for us in connection with auctions with respect to the auction rate notes. We will enter into an auction agent agreement relating to auction rate notes with the indenture trustee and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as the initial auction agent. Any substitute auction agent shall be (i) a bank, national banking association or trust company duly organized under the laws of the United States of America or any state or territory thereof having its principal place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, or such other location as approved by the indenture trustee in writing, and having a combined capital stock or surplus of at least \$50,000,000, or (ii) a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., having a capitalization of at least \$50,000,000, and, in either case, authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it under the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes and the auction agent agreement. The auction agent may at any time resign and be discharged of the duties and obligations created by the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes by giving at least 90 days’ notice to us and to the indenture trustee and each market agent. The auction agent may be removed at any time by the indenture trustee upon our written direction or the written direction of the holders of 66-2/3% of the aggregate principal amount of the auction rate notes, and, if by such holders, by an

instrument signed by such holders or their attorneys and filed with us and with the auction agent and the indenture trustee upon at least 90 days' notice. Neither resignation nor removal of the auction agent as described in the preceding two sentences shall be effective unless and until a substitute auction agent has been appointed and has accepted such appointment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the auction agent may terminate the auction agent agreement if, within 25 days after notifying us and the indenture trustee and each market agent in writing that it has not received payment of any auction agent fee due it in accordance with the terms of the auction agent agreement, the auction agent does not receive such payment.

If the auction agent shall resign or be removed or be dissolved, or if the property or affairs of the auction agent shall be taken under the control of any state or federal court or administrative body because of bankruptcy or insolvency, or for any other reason, the indenture trustee, at our direction, shall use its best efforts to appoint a substitute auction agent.

The auction agent is acting as our agent in connection with auctions. In the absence of bad faith, negligent failure to act or negligence on its part, the auction agent shall not be liable for any action taken, suffered or omitted or any error of judgment made by it in the performance of its duties under the auction agent agreement and shall not be liable for any error of judgment made in good faith unless the auction agent shall have been negligent in ascertaining (or failing to ascertain) the pertinent facts.

We are required to pay the auction agent the auction agent fee on each auction date and will reimburse the auction agent upon its request for all reasonable expenses, disbursements and advances incurred or made by the auction agent in accordance with any provision of the auction agent agreement or the broker-dealer agreements (including the reasonable compensation and the expenses and disbursements of its agents and counsel). Such amounts are payable from the Administration Fund. We are also required to indemnify and hold harmless the auction agent for and against any loss, liability or expense incurred without negligence or bad faith on the auction agent's part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of its agency under the auction agent agreement and the broker-dealer agreements, including the reasonable costs and expenses (including the reasonable fees and expenses of its counsel) of defending itself against any such claim or liability in connection with its exercise or performance of any of its respective duties thereunder.

Broker-Dealer. Existing holders and potential holders may participate in auctions only by submitting orders (in the manner described below) through broker-dealers, including Banc of America Securities LLC, which will initially act as broker-dealer with respect to the series 2007-1A-4 notes, UBS Securities LLC, which will initially act as broker-dealer with respect to the series 2007-1A-5 notes and the series 2007-1B notes, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., which will initially act as broker-dealer with respect to the series 2007-1A-6 notes, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., which will initially act as broker-dealer with respect to the series 2007-1A-7 notes, and RBC Capital Markets, which will initially act as broker-dealer with respect to the series 2007-1A-8 notes, or any other broker or dealer (each as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), commercial bank or other entity permitted by law to perform the functions required of a broker-dealer set forth below which (a) is a participant or an affiliate of a participant in The Depository Trust Company, (b) has been selected by us as such with respect to the auction rate notes and (c) has entered into a broker-dealer agreement with the

auction agent and us that remains effective, in which the broker-dealer agrees to participate in auctions as described in the auction procedures, as from time to time amended or supplemented.

The broker-dealers are entitled to a broker-dealer fee, which is payable by the auction agent from monies received from us, on each auction date. Such broker-dealer fee is payable from the Administration Fund.

A broker-dealer may submit orders in auctions for its own account. Any broker-dealer submitting an order for its own account in any auction might have an advantage over other bidders in that it would have knowledge of other orders placed through it in that auction (but it would not have knowledge of orders submitted by other broker-dealers, if any). The broker-dealer agreements provide that a broker-dealer shall handle its customers' orders in accordance with its duties under applicable securities laws and rules.

Market Agent. Banc of America Securities LLC will initially act as market agent with respect to the series 2007-1A-4 notes, UBS Securities LLC will initially act as market agent with respect to the series 2007-1A-5 notes and the series 2007-1B notes, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. will initially act as market agent with respect to the series 2007-1A-6 notes, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. will initially act as market agent with respect to the series 2007-1A-7 notes and RBC Capital Markets will initially act as market agent with respect to the series 2007-1A-8 notes. Although each such market agent is also acting as an underwriter in connection with the initial offering of the series 2007-1 notes, it will act solely as our agent when acting as the market agent in connection with the auction rate notes, and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any of the beneficial owners when so acting.

Auction Procedures

General. Pursuant to the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes, auctions to establish the auction rate for the auction rate notes will be held on each auction date, except as described under “DESCRIPTION OF SERIES 2007-1 NOTES—Calculation of the Auction Rate,” by application of the auction procedures described herein. The term “auction date” means, initially, the dates set forth under the caption “SUMMARY OF TERMS—Interest Rates and Payments—*Auction Rate Notes*” herein, and, thereafter, with respect to the auction rate notes, the business day immediately preceding the first day of each related auction period, other than: (a) an auction period commencing after the ownership of such notes is no longer maintained in book-entry form; (b) an auction period commencing after the occurrence and during the continuance of a payment default; or (c) an auction period commencing less than the applicable number of business days after the cure or waiver of a payment default. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the auction date for one or more auction periods may be changed as described under the caption “Changes in Auction Terms” below.

If an auction is scheduled to occur for the next interest period on a date that was reasonably expected to be a business day, but such auction does not occur because such date is later not considered to be a business day, the auction will nevertheless be deemed to have occurred, and the applicable auction rate in effect for the next interest period will be the auction rate in effect for the preceding interest period.

The auction agent will calculate the maximum auction rate, the all hold rate and the applicable LIBOR-based rate on each auction date. If the ownership of the auction rate notes is no longer maintained in book-entry form, the indenture trustee will calculate the maximum rate on the business day immediately preceding the first day of each interest period commencing after delivery of definitive auction rate notes. If a payment default has occurred, the indenture trustee will calculate the non-payment rate on the interest rate determination date for (a) each interest period commencing after the occurrence and during the continuance of such payment default and (b) any interest period commencing less than two business days after the cure of any payment default. The auction agent shall determine the applicable LIBOR-based rate for each interest period other than the first interest period; provided that if the ownership of the auction rate notes is no longer maintained in book-entry form, or if a payment default has occurred, then the indenture trustee shall determine the applicable LIBOR-based rate for each such interest period. The determination by the indenture trustee or the auction agent, as the case may be, of the foregoing shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

We will determine on each auction date whether the net loan rate restriction period is applicable for the next auction period and, if it is, we will notify the indenture trustee, the auction agent and each broker-dealer of such event. If the net loan rate restriction period is applicable for an auction period, we will calculate the net loan rate, the adjusted student loan portfolio rate of return and the program expense percentage, and shall notify the indenture trustee, the auction agent and each broker-dealer of such calculations.

No auction is to be held on any auction date during the continuance of a payment default.

Submission by Existing Holders and Potential Holders to a Broker-Dealer. Prior to each broker-dealer deadline on each auction date:

(a) each existing holder of auction rate notes may submit to a broker-dealer by telephone or otherwise information as to: (i) the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes, if any, held by such existing holder which such existing holder desires to continue to hold without regard to the auction rate for the next succeeding auction period (a “hold order”); (ii) the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes, if any, which such existing holder offers to sell if the auction rate for the next succeeding auction period will be less than the rate per annum specified by such existing holder (a “bid”); and/or (iii) the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes, if any, held by such existing holder which such existing holder offers to sell without regard to the auction rate for the next succeeding auction period (a “sell order”); and

(b) one or more broker-dealers may contact potential holders to determine the principal amount of auction rate notes which each such potential holder offers to purchase, if the auction rate for the next succeeding auction period will not be less than the rate per annum specified by such potential holder (also a “bid”).

Each hold order, bid and sell order will be an “order.” Each existing holder and each potential holder placing an order is referred to as a “bidder.”

Subject to the provisions described under the caption “*Validity of Orders*” below, a bid by an existing holder will constitute an offer to sell: (a) the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes specified in such bid if the auction rate will be less than the rate specified in such bid; (b) such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes to be determined as described under the caption “*Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders*” below, if the auction rate will be equal to the rate specified in such bid; or (c) such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes to be determined as described under the caption “*Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders*” below, if the rate specified therein will be higher than the maximum rate and sufficient bids (as defined below) have not been made.

Subject to the provisions described under the caption “*Validity of Orders*” below, a sell order by an existing holder will constitute an offer to sell: (a) the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes specified in such sell order or (b) such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes as described under the caption “*Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders*” below if sufficient bids have not been made.

Subject to the provisions described under the caption “*Validity of Orders*” below, a bid by a potential holder will constitute an offer to purchase: (a) the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes specified in such bid if the auction rate will be higher than the rate specified in such bid; or (b) such principal amount or a lesser principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes as described under the caption “*Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders*” below, if the auction rate is equal to the rate specified in such bid.

For purposes of any auction, any order by any existing holder or potential holder will be revocable until the broker-dealer deadline, and after the broker-dealer deadline all orders will be irrevocable. No auction desk of a broker-dealer will accept a bid or sell order which is conditioned on being filled in whole or which does not specify a specific interest rate. If more than one bid is submitted to a broker-dealer on behalf of any potential holder, the broker-dealer will aggregate each bid submitted with the same rate and consider them a single bid and will consider each bid submitted with a different rate a separate bid with the rate and the principal amount of auction rate notes specified therein.

A broker-dealer may aggregate the orders of different potential holders with those of other potential holders on whose behalf the broker-dealer is submitting orders and may aggregate the orders of existing holders with other existing holders on whose behalf the broker-dealer is submitting orders; provided, however, bids may only be aggregated if the interest rates on the bids are the same when rounded.

Nothing described herein precludes a broker-dealer from placing an order for some or all of the auction rate notes for its own account. Until the submission deadline, a broker-dealer may for any reason withdraw or modify any order previously submitted to the auction agent. After the submission deadline and prior to the submission processing deadline, a broker-dealer may submit an order if the order was (i) received by the broker-dealer from existing holders or potential holders prior to the submission deadline or (ii) initiated internally by the broker-dealer for its own account prior to the submission deadline. Each order submitted to the auction agent

after the submission deadline and prior to the submission processing deadline will constitute a representation by the broker-dealer that such order was (i) received from an existing holder or potential holder prior to the submission deadline or (ii) initiated internally by the broker-dealer for its own account prior to the submission deadline (the “Submission Processing Representation”).

A broker-dealer may report suspected clerical errors on the part of the auction agent at any time up to one hour after the time the auction results are first provided to the broker-dealers. If the auction agent confirms the existence of such an error prior to the final settlement of transfers with respect to such auction at the securities depository, the auction agent will correct the error and notify the broker-dealers of the corrected results.

Submission by Broker-Dealer to the Auction Agent. Each broker-dealer will submit by electronic means to the auction agent prior to the submission deadline on each auction date all orders obtained by such broker-dealer and will specify with respect to each such order: (a) the name of the broker-dealer placing such order; (b) the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes that are the subject of such order; (c) to the extent that such bidder is an existing holder: (i) the principal amount of auction rate notes, if any, subject to any hold order placed by such existing holder; (ii) the principal amount of auction rate notes, if any, subject to any bid placed by such existing holder and the rate specified in such bid; and (iii) the principal amount of auction rate notes, if any, subject to any sell order placed by such existing holder; and (d) to the extent such bidder is a potential holder, the rate specified in such potential holder’s bid.

If any rate specified in any bid contains more than three figures to the right of the decimal point, the auction agent will round such rate up to the next highest .001%.

If an order or orders covering all outstanding auction rate notes held by any existing holder are not submitted to the auction agent prior to the submission deadline, the auction agent will deem a hold order to have been submitted on behalf of such existing holder covering the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes owned by such existing holder and not subject to an order submitted to the auction agent.

Neither we nor the indenture trustee or the auction agent will be responsible for any failure of a broker-dealer to submit an order to the auction agent on behalf of any existing holder or potential holder.

An existing holder may submit multiple orders, of different types and specifying different rates, in an auction with respect to auction rate notes then held by such existing holder. An existing holder that offers to purchase additional auction rate notes is, for purposes of such offer, treated as a potential holder.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates may submit an order (other than a sell order) in any auction.

Validity of Orders. If any existing holder submits through a broker-dealer to the auction agent one or more orders covering in the aggregate more than the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes held by such existing holder, such orders will be considered valid as follows and in the order of priority described below.

Hold Orders. All hold orders will be considered valid, but only up to the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes held by such existing holder, and if the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such hold orders exceeds the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes held by such existing holder, the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to each such hold order will be reduced pro rata so that the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such hold order equals the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes held by such existing holder.

Bids. Any bid will be considered valid up to an amount equal to the excess of the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes held by such existing holder over the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to any hold orders referred to above. Subject to the preceding sentence, if multiple bids with the same rate are submitted on behalf of such existing holder and the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to such bids is greater than such excess, such bids will be considered valid up to and including an amount equal to such excess, and the stated amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to each bid with the same rate shall be reduced pro rata to cover the stated amount of outstanding auction rate notes equal to such excess. Subject to the two preceding sentences, if more than one bid with different rates is submitted on behalf of such existing holder, such bids will be considered valid first in the ascending order of their respective rates until the highest rate is reached at which such excess exists and then at such rate up to the amount of such excess. In any event, the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes, if any, subject to bids not valid under the provisions described above will be treated as the subject of a bid by a potential holder at the rate therein specified.

Sell Orders. All sell orders will be considered valid up to an amount equal to the excess of the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes held by such existing holder over the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to valid hold orders and valid bids as referred to above.

If more than one bid for auction rate notes is submitted on behalf of any potential holder, each bid submitted will be a separate bid with the rate and principal amount therein specified. Any bid or sell order submitted by an existing holder covering an aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes not equal to an authorized denomination will be rejected and will be deemed a hold order. Any bid submitted by a potential holder covering an aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes not equal to an authorized denomination will be rejected. Any bid submitted by an existing holder or a potential holder specifying a rate lower than the all hold rate shall be treated as a bid specifying the all hold rate, and any such bid shall be considered as valid and shall be selected in ascending order of the respective rates in the submitted bids. Any bid specifying a rate higher than the applicable maximum interest rate will (a) be treated as a sell order if submitted by an existing holder and (b) not be accepted if submitted by a potential holder.

A hold order, a bid or a sell order that has been determined valid pursuant to the procedures described above is referred to as a “submitted hold order,” a “submitted bid” and a “submitted sell order,” respectively (collectively, “submitted orders”).

Determination of Sufficient Bids, Auction Rate, and Winning Bid Rate. Not earlier than the submission deadline on each auction date, the auction agent will assemble all valid submitted orders and will determine:

(a) the excess of the total principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes over the sum of the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to submitted hold orders (such excess being hereinafter referred to as the “available auction rate notes”); and

(b) from such submitted orders whether: (i) the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to submitted bids by potential holders specifying one or more rates equal to or lower than the maximum interest rate exceeds or is equal to the sum of (ii) the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to submitted bids by existing holders specifying one or more rates higher than the maximum interest rate and (iii) the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to submitted sell orders (in the event such excess or such equality exists other than because the sum of the principal amount of auction rate notes in clause (ii) and (iii) above is zero because all of the outstanding auction rate notes are subject to submitted hold orders, such submitted bids by potential holders described in clause (i) above will be hereinafter referred to collectively as “sufficient bids”); and

(c) if sufficient bids exist, the “winning bid rate,” which will be the lowest rate specified in such submitted bids such that if:

(i) each such submitted bid from existing holders specifying such lowest rate and all other submitted bids from existing holders specifying lower rates were rejected (thus entitling such existing holders to continue to own the principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bids); and

(ii) each such submitted bid from potential holders specifying such lowest rate and all other submitted bids from potential holders specifying lower rates were accepted;

the result would be that such existing holders described in subparagraph (c)(i) above would continue to hold an aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes which, when added to the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes to be purchased by such potential holders described in subparagraph (c)(ii) above would equal not less than the available auction rate notes.

Determination of Auction Rate and Applicable Interest Rate; Notice. Promptly after the auction agent has made the determinations described above, the auction agent is to advise the indenture trustee and the broker-dealers of the maximum auction rate, the maximum interest rate, the all hold rate, one-month LIBOR and the applicable LIBOR-based rate and the components thereof on the auction date and, based on such determinations, the auction rate for the next succeeding interest period as follows:

(a) if sufficient bids exist, that the auction rate for the next succeeding interest period will be equal to the winning bid rate so determined;

(b) if sufficient bids do not exist (other than because all of the outstanding auction rate notes are subject to submitted hold orders), that the auction rate for the next succeeding interest period will be equal to the maximum rate; or

(c) if all outstanding auction rate notes are subject to submitted hold orders, that the auction rate for the next succeeding interest period will be equal to the all hold rate.

Promptly after the auction agent has determined the auction rate, the auction agent will determine and advise the indenture trustee of the applicable interest rate, which rate will not exceed the maximum rate, which is the lesser of the maximum auction rate or 18% (or such lesser rate as is permitted by applicable law).

If for any interest period the auction rate exceeds the maximum rate, the applicable interest rate will be equal to the maximum rate. If the maximum auction rate is less than the auction rate, the applicable interest rate will be the maximum auction rate. If the auction agent has not received sufficient bids (other than because all of the outstanding auction rate notes are subject to submitted hold orders), the applicable interest rate will be the maximum rate. In any of the cases described above in this paragraph, submitted orders will be accepted or rejected and the auction agent will take such other action as described under the caption “*Insufficient Bids*” below.

In the event the auction agent fails to calculate, or fails to provide, the auction rate on the auction date (either because there is no auction agent or no broker-dealer or because either the auction agent or the broker-dealer fails to perform its duties as required) for any auction period, then so long as any such failure continues to occur, the subsequent auction periods will be for a period of 28 days and the auction rate for the new auction periods will be, for the first auction period following such failure, 100% of one-month LIBOR and for all subsequent periods thereafter, until such time as the auction rate shall again be established by the auction agent, the maximum rate.

Acceptance and Rejection of Submitted Bids and Submitted Sell Orders. Existing holders will continue to hold the principal amount of auction rate notes that are subject to submitted hold orders and based upon the determinations made as described under the caption “*Determination of Sufficient Bids, Auction Rate, and Winning Bid Rate*”, submitted bids and submitted sell orders will be accepted or rejected and the auction agent will take such other action as described under the caption “*Sufficient Bids*” below.

Sufficient Bids. If sufficient bids have been made all submitted sell orders will be accepted and, subject to the denomination requirements described below, submitted bids will be accepted or rejected as follows in the following order of priority and all other submitted bids shall be rejected:

(a) existing holders’ submitted bids specifying any rate that is higher than the winning bid rate will be accepted, thus requiring each such existing holder to sell the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bids;

(b) existing holders' submitted bids specifying any rate that is lower than the winning bid rate will be rejected, thus entitling each such existing holder to continue to hold the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bids;

(c) potential holders' submitted bids specifying any rate that is lower than the winning bid rate will be accepted thus requiring such potential owner to purchase the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bid;

(d) each existing holder's submitted bid specifying a rate that is equal to the winning bid rate will be rejected, thus entitling such existing holder to continue to hold the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bid, unless the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to all such submitted bids will be greater than the principal amount of auction rate notes (the "remaining principal amount") equal to the excess of the available auction rate notes over the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to submitted bids described in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, in which event such submitted bid of such existing holder will be rejected in part and such existing holder will be entitled to continue to hold the principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bid, but only in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes obtained by multiplying the remaining principal amount by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes held by such existing holder subject to such submitted bid and the denominator of which will be the sum of the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to such submitted bids made by all such existing holders that specified a rate equal to the winning bid rate; and

(e) each potential holder's submitted bid specifying a rate that is equal to the winning bid rate will be accepted, but only in an amount equal to the principal amount of auction rate notes obtained by multiplying the excess of the aggregate principal amount of available auction rate notes over the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to submitted bids described in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (d) above by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to such submitted bid and the denominator of which will be the sum of the principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to submitted bids made by all such potential holders that specified a rate equal to the winning bid rate.

Insufficient Bids. If sufficient bids have not been made (other than because all of the outstanding auction rate notes are subject to submitted hold orders), subject to the denomination requirements described below, submitted orders will be accepted or rejected as follows in the following order of priority and all other submitted bids will be rejected:

(a) existing holders' submitted bids specifying any rate that is equal to or lower than the maximum rate will be rejected, thus entitling such existing holders to continue to hold the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bids;

(b) potential holders' submitted bids specifying any rate that is equal to or lower than the maximum rate will be accepted, thus requiring each potential holder to

purchase the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to such submitted bids; and

(c) each existing holder's submitted bid specifying any rate that is higher than the maximum rate and the submitted sell order of each existing holder will be accepted, thus entitling each existing holder that submitted any such submitted bid or submitted sell order to sell the auction rate notes subject to such submitted bid or submitted sell order, but in both cases only in an amount equal to the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes obtained by multiplying the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes subject to submitted bids described in subparagraph (b) above by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes held by such existing holder subject to such submitted bid or submitted sell order and the denominator of which will be the aggregate principal amount of outstanding auction rate notes subject to all such submitted bids and submitted sell orders.

All Hold Orders. If all outstanding auction rate notes are subject to submitted hold orders, all submitted bids will be rejected.

Authorized Denominations Requirement. If, as a result of the procedures described above regarding sufficient bids and insufficient bids, any existing holder would be entitled or required to sell, or any potential holder would be entitled or required to purchase, a principal amount of auction rate notes that is not equal to an authorized denomination, the auction agent will, in such manner as in its sole discretion it may determine, round up or down the principal amount of auction rate notes to be purchased or sold by any existing holder or potential holder so that the principal amount of auction rate notes purchased or sold by each existing holder or potential holder will be equal to an authorized denomination. If, as a result of the procedures described above regarding sufficient bids, any potential holder would be entitled or required to purchase less than a principal amount of auction rate notes equal to an authorized denomination, the auction agent will, in such manner as in its sole discretion it may determine, allocate auction rate notes for purchase among potential holders so that only auction rate notes in an authorized denomination are purchased by any potential holder, even if such allocation results in one or more of such potential holders not purchasing any auction rate notes.

Based on the results of each auction, the auction agent is to determine the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be purchased and the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be sold by potential holders and existing holders on whose behalf each broker-dealer submitted bid or sell orders and, with respect to each broker-dealer, to the extent that such aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be sold differs from such aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be purchased, determine to which other broker-dealer or broker-dealers acting for one or more purchasers such broker-dealer will deliver, or from which broker-dealers acting for one or more sellers such broker-dealer will receive, as the case may be, auction rate notes.

Settlement Procedures. The auction agent is required to advise each broker-dealer that submitted an order in an auction of the applicable interest rate for the next interest period and, if such order was a bid or sell order, whether such bid or sell order was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part, by electronic means not later than 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the

auction date, if the applicable interest rate is the auction rate; provided that such notice is not required until 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on the auction date, if the applicable interest rate is the maximum auction rate. Each broker-dealer that submitted an order on behalf of a bidder is required to then advise such bidder of the applicable interest rate for the next interest period and, if such order was a bid or a sell order, whether such bid or sell order was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part, confirm purchases and sales with each bidder purchasing or selling auction rate notes as a result of the auction and advise each bidder purchasing or selling auction rate notes as a result of the auction to give instructions to its participant to pay the purchase price against delivery of such auction rate notes or to deliver such auction rate notes against payment therefor, as appropriate. Pursuant to the auction agent agreement, the auction agent is to record each transfer of auction rate notes on the existing holders registry to be maintained by the auction agent.

In accordance with The Depository Trust Company's normal procedures, on the business day after the auction date, the transactions described above will be executed through The Depository Trust Company, so long as The Depository Trust Company is the securities depository, and the accounts of the respective participants at The Depository Trust Company will be debited and credited and auction rate notes delivered as necessary to effect the purchases and sales of auction rate notes as determined in the auction. Purchasers are required to make payment through their participants in same-day funds to The Depository Trust Company against delivery through their participants. The Depository Trust Company will make payment in accordance with its normal procedures, which now provide for payment against delivery by its participants in immediately available funds.

If any existing holder selling auction rate notes in an auction fails to deliver such auction rate notes, the broker-dealer of any person that was to have purchased auction rate notes in such auction may deliver to such person a principal amount of auction rate notes that is less than the principal amount of auction rate notes that otherwise was to be purchased by such person but in any event equal to an authorized denomination. In such event, the principal amount of auction rate notes to be delivered will be determined by such broker-dealer. Delivery of such lesser principal amount of auction rate notes will constitute good delivery. Neither the indenture trustee nor the auction agent will have any responsibility or liability with respect to the failure of a potential holder, existing holder or their respective broker-dealer or participant to deliver the principal amount of auction rate notes or to pay for the auction rate notes purchased or sold pursuant to an auction or otherwise. For a further description of the settlement procedures, see the caption "SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES FOR THE AUCTION RATE NOTES" herein.

**Indenture Trustee Not Responsible for Auction Agent,
Market Agent and Broker-Dealers**

The indenture trustee shall not be liable or responsible for the actions of or failure to act by the auction agent, the market agent or any broker-dealer under the indenture, the auction agent agreement or any broker-dealer agreement. The indenture trustee may conclusively rely upon any information required to be furnished by the auction agent, the market agent or any broker-dealer without undertaking any independent review or investigation of the truth or accuracy of such information.

Changes in Auction Terms

Changes in Auction Period or Periods. While any of the auction rate notes are outstanding, we may, from time to time, change the length of one or more auction periods (an “auction period adjustment”) in order to conform with then-current market practice with respect to similar securities or to accommodate economic and financial factors that may affect or be relevant to the length of the auction period and the interest rate borne by the auction rate notes. We will initiate an auction period adjustment by giving written notice to the indenture trustee, the auction agent, the market agent, the broker-dealers and the securities depository in substantially the form of, or containing substantially the information contained in, the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes at least 10 days prior to the auction date for such auction period.

Any such auction period adjustment shall not result in an auction period of less than seven days nor more than one year; provided, however, if the change is either (i) from an auction period shorter than 90 days to one longer than 90 days, (ii) from an auction period longer than 90 days to one shorter than 90 days, or (iii) a change in an auction period of greater than 90 days, then no such auction period adjustment shall be made unless each rating agency shall have confirmed that no outstanding ratings on any of the outstanding notes will be reduced or withdrawn as a result of such auction period adjustment.

An auction period adjustment will take effect only if (a) the indenture trustee and the auction agent receive, by 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day before the auction date for the first such auction period, a certificate from us authorizing an auction period adjustment specified in such certificate and our receipt of written confirmation from each rating agency, if required by the preceding paragraph, that such auction period adjustment will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; and (b) sufficient bids exist at the auction on the auction date for such first auction period. For purposes of the auction for such first auction period only, each existing holder shall be deemed to have submitted sell orders with respect to all of its auction rate notes except to the extent such existing holder submits an order with respect to such auction rate notes. If there are not sufficient clearing bids for the first auction period, the auction rate for the next auction period shall be the maximum rate, and the auction period shall be a seven-day auction period. If we increase the length of the auction period and you do not place an order in the next auction, the auction agent will deem you to have submitted a sell order.

Changes in the Auction Date. The market agent, with our written consent, and with the consent of any affected broker-dealer, may, subject to conditions contained in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes, specify an earlier auction date (but in no event more than five business days earlier) than the auction date that would otherwise be determined in accordance with the definition of “auction date” set forth under the caption “Auction Procedures—*General*” above, with respect to one or more specified auction periods in order to conform with then-current market practice with respect to similar securities or to accommodate economic and financial factors that may affect or be relevant to the day of the week constituting an auction date and the applicable interest rate on the auction rate notes. The market agent shall deliver a written request for consent to such change in the auction date to us not less than three days nor more than 20 days prior to the effective date of such change. The

market agent shall provide notice of its determination to specify an earlier auction date for one or more auction periods by means of a written notice delivered at least three days prior to the proposed changed auction date to us and to the indenture trustee, the auction agent and the securities depository. Such notice will be substantially in the form of, or contain substantially the information contained in, the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes.

Notice of Changes in Auction Terms. In connection with any change in auction terms described above, the auction agent is to provide such further notice to such parties as is specified in the auction agent agreement.

SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES FOR THE AUCTION RATE NOTES

If not otherwise defined below, capitalized terms used below will have the meanings given such terms under the captions “Glossary of Certain Defined Terms” or “Auction of the Auction Rate Notes” herein.

(a) On each auction date, not later than 3:00 p.m., New York City time, if the applicable interest rate is the auction rate, the auction agent is to notify by telephone each broker-dealer that participated in the auction held on such auction date and submitted an order on behalf of an existing holder or potential holder of:

(i) the auction rate fixed for the next interest period;

(ii) whether there were sufficient bids in such auction;

(iii) if such broker-dealer (a “seller’s broker-dealer”) submitted a bid or sell order on behalf of an existing holder, whether such bid or sell order was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part, and the principal amount of auction rate notes, if any, to be sold by such existing holder;

(iv) if such broker-dealer (a “buyer’s broker-dealer”) submitted a bid on behalf of a potential holder, whether such bid was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part, and the principal amount of auction rate notes, if any, to be purchased by such potential holder;

(v) if the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be sold by all existing holders on whose behalf such seller’s broker-dealer submitted bids or sell orders exceeds the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be purchased by all potential holders on whose behalf such buyer’s broker-dealer submitted a bid, the name or names of one or more buyer’s broker-dealers (and the name of the participant, if any, of each such buyer’s broker-dealer) acting for one or more purchasers of such excess principal amount of auction rate notes and the principal amount of auction rate notes to be purchased from one or more existing holders on whose behalf such seller’s broker-dealer acted by one or more potential holders on whose behalf each of such buyer’s broker-dealers acted;

(vi) if the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be purchased by all potential holders on whose behalf such buyer's broker-dealer submitted a bid exceeds the aggregate principal amount of auction rate notes to be sold by all existing holders on whose behalf such seller's broker-dealer submitted a bid or a sell order, the name or names of one or more seller's broker-dealers (and the name of the participant, if any, of each such seller's broker-dealer) acting for one or more sellers of such excess principal amount of auction rate notes and the principal amount of auction rate notes to be sold to one or more potential holders on whose behalf such buyer's broker-dealer acted by one or more existing holders on whose behalf each of such seller's broker-dealers acted;

(vii) unless previously provided, a list of all applicable interest rates and related interest periods (or portions thereof) since the last interest payment date; and

(viii) the auction date for the next succeeding auction.

(b) On each auction date, each broker-dealer that submitted an order on behalf of any existing holder or potential holder is to:

(i) advise each existing holder and potential holder on whose behalf such broker-dealer submitted a bid or sell order in the auction on such auction date whether such bid or sell order was accepted or rejected, in whole or in part;

(ii) in the case of a broker-dealer that is a buyer's broker-dealer, advise each potential holder on whose behalf such buyer's broker-dealer submitted a bid that was accepted, in whole or in part, to instruct such potential holder's participant to pay to such buyer's broker-dealer (or its participant) through the securities depository the amount necessary to purchase the principal amount of the auction rate notes to be purchased pursuant to such bid against receipt of such auction rate notes;

(iii) in the case of a broker-dealer that is a seller's broker-dealer, instruct each existing holder on whose behalf such seller's broker-dealer submitted a sell order that was accepted, in whole or in part, or a bid that was accepted, in whole or in part, to instruct such existing holder's participant to deliver to such seller's broker-dealer (or its participant) through the securities depository the principal amount of the auction rate notes to be sold pursuant to such bid or sell order against payment therefor;

(iv) advise each existing holder on whose behalf such broker-dealer submitted an order and each potential holder on whose behalf such broker-dealer submitted a bid of the applicable interest rate for the next interest period;

(v) advise each existing holder on whose behalf such broker-dealer submitted an order of the next auction date; and

(vi) advise each potential holder on whose behalf such broker-dealer submitted a bid that was accepted, in whole or in part, of the next auction date.

(c) On the basis of the information provided to it pursuant to paragraph (a) above, each broker-dealer that submitted a bid or sell order in an auction is required to allocate any funds received by it in connection with such auction pursuant to paragraph (b)(ii) above, and any auction rate notes received by it in connection with such auction pursuant to paragraph (b)(iii) above, among the potential holders, if any, on whose behalf such broker-dealer submitted bids, the existing holders, if any on whose behalf such broker-dealer submitted bids or sell orders in such auction, and any broker-dealers identified to it by the auction agent following such auction pursuant to paragraph (a)(v) or (a)(vi) above.

(d) On each auction date:

(i) each potential holder and existing holder with an order in the auction on such auction date will instruct its participant as provided in paragraph (b)(ii) or (b)(iii) above, as the case may be;

(ii) each seller's broker-dealer that is not a participant of the securities depository will instruct its participant (A) to pay through the securities depository of the existing owner delivering auction rate notes to such broker-dealer following such auction pursuant to paragraph (b)(iii) above the amount necessary, including accrued interest if any, to purchase auction rate notes against receipt of such auction rate notes; and (B) to deliver such auction rate notes through the securities depository to a buyer's broker-dealer (or its participant) identified to such seller's broker-dealer pursuant to paragraph (a)(v) above against payment therefor; and

(iii) each buyer's broker-dealer that is not a participant of the securities depository will instruct its participant to (A) pay through the securities depository to seller's broker-dealer (or its participant) identified to such buyer's broker-dealer pursuant to paragraph (a)(vi) above the amount necessary to purchase the auction rate notes to be purchased pursuant to paragraph (b)(ii) above against receipt of such auction rate notes and (B) deliver such auction rate notes through the securities depository to the participant of the purchaser thereof against payment therefor.

(e) On the first business day of the interest period next following each auction date:

(i) each participant for a bidder in the auction on such auction date referred to in paragraph (d)(i) above will instruct the securities depository to execute the transactions described under paragraph (b)(ii) or (b)(iii) above for such auction, and the securities depository will execute such transactions;

(ii) each seller's broker-dealer or its participant will instruct the securities depository to execute the transactions described in paragraph (d)(ii)

above for such auction, and the securities depository will execute such transactions; and

(iii) each buyer's broker-dealer or its participant will instruct the securities depository to execute the transactions described in paragraph (d)(iii) above for such auction, and the securities depository will execute such transactions.

If an existing holder selling auction rate notes in an auction fails to deliver such auction rate notes (by authorized book-entry), a broker-dealer may deliver to the potential holder on behalf of which it submitted a bid that was accepted a principal amount of auction rate notes that is less than the principal amount of auction rate notes that otherwise was to be purchased by such potential holder (but only in an authorized denomination). In such event, the principal amount of auction rate notes to be so delivered will be determined solely by such broker-dealer (but only in authorized denominations). Delivery of such lesser principal amount of auction rate notes will constitute good delivery. Notwithstanding the foregoing terms of this paragraph, any delivery or nondelivery of auction rate notes which will represent any departure from the results of an auction, as determined by the auction agent, will be of no effect unless and until the auction agent will have been notified of such delivery or nondelivery in accordance with the provisions of the auction agent agreement and the broker-dealer agreements. Neither the indenture trustee nor the auction agent will have any responsibility or liability with respect to the failure of a potential holder, existing holder or their respective broker-dealer or participant to take delivery of or deliver, as the case may be, the principal amount of the auction rate notes purchased or sold pursuant to an auction or otherwise.

CONCERNING THE AUCTION RATE NOTES

Role of the Broker-Dealers. Each broker-dealer has been appointed to serve as a broker-dealer in the auctions pursuant to the applicable broker-dealer agreement to contact existing investors and potential investors and solicit bids for the auction rate notes. Each broker-dealer will receive broker-dealer fees from us with respect to the auction rate notes sold or successfully placed through it in auctions for the auction rate notes. A broker-dealer may share a portion of such fees with other broker-dealers that submit orders through it that are filled in auctions for the auction rate notes.

Bidding by Initial Broker-Dealers. Broker-dealers are permitted, but not obligated, to submit orders in auctions for their own account either as a bidder or a seller and routinely do so in the auction rate securities market in their sole discretion. If a broker-dealer submits an order for its own account, it would have an advantage over other bidders because the broker-dealer would have knowledge of some or all of the other orders placed through such broker-dealer in that auction and, thus, could determine the rate and size of its order so as to increase the likelihood that its order will be accepted in the auction and that the auction will clear at a particular rate. For this reason, and because broker-dealers are appointed and paid by us to serve as broker-dealers in the auction, a broker-dealer's interests in conducting an auction may differ from those of existing owners and potential owners who participate in auctions. See the caption "—Role of the Broker-Dealers" above. A broker-dealer would not have knowledge of orders

submitted to the auction agent by any other firm that is, or may in the future be, appointed to accept orders pursuant to a broker-dealer agreement.

Broker-dealers may routinely place one or more bids in an auction for their own account to acquire the auction rate notes for their inventory, to prevent an “auction failure event” (i.e., an event where there are insufficient clearing bids, which would result in the auction rate being set at the maximum auction rate) or to prevent an auction from clearing at a rate that such broker-dealer believes does not reflect the market for the auction rate notes. Each broker-dealer may place such bids even after obtaining knowledge of some or all of the other orders submitted through it. When bidding for its own account, a broker-dealer may also bid outside or inside the range of rates that it posts in its price talk. See the caption “—Price Talk” below.

Each broker-dealer routinely encourages bidding by others in auctions for which it serves as broker-dealer. Each broker-dealer also may encourage bidding by others in auctions, including to prevent “an auction failure event” or to prevent an auction from clearing at a rate that such broker-dealer believes does not reflect the market for the auction rate notes. Each broker-dealer may encourage such bids even after obtaining knowledge of some or all of the other orders submitted through it.

Bids by a broker-dealer are likely to affect (i) the auction rate, including preventing the auction rate from being set at the maximum auction rate or otherwise causing bidders to receive a higher or lower rate than they might have received had such broker-dealer not bid or not encouraged others to bid and (ii) the allocation of auction rate notes being auctioned, including displacing some bidders who may have their bids rejected or receive fewer auction rate notes than they would have received if such broker-dealer had not bid. Because of these practices, the fact that an auction clears successfully does not mean that an investment in the auction rate notes involves no significant liquidity or credit risk. A broker-dealer is not obligated to continue to place such bids in any particular auction to prevent an auction from failing or clearing at a rate such broker-dealer believes does not reflect the market for the securities. Investors should not assume that such broker-dealer will do so or that “auction failure events” will not occur. Investors should also be aware that bids by a broker-dealer may cause unfavorable auction rates to occur.

In any particular auction, if all outstanding auction rate notes being auctioned are the subject of submitted hold orders, the auction rate for the next succeeding auction period will be the all hold rate (such a situation is called an “all hold auction”).

It is the practice of each of the broker-dealers that hold any auction rate notes for its own account on an auction date to submit a sell order into the auction with respect to such auction rate notes, which would prevent that auction from being an all hold auction. Such broker-dealer may, but is not obligated to, submit bids for its own account in that same auction, as set forth above. See the caption “—Auction Procedures” above.

The statements herein regarding bidding by a broker-dealer apply only to a broker-dealer’s auction desk and any other business units of the broker-dealer that are not separated from the auction desk by an information barrier designed to limit inappropriate dissemination of bidding information.

Price Talk. Before the start of an auction, a broker-dealer, in its discretion, may make available to its customers who are existing owners and potential owners such broker-dealer's good faith judgment of the range of likely clearing rates for the auction based on market and other information. This is known as "price talk." Price talk is not a guaranty that the auction rate established through the auction will be within price talk, and existing owners and potential owners are free to use it or ignore it. A broker-dealer may occasionally update and change the price talk based on changes in issuer credit quality or macroeconomic factors that are likely to result in a change in interest rate levels, such as an announcement by the Federal Reserve Board of a change in the Federal Funds rate or an announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of unemployment numbers. Potential holders should confirm with their broker-dealers the manner by which the broker-dealers will communicate price talk and any changes to price talk

"All-or-Nothing" Bids. Broker-dealers do not accept "all-or-nothing" bids (i.e., bids whereby the bidder proposes to reject an allocation smaller than the entire quantity bid) or any other type of bid that allows the bidder to avoid auction procedures that require the pro rata allocation of the auction rate notes where there are not sufficient sell orders to fill all bids at the clearing rate.

No Assurances Regarding Auction Outcomes. No broker-dealer provides any assurance as to the outcome of any auction. Nor do broker-dealers provide any assurance that any bid will be successful, in whole or in part, or that the auction will clear at a rate that a bidder considers acceptable. Bids for the auction rate notes may be rejected or may be only partially filled, and the auction rate on any auction rate notes purchased or retained in an auction may be lower than the market rate for similar investments. The broker-dealers will not agree before an auction to buy auction rate notes from, or sell auction rate notes to, a customer after the auction.

Deadlines and Auction Periods. Each particular auction has a formal time deadline by which all bids must be submitted by a broker-dealer to the auction agent. This deadline is called the "submission deadline." To provide sufficient time to process and submit customer bids to the auction agent before the submission deadline, each broker-dealer imposes an earlier deadline, called the "broker-dealer deadline" or the "internal submission deadline," by which bidders must submit bids to it. The broker-dealer deadline is subject to change by such broker-dealer. A broker-dealer may allow for correction of clerical errors after the broker-dealer deadline and prior to the submission deadline. Broker-dealers may submit bids for their own account at any time until the auction submission deadline. The auction agents allow for the correction of clerical errors for a specified period of time after the auction submission deadline.

During any auction period, we may, pursuant to the terms of the auction procedures described above, change the length of the next auction period for a series of the auction rate notes. A broker-dealer may negotiate a separate fee from us in such circumstances. See the caption "—Auction Procedures" above.

Existing Owner Ability to Resell Auction Rate Notes May Be Limited. Existing owners may sell, transfer or dispose of auction rate notes in an auction only pursuant to a bid or sell order in accordance with the auction procedures or outside of an auction only through a broker-dealer. Existing owners will be able to sell all of the auction rate notes that are the

subject of submitted sell orders only if there are bidders willing to purchase all those auction rate notes in the auction.

If sufficient clearing bids have not been made, existing owners that have submitted sell orders will not be able to sell in the auction all, and may not be able to sell any, of the auction rate notes subject to such submitted sell orders. As discussed above (see “--Bidding by Initial Broker-Dealers”), a broker-dealer may submit a bid in an auction to keep it from failing, but it is not obligated to do so. There may not always be enough bidders to prevent an auction from failing in the absence of a broker-dealer bidding in the auction for its own account. Therefore, “auction failure events” are possible, especially if our credit were to deteriorate, a market disruption were to occur or if, for any reason, such broker-dealer were unable or unwilling to bid in the applicable auction.

Between auctions, there can be no assurance that a secondary market for the auction rate notes will develop or, if it does develop, that it will provide existing owners the ability to resell the auction rate notes on the terms or at the times desired by an existing owner.

A broker-dealer may, in its own discretion, decide to buy or sell the auction rate notes in the secondary market for its own account to or from investors at any time and at any price, including at prices equivalent to, below, or above the par value of the auction rate notes. However, such broker-dealer is not obligated to make a market in the auction rate notes, and may discontinue trading in the auction rate notes without notice for any reason at any time. Existing owners who resell between auctions may receive less than par value, depending on market conditions. If an existing holder purchased an auction rate note through a dealer which is not one of the broker-dealers for the auction rate notes, such existing holder’s ability to sell its auction rate note may be affected by the continued ability of its dealer to transact trades for the auction rate notes through the broker-dealers.

The ability to resell the auction rate notes will depend on various factors affecting the market for the auction rate notes, including news relating to us, the attractiveness of alternative investments, investor demand for short term securities, the perceived risk of owning the auction rate notes (whether related to credit, liquidity or any other risk), the tax or accounting treatment accorded the auction rate notes (including U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as they apply to the accounting treatment of auction rate securities), reactions of market participants to regulatory actions (such as those described under the caption “--SEC settlements” below) or press reports, financial reporting cycles and market conditions generally. Demand for the auction rate notes may change without warning, and declines in demand may be short-lived or continue for longer periods. See the caption “—Auction Procedures” above.

Resignation of the auction agent under the auction agent agreement or a broker-dealer under the applicable broker-dealer agreement could impact the ability to hold auctions. The auction agent agreement provides that the auction agent may resign from its duties as auction agent by giving at least 90 days notice to the trustee, us and each broker-dealer and does not require, as a condition to the effectiveness of such resignation, that a replacement auction agent be in place if its fee has not been paid. The auction agent may terminate the auction agent agreement upon 25 days’ notice if, after notifying the trustee, each broker-dealer and us that it has not received payment of any auction agent fee due it in accordance with the terms thereof,

the auction agent does not receive such payment within 30 days. Any resignation or termination of the auction agent, other than as described in the immediately preceding sentence, shall not become effective until a successor auction agent has been appointed and such successor auction agent has accepted such position; provided, however, that in the event that a successor auction agent has not been appointed within 60 days after the date specified in its notice of resignation, then the auction agent may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for a replacement.

Each broker-dealer agreement provides that the broker-dealer thereunder may resign upon 30 days notice or immediately, in certain circumstances, and does not require, as a condition to the effectiveness of such resignation, that a replacement broker-dealer be in place. For any auction period during which there is no duly appointed auction agent, or during which there is no duly appointed broker-dealer, it will not be possible to hold auctions, with the result that the interest rate on the auction rate notes will be determined as described in “AUCTION OF THE AUCTION RATE NOTES” herein.

SEC settlements. On May 31, 2006, the SEC announced that it had settled its investigation of fifteen firms, including Banc of America Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets (the “Settling Broker-Dealers”), that participate in the auction rate securities market, regarding their respective practices and procedures in this market. The SEC alleged in the settlement that the firms had managed auctions for auction rate securities in which they participated in ways that were not adequately disclosed or that did not conform to disclosed auction procedures. As part of the settlement, the Settling Broker-Dealers agreed to pay civil penalties. In addition, each Settling Broker-Dealer, without admitting or denying the SEC’s allegations, agreed to provide to customers written descriptions of its material auction practices and procedures and to implement procedures reasonably designed to detect and prevent any failures by that Settling Broker-Dealer to conduct the auction process in accordance with disclosed procedures. No assurances are given as to how the settlement may affect the market for auction rate securities or the auction rate notes. No action was taken by the SEC against UBS Securities LLC or Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., and neither UBS Securities LLC nor Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. is aware of any ongoing inquiries on this matter related to UBS Securities LLC or Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., respectively.

In addition on January 9, 2007, the SEC announced that it had settled its investigation of three banks, including Deutsche Bank Trust Company (the “Settling Auction Agents”), that participate as auction agents in the auction rate securities market, regarding their respective practices and procedures in this market. The SEC alleged in the settlement that the Settling Auction Agents allowed broker-dealers in auctions to submit bids or revise bids after the submission deadlines and allowed broker-dealers to intervene in auctions in ways that may have affected the rates paid on the auction rate securities. As part of the settlement, each of the Settling Auction Agents agreed to pay a civil penalty. In addition, each Settling Auction Agent, without admitting or denying the SEC’s allegations, agreed to provide to broker-dealers and issuers written descriptions of its material auction practices and procedures and to implement procedures reasonably designed to detect and prevent any failures by that Settling Auction Agent to conduct the auction process in accordance with disclosed procedures.

BOOK-ENTRY REGISTRATION

Investors acquiring beneficial ownership interests in the series 2007-1 notes issued in book-entry form may hold their notes in the United States through DTC or in Europe through Clearstream or Euroclear (as defined under the caption “Depository Institutions” below), if they are participants of such systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such systems.

Principal and interest payments on the notes settled through DTC are to be made to Cede & Co. DTC’s practice is to credit direct participant’s accounts upon receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from us on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC’s records. Payments by participants to beneficial owners are governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in “street name,” and shall be the responsibility of the participant and not of DTC, the indenture trustee or us, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. is the responsibility of the indenture trustee. Disbursement of such payments to direct participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners shall be the responsibility of direct and indirect participants. Under a book-entry format, holders may experience a delay in their receipt of payments, since payments will be forwarded by the indenture trustee to Cede & Co., which will forward the payments to its participants who will then forward them to indirect participants or holders.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the notes of any series are being redeemed, DTC’s practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each direct participant in such series to be redeemed. DTC has advised that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder under the indenture only at the direction of one or more participants to whose accounts with DTC the notes are credited. Clearstream and Euroclear will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder under the indenture on behalf of a participant only in accordance with their relevant rules and procedures and subject to the ability of the relevant depository to effect these actions on its behalf through DTC.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the notes of any series. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to us, or the indenture trustee, as appropriate, as soon as possible after the record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.’s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the notes are credited on the record date.

None of the transferors, the servicer, the indenture trustee, the underwriters or us will have any responsibility or obligation to any DTC participants, Clearstream participants or Euroclear participants or the persons for whom they act as nominees with respect to the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC, Clearstream or Euroclear or any participant, the payment by DTC, Clearstream or Euroclear or any participant of any amount due to any beneficial owner in respect of the principal amount or interest on the notes, the delivery by any DTC participant, Clearstream participant or Euroclear participant of any notice to any beneficial owner which is required or permitted under the terms of the indenture to be given to note holders or any other action taken by DTC.

In certain circumstances, we may discontinue use of the system of book entry transfers through DTC or a successor securities depository. In that event, note certificates are to be printed and delivered. DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the notes of any series at any time by giving reasonable notice to us or the indenture trustee. In the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

Form, denomination and trading. The series 2007-1 notes will be issued in minimum denominations and additional increments set forth herein, and may be held and transferred, and will be offered and sold, in principal balances of not less than their applicable minimum denomination set forth in the related offering memorandum.

Interests in the notes will be represented by a global note certificate held through DTC (each, a “global note certificate”). On or about the closing date for the issuance of any series of series 2007-1 notes, we will deposit a global note certificate for each series of series 2007-1 notes with the applicable DTC custodian, registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC.

At all times the global note certificates will represent the outstanding principal balance, in the aggregate, of the related series of series 2007-1 notes. At all times, with respect to each series of series 2007-1 notes, there will be only one global note certificate for such notes. DTC will record electronically the outstanding principal balance of each series of series 2007-1 notes represented by a global note certificate held within its system. DTC will hold interests in a global note certificate on behalf of its account holders through customers’ securities accounts in DTC’s name on the books of its depository. Clearstream and Euroclear will hold omnibus positions on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in Clearstream’s and Euroclear’s name on the books of its respective depository which in turn will hold positions in customers’ securities accounts in such depository’s name on the books of DTC. Except as described below, no person acquiring a book-entry note will be entitled to receive a physical certificate representing the notes. Unless and until definitive certificates are issued, it is anticipated that the only holder of series 2007-1 notes other than Euro-denominated notes will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC.

Interests in the global note certificates will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream as applicable, and their respective direct and indirect participants. Transfers between participants will occur in accordance with DTC Rules. Transfers between Clearstream participants and Euroclear participants will occur in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream participants or Euroclear participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC Rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by its depository; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to

its depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream participants and Euroclear participants may not deliver instructions to the depositories.

Because of time-zone differences, credits of securities received in Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in such securities settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream participants on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream or Euroclear as a result of sales of securities by or through a Clearstream participant or Euroclear participant to a participant will be received with value on DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in the notes among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be discontinued at any time.

Identification numbers and payments to the global certificates. We will apply to DTC for acceptance in its book-entry settlement systems of each series of series 2007-1 notes denominated in U.S. Dollars. Each series of series 2007-1 notes will have the CUSIP numbers, ISINs and European Common Codes, as applicable, set forth herein. Payments of principal, interest and any other amounts payable under each global note certificate will be made to or to the order of Cede & Co. as the registered holder of such global note certificate.

The Depository Trust Company. The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act. DTC was created to hold securities for its participating organizations and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between those participants through electronic book-entries, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, including Euroclear and Clearstream. Indirect access to the DTC system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. Some direct participants and/or their representatives, own part of The Depository Trust Company Corporation, the parent of DTC.

In accordance with its normal procedures, DTC is expected to record the positions held by each of its participants in notes issued in book-entry form, whether held for its own account or as nominee for another person. In general, beneficial ownership of book-entry notes will be subject to the rules, regulations and procedures governing DTC and its participants as in effect from time to time.

Purchases of the series 2007-1 notes under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which receive a credit for the series 2007-1 notes on DTC records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each series of series 2007-1 notes, or beneficial owner, is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners shall not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners shall not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the series 2007-1 notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for any series of 2007-1 notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all series 2007-1 notes deposited by participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of such notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of series 2007-1 notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such notes are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners are governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Clearstream. Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, Luxembourg, formerly Cedelbank ("Clearstream"), has advised that it is incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a professional depository. Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to its participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries. As a professional depository, Clearstream is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector (the "CSSF"). Clearstream participants are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Clearstream is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream participant, either directly or indirectly.

Euroclear. Euroclear has advised that it was created in 1968 to hold securities for participants of Euroclear and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities

and cash. Euroclear provides various other services, including securities lending and borrowing and interfaces with domestic markets in several countries. Euroclear is operated by Euroclear Bank S.A./NV (the “Euroclear operator”), under contract with Euroclear Clearance System plc., a United Kingdom corporation (the “Cooperative”). All operations are conducted by the Euroclear operator, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear operator, not the Cooperative. The Cooperative establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear participants. Euroclear participants include banks, central banks, securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly.

The Euroclear operator has advised that it is licensed by the Belgian Banking and Finance Commission to carry out banking activities on a global basis. As a Belgian Bank, it is regulated by the Belgian Banking Commission. Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear operator are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System and applicable Belgian law. The Terms and Conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear, and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear operator acts under the Terms and Conditions only on behalf of Euroclear participants and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear participants.

Distributions with respect to notes held through Clearstream or Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Clearstream participants or Euroclear participants in accordance with the relevant system’s rules and procedures, to the extent received by its depository. Those distributions will be subject to tax reporting in accordance with relevant United States tax laws and regulations (see “Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this prospectus). Clearstream or the Euroclear operator, as the case may be, will take any other action permitted to be taken by a holder under the indenture on behalf of a Clearstream participant or Euroclear participant only in accordance with the relevant rules and procedures and subject to the relevant Depository’s ability to effect such actions on its behalf through DTC.

Reset Rate Notes. Except as set out herein, book-entry registration of reset rate notes shall generally effect holders in the same fashion as holders of series 2007-1 notes other than reset rate notes, as described above.

On each reset date, the aggregate outstanding principal balance of that series of reset rate notes will be allocated to a global note certificate. On each related reset date, a schedule setting forth the required terms of the related series of reset rate notes for the immediately following reset period will be deposited with the DTC custodian for any global note certificate. The applicable minimum denominations and additional increments can be reset only in circumstances where all holders are deemed to have tendered or have mandatorily tendered their notes.

On or following each reset date (other than a reset date on which the then-current holders of U.S. Dollar denominated reset rate notes had the option to retain their reset rate notes, but less than 100% of such holders delivered hold notices), on which either a successful remarketing has

occurred or the call option has been exercised (and not previously exercised on the immediately preceding reset date), each clearing system will cancel the then-current identification numbers and assign new identification numbers, which we will obtain for each series of reset rate notes. In addition, each global note certificate will be issued with a schedule attached setting forth the terms of the applicable series of reset rate notes for its initial reset period, which will be replaced on the related reset date to set forth the required terms for the immediately following reset period.

Except with respect to a reset date, we expect that the nominees, upon receipt of any such payment, will immediately credit the relevant clearing system's participants' accounts with payment amounts proportionate to their respective interests in the principal balance of the relevant global note certificates as shown on the records of such nominee. We also expect that payments by clearing system participants to owners of interests in such global note certificates held through such clearing system participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the names of nominees for such customers. Such payments will be the responsibility of such clearing system participants and none of the indenture trustee, any remarketing agent, any transfer agent, any paying agent, any registrar or us will have any responsibility or liability for any delay in such payments from participants, except as shown above with respect to reset date payment delays. None of the indenture trustee, any remarketing agent, any transfer agent, any paying agent, any registrar or us will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of ownership interests in the global note certificates or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such ownership interests.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM

The Higher Education Act provides for several different educational loan programs (collectively, "FFELP loans" and, the program with respect thereto, the "Federal Family Education Loan Program"). Under these programs, state agencies or private nonprofit corporations administering student loan insurance programs ("guarantee agencies") are reimbursed for portions of losses sustained in connection with FFELP loans, and holders of certain loans made under such programs are paid subsidies for owning such loans. Certain provisions of the Federal Family Education Loan Program are summarized below.

The Higher Education Act has been subject to frequent amendments, including several amendments that have changed the terms of and eligibility requirements for FFELP loans. Generally, this offering memorandum describes only the provisions of the Federal Family Education Loan Program that apply to loans made on or after July 1, 1998. The Higher Education Act is currently subject to reauthorization. During that process, proposed amendments to the Higher Education Act are common and numerous such bills and proposals, have recently been introduced and/or passed by Congress. See the caption "RISK FACTORS—The Federal Family Education Loan Program could change, which could adversely affect the student loans and the timing and amounts available for payment of the series 2007-1 notes."

The availability of various federal payments in connection with the Federal Family Education Loan Program is subject to federal budgetary appropriation. In recent years, federal

budgetary legislation has been enacted which has provided, subject to certain conditions, for the mandatory curtailment of certain federal budget expenditures, including expenditures in connection with the Federal Family Education Loan Program and the recovery of certain advances previously made by the federal government to state guarantee agencies in order to achieve certain deficit reduction guidelines. As a part of the federal budgetary appropriation process, Congress has passed, and the President has signed into law, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which extends the Secretary's authority to provide interest subsidies and federal insurance for loans originated under the Higher Education Act through September 30, 2012, and amends numerous provisions of the Higher Education Act (some of which are summarized below).

The following summary of the Federal Family Education Loan Program as established by the Higher Education Act does not purport to be comprehensive or definitive and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the text of the Higher Education Act and the regulations thereunder.

FFELP Loans

Several types of loans are currently authorized as FFELP loans pursuant to the Federal Family Education Loan Program. These include: (a) loans to students meeting certain financial needs tests with respect to which the federal government makes interest payments available to reduce student interest cost during periods of enrollment ("subsidized Stafford Loans"); (b) loans to students made without regard to financial need with respect to which the federal government does not make such interest payments ("unsubsidized Stafford Loans" and, collectively with subsidized Stafford Loans, "Stafford Loans"); (c) loans to parents of dependent students, graduate students or professional students ("PLUS loans"); and (d) loans available to borrowers with certain existing federal educational loans to consolidate repayment of such loans ("consolidation loans").

Generally, a loan may be made only to a United States citizen or national or otherwise eligible individual under federal regulations who (a) has been accepted for enrollment or is enrolled and is maintaining satisfactory progress at an eligible institution; (b) is carrying at least one-half of the normal full-time academic workload for the course of study the student is pursuing, as determined by such institution; (c) has agreed to notify promptly the holder of the loan of any address change; (d) is not in default on any federal education loans; (e) meets the applicable "need" requirements and (f) has not committed a crime involving fraud or obtaining funds under the Higher Education Act which funds have not been fully repaid. Eligible institutions include higher educational institutions and vocational schools that comply with certain federal regulations. With certain exceptions, an institution with a cohort (composite) default rate that is higher than certain specified thresholds in the Higher Education Act is not an eligible institution.

Subsidized Stafford Loans

The Higher Education Act provides for federal (a) insurance or reinsurance of eligible subsidized Stafford Loans, (b) interest subsidy payments for borrowers remitted to eligible lenders with respect to certain eligible subsidized Stafford Loans, and (c) special allowance payments representing an additional subsidy paid by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education (the "Secretary of Education") to such holders of eligible subsidized Stafford Loans.

Subsidized Stafford Loans are eligible for reinsurance under the Higher Education Act if the eligible student to whom the loan is made has been accepted or is enrolled in good standing at an eligible institution of higher education or vocational school and is carrying at least one-half the normal full-time workload at that institution. In connection with eligible subsidized Stafford Loans there are limits as to the maximum amount which may be borrowed for an academic year and in the aggregate for both undergraduate and graduate/professional study. The Secretary of Education has discretion to raise these limits to accommodate students undertaking specialized training requiring exceptionally high costs of education.

Subject to these limits, subsidized Stafford Loans are available to borrowers in amounts not exceeding their unmet need for financing as provided in the Higher Education Act. Provisions addressing the implementation of need analysis and the relationship between unmet need for financing and the availability of subsidized Stafford Loan program funding have been the subject of frequent and extensive amendment in recent years. There can be no assurance that further amendment to such provisions will not materially affect the availability of subsidized Stafford Loan funding to borrowers or the availability of subsidized Stafford Loans for secondary market acquisition.

Unsubsidized Stafford Loans

Unsubsidized Stafford Loans are available for students who do not qualify for subsidized Stafford Loans due to parental and/or student income or assets in excess of permitted amounts. In other respects, the general requirements for unsubsidized Stafford Loans are essentially the same as those for subsidized Stafford Loans. The interest rate, the annual loan limits, the loan fee requirements and the special allowance payment provisions of the unsubsidized Stafford Loans are the same as the subsidized Stafford Loans. However, the terms of the unsubsidized Stafford Loans differ materially from subsidized Stafford Loans in that the Secretary of Education does not make interest subsidy payments and the loan limitations are determined without respect to the expected family contribution. The borrower is required to pay interest from the time such loan is disbursed or capitalize the interest until repayment begins.

PLUS Loan Program

The Higher Education Act authorizes PLUS loans to be made to graduate students, professional students or parents of eligible dependent students. Only graduate students, professional students, or parents who do not have an adverse credit history are eligible for PLUS loans. The basic provisions applicable to PLUS loans are similar to those of Stafford Loans with respect to the involvement of guarantee agencies and the Secretary of Education in providing federal reinsurance on the loans. However, PLUS loans differ significantly from subsidized Stafford Loans, particularly because federal interest subsidy payments are not available under the PLUS loan program and special allowance payments are more restricted.

The Consolidation Loan Program

The Higher Education Act authorizes a program under which certain borrowers may consolidate their various student loans into a single loan insured and reinsured on a basis similar to subsidized Stafford Loans. Consolidation loans may be made in an amount sufficient to pay

outstanding principal, unpaid interest and late charges on certain federally insured or reinsured student loans incurred under and pursuant to the Federal Family Education Loan Program (other than PLUS loans made to “parent borrowers”) selected by the borrower, as well as loans made pursuant to the Perkins Loan Program (formally the National Direct Student Loan Program), the Health Professional Student Loan Programs and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (the “Federal Direct Loan Program”). Consolidation loans made pursuant to the Federal Direct Loan Program must conform to the eligibility requirements for consolidation loans under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. The borrowers may be either in repayment status or in a grace period preceding repayment, but the borrower may not still be in school. Delinquent or defaulted borrowers are eligible to obtain consolidation loans if they agree to re-enter repayment through loan consolidation. Borrowers may add additional loans to a consolidation loan during the 180-day period following origination of the consolidation loan. Further, a married couple who agrees to be jointly and severally liable is to be treated as one borrower for purposes of loan consolidation eligibility. A consolidation loan will be federally insured or reinsured only if such loan is made in compliance with requirements of the Higher Education Act.

Interest Rates

Subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans made after October 1, 1998, but before July 1, 2006 which are in in-school, grace and deferment periods bear interest at a rate equivalent to the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 1.7%, with a maximum rate of 8.25%. Subsidized Stafford Loans and unsubsidized Stafford Loans made on or after October 1, 1998 but before July 1, 2006 in all other payment periods bear interest at a rate equivalent to the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 2.3%, with a maximum rate of 8.25%. The rate is adjusted annually on July 1. PLUS loans made on or after October 1, 1998 but before July 1, 2006 bear interest at a rate equivalent to the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 3.1% and also adjust annually on July 1. Subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans made on or after July 1, 2006, will bear interest at a rate equal to 6.8% per annum and PLUS loans made on or after July 1, 2006 will bear interest at a rate equal to 8.5% per annum. Consolidation loans for which the application was received by an eligible lender on or after October 1, 1998, bear interest at fixed rate equal to the weighted average of the interest rates on the loans consolidated, rounded upward to the nearest one-eighth of 1% with a maximum rate of 8.25%.

Loan Limits

The Higher Education Act requires that subsidized Stafford Loans and unsubsidized Stafford Loans made to cover multiple enrollment periods, such as a semester, trimester or quarter be disbursed by eligible lenders in at least two separate disbursements. A Stafford Loan borrower may receive a subsidized loan, an unsubsidized loan, or a combination of both for an academic period. Generally, the maximum amount of a Stafford Loan, made prior to July 1, 2007, for an academic year cannot exceed \$2,625 for the first year of undergraduate study, \$3,500 for the second year of undergraduate study and \$5,500 per year for the remainder of undergraduate study. The maximum amount of a Stafford Loan, made on or after July 1, 2007, for an academic year cannot exceed \$3,500 for the first year of undergraduate study and \$4,500 for the second year of undergraduate study. The aggregate limit for undergraduate study is \$23,000 (excluding PLUS loans). Independent undergraduate students may receive an additional

unsubsidized Stafford Loan of up to \$4,000 per academic year, with an aggregate maximum of \$46,000. The maximum amount of the loans for an academic year for graduate students is \$8,500, and independent graduate students may borrow an additional unsubsidized Stafford Loan up to \$12,000 per academic year. The Secretary of Education has discretion to raise these limits by regulation to accommodate highly specialized or exceptionally expensive courses of study. For example, certain medical students may now borrow up to \$46,000 per academic year, with a maximum aggregate limit of \$189,125.

The total amount of all PLUS loans that (i) parents may borrow on behalf of each dependent student or (ii) for any academic year may not exceed the student's cost of attendance minus other estimated financial assistance for that student.

Repayment

Repayment of principal on a Stafford Loan does not commence while a student remains a qualified student, but generally begins six months after the borrower ceases to pursue at least a half-time course of study (the six month period is the "grace period"). Repayment of interest on an unsubsidized Stafford Loan begins immediately upon disbursement of the loan, however the lender may capitalize the interest until repayment of principal is scheduled to begin. Except for certain borrowers as described below, each loan generally must be scheduled for repayment over a period of not more than ten years after the commencement of repayment. The Higher Education Act currently requires minimum annual payments of \$600, including principal and interest, unless the borrower and the lender agree to lesser payments; in instances in which a borrower and spouse both have such loans outstanding, the total combined payments for such a couple may not be less than \$600 per year. Regulations of the Secretary of Education require lenders to offer standard, graduated or income-sensitive repayment schedules to borrowers. Use of income sensitive repayment plans may extend the ten-year maximum term for up to five years.

PLUS loans enter repayment on the date the last disbursement is made on the loan. Interest accrues and is due and payable from the date of the first disbursement of the loan. The first payment is due within 60 days after the loan is fully disbursed. Repayment plans are the same as in the subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loan program.

Consolidation loans enter repayment on the date the loan is disbursed. The first payment is due within 60 days after that date. Consolidation loans must be repaid during a period agreed to by the borrower and lender, subject to maximum repayment periods which vary depending upon the principal amount of the borrower's outstanding student loans (but no longer than 30 years).

Federal Family Education Loan Program borrowers who accumulate outstanding FFELP loans totaling more than \$30,000 may receive an extended repayment plan, with a fixed or graduated payment amount paid over a longer period of time, not to exceed 25 years. A borrower may accelerate principal payments at any time without penalty. Once a repayment plan is established, the borrower may annually change the selection of the plan.

No principal repayments need to be made during certain periods prescribed by the Higher Education Act (each, a "deferment period") but interest accrues and must be paid. Generally,

deferment periods include periods (a) when the borrower has returned to an eligible educational institution on a half-time basis or is pursuing studies pursuant to an approved graduate fellowship or rehabilitation training program, (b) not exceeding three years while the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment, (c) not in excess of three years while the borrower is serving on active duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency, is performing qualifying National Guard duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency, is in active military duty, or is in reserve status and called to active duty; and (d) not in excess of three years for any reason which the lender determines, in accordance with regulations, has caused or will cause the borrower economic hardship. Deferment periods extend the maximum repayment periods. Under certain circumstances, a lender may also allow periods of forbearance (each a “forbearance period”) during which the borrower may defer payments because of temporary financial hardship. The Higher Education Act specifies certain periods during which forbearance is mandatory. Mandatory forbearance periods exist when the borrower is impacted by a national emergency, military mobilization, or when the geographical area in which the borrower resides or works is declared a disaster area by certain officials. Other mandatory periods include periods during which the borrower is (a) participating in a medical or dental residency and is not eligible for deferment; (b) serving in a qualified medical or dental internship program or certain national service programs; or (c) determined to have a debt burden of certain federal loans equal to or exceeding 20% of the borrower’s gross income. In other circumstances, forbearance periods may be granted at the lender’s option. Forbearance periods also extend the maximum repayment periods.

Interest Subsidy Payments

The Secretary of Education is to pay interest on subsidized Stafford Loans while the student is a qualified student, during a grace period or during certain deferment periods. In addition, those portions of consolidation loans that repay subsidized Stafford Loans or similar subsidized loans made under the Federal Direct Loan Program are eligible for interest subsidy payments. The Secretary of Education is required to make interest subsidy payments to the holder of subsidized Stafford Loans in the amount of interest accruing on the unpaid balance thereof prior to the commencement of repayment or during any deferment period. The Higher Education Act provides that the holder of an eligible subsidized Stafford Loan, or the eligible portions of consolidation loans, shall be deemed to have a contractual right against the United States to receive interest subsidy payments in accordance with its provisions.

Special Allowance Payments

The Higher Education Act provides for special allowance payments to be made by the Secretary of Education to eligible lenders. The rates for special allowance payments are based on formulae that differ according to the type of loan, the date the loan was first disbursed, the interest rate and the type of funds used to finance such loan (tax-exempt or taxable).

The formula for special allowance payment rates for subsidized Stafford Loans and unsubsidized Stafford Loans are summarized in the following chart. The term “T-Bill” as used in this table and the following table, means the average 91-day United States Treasury bill rate calculated as a “bond equivalent rate” in the manner applied by the Secretary of Education as referred to in Section 438 of the Higher Education Act. The term “3 month commercial paper

rate” means the 90-day commercial paper index calculated quarterly and based on an average of the daily 90-day commercial paper rates reported in the Federal Reserve’s Statistical Release H-15.

Date of Loans	Annualized SAP Rate
On or after October 1, 1992	T-Bill Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 3.1%
On or after July 1, 1995	T-Bill Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 3.1% ¹
On or after July 1, 1998	T-Bill Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 2.8% ²
On or after January 1, 2000	3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 2.34% ³

¹ Substitute 2.5% in this formula while such loans are in the in-school or grace period.

² Substitute 2.2% in this formula while such loans are in the in-school or grace period.

³ Substitute 1.74% in this formula while such loans are in the in-school or grace period.

The formula for special allowance payment rates for PLUS loans and consolidation loans are as follows:

Date of Loans	Annualized SAP Rate
On or after October 1, 1992	T-Bill Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 3.1%
On or after January 1, 2000	3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 2.64%

Special allowance payments are generally payable, with respect to variable rate FFELP loans to which a maximum borrower interest rate applies, only when the maximum borrower interest rate is in effect. The Secretary of Education offsets interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments by the amount of origination fees and lender loan fees described under the caption “Loan Fees” below.

The Higher Education Act provides that a holder of a qualifying loan who is entitled to receive special allowance payments has a contractual right against the United States to receive those payments during the life of the loan. Receipt of special allowance payments, however, is conditioned on the eligibility of the loan for federal insurance or reinsurance benefits. Such eligibility may be lost due to violations of federal regulations or guarantee agency requirements.

The Higher Education Act provides that for FFELP loans first disbursed on or after April 1, 2006, lenders must remit to the Secretary any interest paid by a borrower which is in excess of the special allowance payment rate set forth above for such loans.

Loan Fees

Insurance Premium. For loans guaranteed before July 1, 2006, a guarantee agency is authorized to charge a premium, or guarantee fee, of up to 1% of the principal amount of the loan, which may be deducted proportionately from each installment of the loan. Generally, guarantee agencies have waived this fee since 1999. For loans guaranteed on or after July 1, 2006, a federal default fee equal to 1% of principal must be paid into the guaranty agency’s Federal Reserve Fund.

Origination Fee. Lenders are authorized to charge borrowers of subsidized stafford loans and unsubsidized stafford loans an origination fee in an amount not to exceed: 3.0% of the principal amount of the loan for loans disbursed prior to July 1, 2006; 2.0% of the principal amount of the loan for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2006 and before July 1, 2007; 1.5% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2008; 1.0% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2008 and before July 1, 2009; 0.5% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2009 and before July 1, 2010; and 0% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2010. Pursuant to the Federal Direct Loan Program borrowers may be charged 3.0% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2006 and before July 1, 2007, 2.5% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2008, 2.0% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2008 and before July 1, 2009, 1.5% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2009 and before July 1, 2010 and 1.0% for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2010. These fees must be deducted proportionately from each installment payment of the loan proceeds prior to payment to the borrower.

Lender Loan Fee. The lender of any FFELP loan is required to pay to the Secretary of Education an additional origination fee equal to 0.5% of the principal amount of the loan.

The Secretary of Education collects from the lender or subsequent holder the maximum origination fee authorized (regardless of whether the lender actually charges the borrower) and the lender loan fee, either through reductions in interest subsidy payments or special allowance payments or directly from the lender or holder.

Rebate Fee on Consolidation Loans. The holder of any consolidation loan is required to pay to the Secretary of Education a monthly fee equal to .0875% (1.05% per annum) of the principal amount of plus accrued interest on the loan.

Insurance and Guarantees

A FFELP loan is considered to be in default for purposes of the Higher Education Act when the borrower fails to make an installment payment when due, or to comply with other terms of the loan, and if the failure persists for 270 days in the case of a loan repayable in monthly installments or for 330 days in the case of a loan repayable in less frequent installments. If the loan is guaranteed by a guarantee agency in accordance with the provisions of the Higher Education Act, the guarantee agency is to pay the holder a percentage of such amount of the loss subject to reduction as described in the following paragraphs within 90 days of notification of such default.

Federal Insurance

The Higher Education Act provides that, subject to compliance with the Higher Education Act, the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of insurance claims and ensures that such reimbursements are not subject to reduction. In addition, the Higher Education Act provides that if a guarantor is unable to meet its insurance obligations, holders of loans may submit insurance claims directly to the Secretary of Education until such time as the obligations are transferred to a new guarantee agency capable of meeting such obligations or until a successor guarantee agency assumes such obligations. Federal reimbursement and insurance payments for defaulted loans are paid from the Student Loan

Insurance Fund established under the Higher Education Act. The Secretary of Education is authorized, to the extent provided in advance by appropriations acts, to issue obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury to provide funds to make such federal payments.

Guarantees

If the loan is guaranteed by a guarantee agency in accordance with the provisions of the Higher Education Act, the eligible lender is reimbursed by the guarantee agency for a statutorily-set percentage (98% for loans first disbursed prior to July 1, 2006 and 97% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006) of the unpaid principal balance of the loan plus accrued unpaid interest on any loan defaulted so long as the eligible lender has properly serviced such loan; provided, however, if the servicer which services such loan has been designated as an “Exceptional Performer,” the eligible lender is reimbursed by the guarantee agency for 99% of the unpaid principal balance of the defaulted loan plus accrued interest. Under the Higher Education Act, the Secretary of Education enters into a guarantee agreement and a reinsurance agreement (each a “guarantee agreement”) with each guarantee agency which provides for federal reimbursement for amounts paid to eligible lenders by the guarantee agency with respect to defaulted loans.

Guarantee Agreements. Pursuant to the guarantee agreements, the Secretary of Education is to reimburse a guarantee agency for the amounts expended in connection with a claim resulting from the death, bankruptcy or total and permanent disability of a borrower, the death of a student whose parent is the borrower of a PLUS loan, certain claims by borrowers who are unable to complete the programs in which they are enrolled due to school closure, borrowers whose borrowing eligibility was falsely certified by the eligible institution, or the amount of an unpaid refund due from the school to the lender in the event the school fails to make a required refund. Such claims are not included in calculating a guarantee agency’s claims rate experience for federal reimbursement purposes. Generally, educational loans are non-dischargeable in bankruptcy unless the bankruptcy court determines that the debt will impose an undue hardship on the borrower and the borrower’s dependents. Further, the Secretary of Education is to reimburse a guarantee agency for any amounts paid to satisfy claims not resulting from death, bankruptcy, or disability subject to reduction as described below.

The Secretary of Education may terminate guarantee agreements if the Secretary of Education determines that termination is necessary to protect the federal financial interest or to ensure the continued availability of loans to student or parent borrowers. Upon termination of such agreements, the Secretary of Education is authorized to provide the guarantee agency with additional advance funds with such restrictions on the use of such funds as is determined appropriate by the Secretary of Education, in order to meet the immediate cash needs of the guarantee agency, ensure the uninterrupted payment of claims, or ensure that the guarantee agency will make loans as the lender-of-last-resort.

If the Secretary of Education has terminated or is seeking to terminate guarantee agreements, or has assumed a guarantee agency’s functions, notwithstanding any other provision of law: (a) no state court may issue an order affecting the Secretary of Education’s actions with respect to that guarantee agency; (b) any contract entered into by the guarantee agency with respect to the administration of the guarantee agency’s reserve funds or assets acquired with

reserve funds shall provide that the contract is terminable by the Secretary of Education upon 30 days notice to the contracting parties if the Secretary of Education determines that such contract includes an impermissible transfer of funds or assets or is inconsistent with the terms or purposes of the Higher Education Act; and (c) no provision of state law shall apply to the actions of the Secretary of Education in terminating the operations of the guarantee agency. Finally, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Education's liability for any outstanding liabilities of a guarantee agency (other than outstanding student loan guarantees under the Higher Education Act), the functions of which the Secretary of Education has assumed, shall not exceed the fair market value of the reserves of the guarantee agency, minus any necessary liquidation or other administrative costs.

Reimbursement. The amount of a reimbursement payment on defaulted loans made by the Secretary of Education to a guarantee agency is subject to reduction based upon the annual claims rate of the guarantee agency calculated to equal the amount of federal reimbursement as a percentage of the original principal amount of originated or guaranteed loans in repayment on the last day of the prior fiscal year. The claims experience is not accumulated from year to year, but is determined solely on the basis of claims in any one federal fiscal year compared with the original principal amount of loans in repayment at the beginning of that year. The formula for reimbursement amounts is summarized below:

Claims Rate	Guarantee Agency Reinsurance Rate for Loans made prior to October 1, 1993	Guarantee Agency Reinsurance Rate for Loans made between October 1, 1993 and September 30, 1998	Guarantee Agency Reinsurance Rate for Loans made on or after October 1, 1998 ¹
0% up to 5%	100%	98%	95%
5% up to 9%	100% of claims up to 5%; and 90% of claims 5% and over	98% of claims up to 5%; and 88% of claims 5% and over	95% of claims up to 5% and 85% of claims 5% and over
9% and over	100% of claims up to 5%; 90% of claims 5% up to 9%; 80% of claims 9% and over	98% of claims up to 5%; 88% of claims 5% up to 9%; 78% of claims 9% and over	95% of claims up to 5%, 85% of claims 5% up to 9%; 75% of claims 9% and over

¹ Other than student loans made pursuant to the lender-of-last resort program or student loans transferred by an insolvent guarantee agency as to which the amount of reinsurance is equal to 100%.

The original principal amount of loans guaranteed by a guarantee agency which are in repayment for purposes of computing reimbursement payments to a guarantee agency means the original principal amount of all loans guaranteed by a guarantee agency less: (a) guarantee payments on such loans, (b) the original principal amount of such loans that have been fully repaid, and (c) the original amount of such loans for which the first principal installment payment has not become due.

In addition, the Secretary of Education may withhold reimbursement payments if a guarantee agency makes a material misrepresentation or fails to comply with the terms of its agreements with the Secretary of Education or applicable federal law. A supplemental guarantee agreement is subject to annual renegotiation and to termination for cause by the Secretary of Education.

Under the guarantee agreements, if a payment on a FFELP loan guaranteed by a guarantee agency is received after reimbursement by the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of

Education is entitled to receive an equitable share of the payment. Guarantee agency retentions remaining after payment of the Secretary of Education's equitable share on such collections on consolidations and rehabilitations of defaulted loans is 18.5% and for other loans is 23%. The Higher Education Act provides that on or after October 1, 2006 a guarantee agency may not charge a borrower collection costs in an amount in excess of 18.5% of the outstanding principal and interest of a defaulted loan that is paid off through consolidation by the borrower, provided that the guarantee agency must remit to the Secretary of Education a portion of the collection charge equal to 8.5% of the outstanding principal and interest of the defaulted loan. In addition, on or after October 1, 2009 a guarantor must remit to the Secretary any collection fees on defaulted loans paid off through consolidation by the borrower in excess of 45% of the guarantors total collections on default loans in any one federal fiscal year.

Lender Agreements. Pursuant to most typical agreements for guarantee between a guarantee agency and the originator of the loan, any eligible holder of a loan insured by such a guarantee agency is entitled to reimbursement from such guarantee agency of any proven loss incurred by the holder of the loan resulting from default, death, permanent and total disability or bankruptcy of the student borrower at the rate of 100% of such loss or, subject to certain limitations, 98% for loans in default made on or after October 1, 1993 but prior to July 1, 2006, or 97% for loans in default made on or after July 1, 2006 (100% for loans made on or after October 1, 1993 and prior to July 1, 2006, and 99% for loans made on or after July 1, 2006, so long as the servicer retains the "Exceptional Performer" designation). Guarantee agencies generally deem default to mean a student borrower's failure to make an installment payment when due or to comply with other terms of a note or agreement under circumstances in which the holder of the loan may reasonably conclude that the student borrower no longer intends to honor the repayment obligation and for which the failure persists for 270 days in the case of a loan payable in monthly installments or for 330 days in the case of a loan payable in less frequent installments. When a loan becomes at least 60 days past due, the holder is required to request default aversion assistance from the applicable guarantee agency in order to attempt to cure the delinquency. When a loan becomes 240 days past due, the holder is required to make a final demand for payment of the loan by the borrower. The holder is required to continue collection efforts until the loan is 270 days past due. At the time of payment of insurance benefits, the holder must assign to the applicable guarantee agency all right accruing to the holder under the note evidencing the loan. The Higher Education Act prohibits a guarantee agency from filing a claim for reimbursement with respect to losses prior to 270 days after the loan becomes delinquent with respect to any installment thereon.

Any holder of a loan is required to exercise due care and diligence in the servicing of the loan and to utilize practices which are at least as extensive and forceful as those utilized by financial institutions in the collection of other consumer loans. If a guarantee agency has probable cause to believe that the holder has made misrepresentations or failed to comply with the terms of its agreement for guarantee, the guarantee agency may take reasonable action including withholding payments or requiring reimbursement of funds. The guarantee agency may also terminate the agreement for cause upon notice and hearing.

Guarantee Agency Reserves

Each guarantee agency is required to establish a Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund (each a “federal fund”) which, together with any earnings thereon, are deemed to be property of the United States. Each guarantee agency is required to deposit into the federal fund any reserve funds plus reinsurance payments received from the Secretary of Education, default collections, insurance premiums, 70% of payments received as administrative cost allowance and other receipts as specified in regulations. A guarantee agency is authorized to transfer up to 180 days’ cash expenses for normal operating expenses (other than claim payments) from the federal fund to the operating fund described below at any time during the first three years after establishment of the fund. The federal fund may be used to pay lender claims and to pay default aversion fees into the operating fund. A guarantee agency is also required to establish an operating fund (each an “operating fund”), which, except for funds transferred from the federal fund to meet operating expenses during the first three years after fund establishment, is the property of the guarantee agency. A guarantee agency may deposit into the operating fund loan processing and issuance fees equal to 0.40% of the total principal amount of loans insured during the fiscal year, 30% of payments received after October 7, 1998 for the administrative cost allowance for loans insured prior to that date and the 24% retention of collections on defaulted loans and other receipts as specified in regulations. An operating fund must be used for application processing, loan disbursement, enrollment and repayment status management, default aversion, collection activities, compliance monitoring, and other student financial aid related activities. For subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans disbursed after July 1, 2006, guarantors must collect and deposit a federal default fee to the federal fund equal to 1% of the principal of the loan.

The Higher Education Act required the Secretary of Education to recall \$1 billion in federal reserve funds from guarantee agencies on September 1, 2002. Each guarantee agency was required to transfer its equitable share of the \$1 billion to a restricted account in equal annual installments for each of the five federal fiscal years 1998 through 2002 (or in certain cases over four federal fiscal years beginning in 1999). The guarantee agency’s required reserve ratio has been reduced from 1.1% to 0.25%.

The Higher Education Act provides for an additional recall of reserves from each federal fund, but also provide for certain minimum reserve levels which are protected from recall. The Secretary of Education is authorized to enter into voluntary, flexible agreements with guarantee agencies under which various statutory and regulatory provisions can be waived; provided; however, the Secretary of Education is not authorized to waive any deposit of default aversion fees by guarantee agencies. In addition, under the Higher Education Act, the Secretary of Education is prohibited from requiring the return of all of a guarantee agency’s reserve funds unless the Secretary of Education determines that the return of these funds is in the best interest of the operation of the Federal Family Education Loan Program, or to ensure the proper maintenance of such guarantee agency’s funds or assets or the orderly termination of the guarantee agency’s operations and the liquidation of its assets. The Higher Education Act also authorizes the Secretary of Education to direct a guarantee agency to: (a) return to the Secretary of Education all or a portion of its reserve fund that the Secretary of Education determines is not needed to pay for the guarantee agency’s program expenses and contingent liabilities; and (b) cease any activities involving the expenditure, use or transfer of the guarantee agency’s

reserve funds or assets which the Secretary of Education determines is a misapplication, misuse or improper expenditure.

Education Loans Generally Not Subject to Discharge in Bankruptcy

Under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, educational loans are not generally dischargeable. Title 11 of the United States Code At Section 523(a)(8) provides as follows:

A discharge under Section 727, 1141, 1228(a), 1228(b), or 1328(b) of this title does not discharge an individual debtor from any debt:

(8) for an education benefit overpayment or loan made, insured, or guaranteed by a governmental unit or made under any program funded in whole or in part by a governmental unit or a nonprofit institution, or for an obligation to repay funds received as an educational benefit, scholarship or stipend unless excepting such debt from discharge under this paragraph will impose an undue hardship on the debtor and the debtor's dependents.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE

General

We have entered into the indenture with the indenture trustee and the eligible lender trustee which provides for the issuance of notes from time to time, as further provided in supplemental indentures. We have presently entered into four supplemental indentures providing for the issuance of the notes described under the caption "THE ISSUER--Securitization Financings of the Issuer" herein, and will enter into a supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes. See the caption "DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES" herein. We have also entered into two other supplemental indentures with respect to swap agreements which are no longer outstanding, and a supplemental indenture with respect to the sale of loans from the indenture. The following is a summary of the material terms of the indenture and certain terms of the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes. The summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the indenture and the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes.

The indenture establishes the general provisions of notes issued by us thereunder and sets forth our various covenants and agreements relating thereto, default and remedy provisions, and responsibilities and duties of the indenture trustee and establishes the various funds into which our revenues related to the financed student loans and the notes are deposited and transferred for various purposes.

Funds and Accounts

Acquisition Fund. The indenture establishes an Acquisition Fund. With respect to each series of notes, the indenture trustee will, upon delivery to the initial purchasers thereof and from the proceeds thereof, credit to the Acquisition Fund the amount, if any, specified in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of such series of notes. The indenture trustee

will also deposit in the Acquisition Fund: (a) any funds to be transferred thereto from the Collection Fund, and (b) any other amounts specified in a supplemental indenture.

Balances in the Acquisition Fund will be used only for (a) the acquisition or origination of eligible loans, including all origination and guarantee fees; (b) the redemption or purchase, or distribution of principal with respect to, notes as provided in a supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of such notes; (c) the payment of debt service on the notes and other obligations under the indenture; or (d) such other purposes related to our loan programs as may be provided in the supplemental indenture authorizing a series of notes; provided, however, if after any reauthorization or amendment of the Higher Education Act, eligible loans authorized thereunder have terms or provisions materially and adversely different from eligible loans so authorized prior to such reauthorization or amendment, such loans will not be acquired unless the Rating Agency Condition is met with respect to such acquisition. The indenture trustee will make payments to a lender from the Acquisition Fund for the acquisition of eligible loans (such payments to be made at a purchase price not in excess of any limitation specified in a supplemental indenture). The indenture trustee will also make payments from the Acquisition Fund for the origination of eligible loans, including all origination and guarantee fees, if any, in connection therewith.

If, on any monthly calculation date, the balance in the Acquisition Fund available for such purpose is less than the amount set forth in a certificate of our authorized officer as the amount expected to be needed to pay such guarantee fees due in the next month, the indenture trustee will transfer an amount equal to such deficiency to the Acquisition Fund from the Collection Fund.

Balances in the Acquisition Fund (other than any portion of such balances consisting of student loans) will be transferred to the Debt Service Fund on any monthly calculation date to the extent required to pay the debt service due on the notes and any other obligations under the indenture, as described under the caption “*Debt Service Fund*” below. If any amounts have been transferred to the Debt Service Fund as described in this paragraph, the indenture trustee will, to the extent necessary to cure the deficiency in the Acquisition Fund as a result of such transfer, transfer to the Acquisition Fund amounts from the Collection Fund as described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Flow of Funds” herein.

Except as otherwise set forth in a supplemental indenture, we may direct the indenture trustee to sell to any purchaser one or more student loans financed with moneys in the Acquisition Fund (a) in exchange for one or more eligible loans (of approximately the same aggregate principal balance and accrued borrower interest as such financed student loans) which (i) evidence the additional obligations of borrowers whose student loans have been previously financed under the indenture, or (ii) are to be substituted for financed student loans which are not eligible loans or (b) at a price equal to or greater than the principal balance of such student loan as of the sale date; provided, that we will give prior written notice to the rating agencies any time the student loans sold or exchanged are either sold for a price less than the principal balance thereof or exchanged for student loans with an aggregate principal balance less than that of the financed student loans being sold; provided further, that such sales, individually or in the aggregate shall not exceed 10% of the principal balance of the financed student loans (measured

as of the later of the last issuance of notes under the indenture and the last time the rating agency condition was satisfied in accordance herewith) without satisfaction of the rating agency condition with respect to such sales. We have covenanted not to sell any student loans within the trust estate unless we reasonably determine, on the date of such sale, that the sale of such student loans will not adversely affect the sufficiency of the amounts directed to make principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes in accordance with the targeted balances set forth in the tables under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein.

Student loans acquired or originated with amounts in the Acquisition Fund or in exchange for financed student loans shall be student loans made to obligors with similar credit characteristics to the obligors in the pool of student loans used in cash flow models delivered to the rating agencies in connection with rating the series 2007-1 notes upon the initial issuance thereof. Pending application of moneys in the Acquisition Fund for one or more authorized purposes, such moneys will be invested in investment securities, as described under the caption “Investments” below, and any income from said investments will be deposited in the Collection Fund.

Collection Fund. The indenture establishes a Collection Fund. The indenture trustee will credit to the Collection Fund: (a) all amounts received as interest and principal payments with respect to financed student loans, including all guarantee payments and all special allowance payments with respect to financed student loans (excluding, unless otherwise provided in a supplemental indenture, any federal interest subsidy payments and special allowance payments that accrued prior to the date on which such student loans were financed); (b) unless otherwise provided in a supplemental indenture, proceeds of the sale of any financed student loans held in the Acquisition Fund; (c) any amounts transferred from the Acquisition Fund, the Administration Fund, the Capitalized Interest Fund and the Reserve Fund; (d) all amounts received as earnings on or income from investment securities in the Acquisition Fund, the Reserve Fund, the Administration Fund, the Capitalized Interest Fund, the Collection Fund and the Debt Service Fund; (e) all amounts received as payments from us or on our behalf with respect to the T.H.E. Bonus Deposit; (f) all counterparty swap payments; and (g) any amounts received by the indenture trustee pursuant to the indemnification provisions of any joint sharing agreement.

On each monthly calculation date, the indenture trustee will allocate or transfer the moneys received during the preceding month in the Collection Fund as provided under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Flow of Funds” herein.

Pending transfers from the Collection Fund, the moneys therein will be invested in investment securities as described under the caption “INVESTMENTS” below, and any income from said investments will be retained therein.

Administration Fund. With respect to each series of notes, the indenture trustee will, upon delivery thereof and from the proceeds thereof, credit to the Administration Fund established under the indenture the amount, if any, specified in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of such series of notes. The indenture trustee will also credit to the

Administration Fund, all amounts transferred thereto from the Collection Fund. Amounts in the Administration Fund will be used to pay costs of issuance (to the extent provided by a supplemental indenture), administrative allowances, the marketing and school services expense allowances, note fees and listing costs. For so long as any series 2007-1 notes shall be outstanding, we have covenanted and agreed that the note fees with respect to the series 2007-1 notes to be paid, or reimbursed to us, from the Administration Fund shall not, in any year, exceed the sum of the annual fees of the indenture trustee and the eligible lender trustee in effect as of the date of issuance plus, in any year in which a reset will occur, the Reset Period Target Amount, unless we deliver to the indenture trustee written confirmation from each of the rating agencies then rating the series 2007-1 notes to the effect that payment or reimbursement of such additional note fees will not result in a reduction or withdrawal of any rating of the series 2007-1 notes.

On each monthly calculation date, the indenture trustee will transfer to the Administration Fund from the Collection Fund moneys available under the indenture for transfer thereto in such amounts and at such times as we shall direct, for the payment of costs of issuance, the administrative allowances, the marketing and school services expense allowance, the note fees or listing costs due during the next month. Upon the delivery of an issuer order by us, the indenture trustee will transfer any excess amounts then on deposit in the Administration Fund to the Collection Fund

Pending transfers from the Administration Fund, the moneys therein will be invested in investment securities, as described under the caption “INVESTMENTS” below, and any income from such investments will be deposited in the Collection Fund.

Capitalized Interest Fund. As of March 1, 2007 the amount of \$37,500,000 will be on deposit in the Capitalized Interest Fund representing proceeds of notes previously issued under the indenture. From the proceeds of the series 2007-1 notes, the indenture trustee will, upon delivery thereof and from the proceeds thereof, credit to the Capitalized Interest Fund the amount of \$37,072,375 which will result in \$74,572,375 being on deposit in the Capitalized Interest Fund. The balance in the Capitalized Interest Fund will be used and applied solely to cure any deficiency in the allocations of amounts on deposit in the Collection Fund pursuant to clauses *first* through *seventh* described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Flow of Funds” herein. Amounts in the Capitalized Interest Fund will be transferred by the indenture trustee to the Collection Account at any time and to the extent that the amounts on deposit in the Collection Fund are insufficient to make the allocations in such clauses *first* through *seventh* described under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Flow of Funds” herein.

We are not required to replenish amounts paid out of the Capitalized Interest Fund and, on any monthly calculation date on which the balance in the Capitalized Interest Fund is greater than the following required capitalized interest fund amounts, the indenture trustee will deposit such excess into the Collection Fund:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Required Balance</u>
3/13/2007	\$74,572,375
4/28/2007	72,072,375
7/28/2007	69,572,375
10/28/2007	67,072,375
1/28/2008	57,572,375
4/28/2008	55,072,375
7/28/2008	52,572,375
10/28/2008	50,072,375
1/28/2009	47,572,375
4/28/2009	45,072,375
7/28/2009	39,672,375
10/28/2009	32,272,375
1/28/2010	21,372,375
4/28/2010	14,772,375
7/28/2010	3,272,375
10/28/2010	-0-

Pending application of moneys in the Capitalized Interest Fund, the moneys therein will be invested in investment securities as described under “INVESTMENTS” below, and any income from such investments will be deposited in the Collection Fund.

Debt Service Fund. The indenture establishes a Debt Service Fund which comprises three Accounts: the Interest Account, the Principal Account and the Retirement Account. The Debt Service Fund will be used only for the payment when due of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the notes, the purchase price of notes, other obligations under the indenture and carry-over amounts (including any accrued interest thereon). Any supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of any series of notes the payment of which is to be provided pursuant to or secured by a credit enhancement facility shall also provide for the creation of separate sub-accounts within the Interest Account, the Principal Account and the Retirement Account. Any payment received pursuant to such credit enhancement facility shall be deposited into such sub-accounts, and moneys deposited therein shall be used only for the payment of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on notes of such series, or for such other purposes as may be permitted by such supplemental indenture, upon the conditions set forth in such supplemental indenture.

The supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes provides that the amounts in the Debt Service Fund and the accounts therein may be held in the Collection Fund instead of the Debt Service Fund. In such case, the amounts held in the Collection Fund instead of the Debt Service Fund shall be distributed in the same amounts and to the same persons or accounts as would be the case if such amounts were being held in the Debt Service Fund; provided, however, that amounts to be used to pay debt service shall not be retained in the Collection Fund but rather shall be transferred to the Debt Service Fund if the senior asset percentage is less than certain amounts designated in the indenture.

Interest Account. The indenture trustee will deposit in the Interest Account: (a) proceeds of the issuance of notes if directed by the supplemental indenture authorizing the notes; (b) that portion of the proceeds from the sale of our refunding bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, if any, to be used to pay interest on the notes; (c) all payments under any credit enhancement facilities to be used to pay interest on the notes; and (d) all amounts required to be transferred thereto from the funds described below.

With respect to each series of notes on which interest is paid at intervals of less than every 60 days, the indenture trustee shall deposit to the Interest Account on each monthly calculation date an amount equal to the interest that will become payable on such notes during the following calendar month. With respect to each series of notes on which interest is paid at intervals of more than every 60 days, the indenture trustee shall make equal monthly deposits to the Interest Account on each monthly calculation date preceding each interest payment date, to aggregate the full amount of such interest. With respect to variable rate notes for which any such amount cannot be determined on the monthly calculation date, the trustee will make such deposit based upon assumptions set forth in the supplemental indenture authorizing such notes. The supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes provides that such deposits shall be made on the assumption that the series 2007-1 notes will bear interest at the last known rate for such series.

With respect to each swap agreement or credit enhancement facility under which issuer swap payments or credit enhancement facility fees, as the case may be, are paid no less frequently than every 60 days, the indenture trustee shall deposit to the Interest Account on each monthly calculation date an amount equal to the issuer swap payments or fees that will become payable during the following calendar month. With respect to each swap agreement or credit enhancement facility fees under which issuer swap payments or credit enhancement facility fees, as the case may be, are paid less frequently than every 60 days, the indenture trustee shall make equal monthly deposits to the Interest Account on each monthly calculation date preceding each payment date, to aggregate the full amount of such issuer swap payments or credit enhancement facility fees, as the case may be. With respect to any swap agreement for which any such amount cannot be determined on the monthly calculation date, the indenture trustee will make such deposit based upon assumptions set forth in the supplemental indenture authorizing such swap agreement.

Each deposit required by the preceding paragraphs will be made by transfer from the following funds and accounts, in the following order of priority: (i) the Collection Fund, (ii) the Capitalized Interest Fund, (iii) the Reserve Fund and (iv) as to senior notes and other senior obligations under the indenture only, the Acquisition Fund (other than that portion of the balance thereof consisting of financed student loans).

On each monthly calculation date, if any carry-over amount (including any accrued interest thereon) will be due and payable with respect to a series of notes during the next month, as provided in the related supplemental indenture, the indenture trustee will transfer to the Interest Account (to the extent amounts are available therefor in the Collection Fund, after taking into account all prior application of moneys therein on such monthly calculation date) an amount equal to such carry-over amount (including any accrued interest thereon) so due and payable.

The moneys in the Interest Account will be invested in investment securities as described under the caption “Investments” below, and any income from such investments will be deposited in the Collection Fund.

Principal Account. The indenture trustee will deposit to the Principal Account proceeds of the issuance of notes in an amount, if any, representing premium of such notes paid as a part of the purchase price thereof, and (a) that portion of the proceeds from the sale of our bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, if any, to be used to pay principal of the notes, (b) all payments under any credit enhancement facilities to be used to pay principal of notes and (c) all amounts required to be transferred thereto from the funds described below.

To provide for the payment of principal due on the stated maturity of notes or on a mandatory redemption date for notes (or for the reimbursement to any credit facility provider for the payment of such principal), the indenture trustee will make equal monthly deposits to the Principal Account on each of the 12 monthly calculation dates preceding the date such payment is due, to aggregate the full amount of such payment. Such deposits shall be made by transfer from the following funds in the following order of priority (after transfers therefrom to the Interest Account required on the date of any such transfer as described under the caption “*Interest Account*” above): (i) the Collection Fund, (ii) the Capitalized Interest Fund, (iii) the Reserve Fund and (iv) as to senior notes and other senior obligations under the indenture only, the Acquisition Fund (other than that portion of the balance thereof consisting of financed student loans).

Balances in the Principal Account may also be applied to the purchase of notes at a purchase price not to exceed the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, or to the redemption of or distribution of principal with respect to notes at a prepayment price not to exceed the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest upon transfer to the Retirement Account, as we determine at such time. Any such purchase, redemption or distribution of principal will be limited to those notes whose stated maturity or mandatory redemption date is the next succeeding principal payment date.

The moneys in the Principal Account will be invested in investment securities as described under the caption “INVESTMENTS” below, and any income from such investments will be deposited in the Collection Fund.

Retirement Account. The indenture trustee will deposit to the Retirement Account (a) any amounts transferred thereto from the Acquisition Fund, the Collection Fund, the Reserve Fund or the Principal Account to provide for the redemption, or the distribution of principal with respect to the notes; (b) that portion of the proceeds from the sale of our bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, if any, to be used to pay the principal or redemption price of notes on a date other than the stated maturity thereof or a mandatory redemption date therefor; (c) that portion of the proceeds of the sale or securitization of a financed student loan, if any, to be used to pay the principal or prepayment price of notes on a date other than the stated maturity date thereof or a mandatory redemption date thereof; and (d) all payments under any credit enhancement facilities to be used to pay the principal or redemption price of notes payable from the Retirement Account. Subject to the terms of the indenture, all notes which are to be redeemed, or with respect to which principal distributions are to be made, other than at stated

maturity or on a mandatory redemption date, will be redeemed or paid with moneys deposited to the Retirement Account. Moneys in the Retirement Account shall also be used for the reimbursement to any credit facility provider for the payment of such amounts pursuant to a credit enhancement facility.

Subject to the provisions of the indenture described under the caption “Notes and Other Indenture Obligations—*Call for Redemption or Purchase of Notes*” below, amounts deposited to the Retirement Account to provide for the payment of the redemption price of notes subject to mandatory redemption, or for mandatory principal distributions with respect to notes, shall be applied to such payments with respect to notes of all series subject to prepayment in such order of priority as may be established by the supplemental indentures pursuant to which such notes have been issued (or in the absence of direction from such supplemental indentures, in the order in which notes mature, and among notes with the same stated maturity, in the order in which such notes were issued).

Balances in the Retirement Account may also be applied to the purchase of notes at a purchase price not to exceed the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest plus any then applicable redemption premium, as we determine at such time.

The moneys in the Retirement Account will be invested in investment securities as described under the caption “Investments” below, and any income from such investment will be deposited in the Collection Fund.

Reserve Fund. Upon the delivery of any series of notes, and from the proceeds thereof or from any other available moneys we may have not otherwise credited to or payable into any fund or account under or otherwise subject to the pledge and security interest created by the indenture, the indenture trustee will credit to the Reserve Fund the amount, if any, specified in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of that series of notes, such that, upon issuance of such notes, the balance in the Reserve Fund shall not be less than the Reserve Fund Requirement.

If on any monthly calculation date the balance in the Reserve Fund is less than the Reserve Fund requirement, the indenture trustee will transfer from the Collection Fund (to the extent not required for credit to the Administration Fund, the Debt Service Fund or the Acquisition Fund) an amount equal to the deficiency from moneys available therefor.

The balance in the Reserve Fund will be used and applied solely for the payment when due of principal of and interest on the notes and any other indenture obligations payable from the Debt Service Fund (see the caption “*Debt Service Fund*” above), and will be so used and applied by transfer by the indenture trustee to the Debt Service Fund at any time and to the extent that the balance in such fund and the balances available for deposit to the credit thereof from the Collection Fund are insufficient to meet the requirements specified in the indenture for deposit to such fund at such time. If on any monthly calculation date the balance in the Reserve Fund exceeds the Reserve Fund requirement, such excess will, upon our order, be transferred to the Collection Fund.

Pending transfers from the Reserve Fund, the moneys therein will be invested in investment securities as described under the caption “INVESTMENTS” below and any income from such investments will be deposited in the Collection Fund.

Note Purchase Fund. Any supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of any series of notes which must, upon the occurrence of certain circumstances, or may, at the option of the holder thereof, be tendered for purchase by us or on our behalf shall also provide for the creation of a separate fund for such purpose. Any payment received from any source provided for in accordance with the provisions in the supplemental indenture (including proceeds of remarketing of such notes, amounts provided pursuant to a credit enhancement facility which provides liquidity for the payment of such purchase price, or amounts received from other sources) shall be deposited into such fund, and moneys deposited therein shall be used only for the payment of the purchase price of notes of such series on a tender date, or for such other purposes as may be permitted by such supplemental indenture (including reimbursement of the credit facility provider for the payment of such purchase price).

Currency Fund. If a series of reset rate notes is denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars during any reset period, the indenture trustee will establish and maintain a Currency Fund for such currency for the benefit of the holders of that series of reset rate notes. Any payments received from a swap counterparty in a currency other than U.S. Dollars will be deposited into the Currency Fund and will be paid or allocated to the respective reset rate noteholders as directed.

Notes and Other Indenture Obligations

The notes of each series will be issued pursuant to the terms of the indenture, as supplemented by a supplemental indenture relating to that series. The following summary describes the material terms of the notes. The summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the notes, the indenture and the applicable supplemental indenture, which provisions are incorporated by reference herein. See the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2007-1 NOTES” herein for a more complete description of the terms of the series 2007-1 notes.

General Terms of Notes. Each series of notes has been or will be created by and issued pursuant to a supplemental indenture, which has designated the notes of that series as senior notes, subordinate notes or junior subordinate notes.

The stated maturity dates, mandatory redemption dates, if any, redemption or principal distribution provisions, interest rates and other terms of each series of notes will be established in the related supplemental indenture.

The notes, including the principal thereof, premium, if any, and interest thereon and any carry-over amounts (and accrued interest thereon) with respect thereto, and other indenture obligations are limited obligations, payable solely from the revenues and assets pledged therefor under the indenture.

Issuance of Additional Notes. Additional notes may be issued under the indenture for the purposes of (a) providing funds for the acquisition or origination of eligible loans,

(b) refunding at or before their stated maturity any or all outstanding notes, (c) paying the administrative allowance, the marketing and school services expense allowance, the note fees, costs of issuance and capitalized interest on the notes, (d) making deposits to the Reserve Fund, and (e) such other purposes relating to our loan programs as may be provided in a supplemental indenture.

At any time, one or more series of additional notes may be issued upon compliance with certain conditions specified in the indenture (including the requirement that each rating agency shall have confirmed that no outstanding ratings on any of the outstanding notes will be reduced or withdrawn as a result of such issuance) and any additional conditions specified in a supplemental indenture.

We are permitted to issue additional notes with principal distributions which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, and additional notes with stated maturities (or mandatory redemptions) which are payable prior to, or concurrently with, the principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, if we reasonably determine, on the date of issuance of such additional notes, that the issuance of such additional notes will not adversely affect the sufficiency of the amounts directed to make principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes in accordance with the targeted balances set forth in the tables under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein.

Comparative Security of Holders of the Notes and Other Beneficiaries. The senior notes will be equally and ratably secured under the indenture with any other senior obligations under the indenture. The senior obligations will have payment and certain other priorities over the subordinate notes and the other subordinate obligations under the indenture. The subordinate notes will be equally and ratably secured under the indenture with any other subordinate obligations under the indenture. See the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES —Priorities” herein.

We may at any time issue a series of additional notes, as either senior notes or subordinate notes. In connection with any such senior notes or subordinate notes, we may enter into a swap agreement or credit enhancement facility as we deem in our best interest, and the swap counterparty or the credit enhancement provider may become a senior beneficiary or a subordinate beneficiary, as herein described. See the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES —Additional Indenture Obligations” herein.

Call for Redemption or Purchase of Notes. No redemption (other than mandatory redemption) of, or principal distribution with respect to, subordinate notes will be permitted under the indenture (except at their stated maturities) if there are any senior notes outstanding under the indenture unless we receive confirmation from each rating agency that such redemption will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

Any election to redeem or distribute principal with respect to notes may also be conditioned upon such additional requirements as may be set forth in the supplemental indenture authorizing the issuance of such notes.

Credit Enhancement Facilities and Swap Agreements. We may from time to time, pursuant to a supplemental indenture, enter into any credit enhancement facilities or swap agreements with respect to any notes of any series. No supplemental indenture will authorize the execution and delivery of a swap agreement or obtain a credit enhancement facility unless the indenture trustee shall have received written confirmation from each rating agency that such action will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

Any supplemental indenture authorizing the execution and delivery of a swap agreement or credit enhancement facility may include provisions with respect to the application and use of all amounts to be paid thereunder. No amounts paid under any such credit enhancement facility will be part of the trust estate established pursuant to the indenture except to the extent, if any, specifically provided in such supplemental indenture and no beneficiary will have any rights with respect to any such amounts so paid except as may be specifically provided in such supplemental indenture. All rights of any swap counterparty under the indenture to consent to or direct certain remedies, waivers, actions and amendments hereunder, if any, shall cease for so long as such person is in default of any of its obligations or agreements under the applicable swap agreement.

We have covenanted not to enter into any swap agreements unless we reasonably determine, on the date we enter into such swap agreement, that such swap agreement will not adversely affect the sufficiency of the amounts directed to make principal distributions on the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes in accordance with the targeted balances set forth under Schedule A hereto.

No swap counterparty shall have any consent rights, any voting rights, any waiver rights, any rights to direct remedies upon the occurrence of an event of default under the indenture, any rights to request the removal or replacement of the indenture trustee, or any other similar rights granted to the holders of the notes pursuant to the indenture; however, each counterparty shall have the right to consent to any amendments to the indenture that materially and adversely affects the amount, timing and priority of payments due to such swap counterparty.

Pledge; Encumbrances

The notes and all other indenture obligations constitute our limited obligations specifically secured by the pledge of the proceeds of the sale of notes (until expended for the purpose for which the notes were issued), the financed student loans and the revenues, moneys and securities in the various funds, in the manner and subject to the prior applications provided in the indenture. Financed student loans sold to or exchanged with another party in accordance with the provisions of the indenture, will, contemporaneously with receipt by the indenture trustee of the purchase price thereof, no longer be pledged to nor serve as security for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on, or any carry-over amounts (or accrued interest thereon) with respect to the notes or any other indenture obligations.

We have agreed not to create, or permit the creation of, any pledge, lien, charge or encumbrance upon the financed student loans or the revenues and other assets pledged under the indenture, except only as to a lien that is subordinate to the lien of the indenture and that is

created by any other indenture authorizing the issuance of our bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, the proceeds of which have been or will be used to refund or otherwise retire all or a portion of our outstanding notes or as otherwise provided in or permitted by the indenture. We have agreed not to issue any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, other than the notes as permitted by the indenture and other than swap agreements and credit enhancement facilities relating to notes as permitted by the indenture, secured by a pledge of the revenues and other assets pledged under the indenture, creating a lien or charge equal or superior to the lien of the indenture. Nothing in the indenture is intended to prevent us from issuing obligations secured by revenues and assets other than the revenues and other assets pledged in the indenture.

Covenants

Certain covenants with the holders of the notes and other beneficiaries contained in the indenture are summarized as follows:

Enforcement and Amendment of Guarantee Agreements. So long as any notes or other obligations are outstanding and financed eligible loans are guaranteed by a guarantee agency, we have agreed that we will (a) from and after the date on which the eligible lender trustee on its behalf shall have entered into, or succeeded to the rights of the lender under, any guarantee agreement, covering financed eligible loans cause the eligible lender trustee to maintain the same and diligently enforce the eligible lender trustee's rights thereunder; (b) cause the eligible lender trustee to enter into such other similar or supplemental agreements as shall be required to maintain benefits for all financed eligible loans covered thereby; and (c) not voluntarily consent to or permit any rescission of or consent to any amendment to or otherwise take any action under or in connection with the same which in any manner will materially adversely affect the rights of the holders of the notes or other beneficiaries under the indenture. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may amend any guarantee agreement or may cause the eligible lender trustee to amend any guarantee agreement in any respect if each rating agency confirms that such amendment will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

Acquisition, Collection and Assignment of Student Loans. We have agreed that we will purchase or originate only eligible loans with moneys in any of the funds and (subject to any adjustments referred to in the following paragraph) will diligently cause to be collected all principal and interest payments on all the financed student loans and other sums to which we are entitled with respect to such financed student loans, and all special allowance payments and all defaulted payments guaranteed by any guarantee agency which relate to such financed student loans.

Enforcement of Financed Student Loans. We have agreed that we will cause to be diligently enforced, all terms, covenants and conditions of all financed student loans and agreements in connection therewith, including the prompt payment of all principal and interest payments (as such payments may be adjusted to take into account (a) any discount we make available to borrowers who make payments on financed student loans through automatic withdrawals; and (b) any reduction in the interest payable on financed student loans provided for in any borrower incentive or other special program under which such loans were originated) and all other amounts due to us thereunder. We have further agreed that, subject to the provisions of

the Higher Education Act, we will not permit the release of the obligations of any borrower under any financed student loan and will at all times, to the extent permitted by law, cause to be defended, enforced, preserved and protected our rights and privileges and the rights and privileges of the eligible lender trustee, the indenture trustee and the beneficiaries under or with respect to each financed student loan and agreement in connection therewith. We will not consent or agree to or permit any amendment or modification of any financed student loan or agreement in connection therewith which will in any manner materially adversely affect the rights or security of the beneficiaries. Nothing in the provisions of the indenture described in this paragraph, however, shall be construed to prevent us from (i) settling a default or curing a delinquency on any financed student loan on such terms as shall be permitted by law; (ii) amending the terms of a financed student loan to provide for a different rate of interest thereon to the extent permitted by law; or (iii) if the indenture trustee shall have received written confirmation from each rating agency that such action will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes, otherwise amending the terms of any financed student loan or agreement in connection therewith. No material change in the benefits given to obligors under the program that would have a material adverse effect on the collections of financed student loans may be made unless each rating agency confirms that such amendment will not cause withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding note.

Administration and Collection of Financed Student Loans. We have agreed to service and collect, or enter into one or more servicing agreements pursuant to which the servicers agree to service or collect, all student loans in accordance with all requirements of the Higher Education Act, the Secretary of Education, the indenture and each guarantee agreement with a standard of servicing as high as that for the servicing and collection of student loans. We have agreed to cause to be diligently enforced all terms, covenants and conditions of all servicing agreements, including the prompt payment of all principal and interest payments and all other amounts due to us or to the indenture trustee thereunder, including all special allowance payments and all defaulted payments guaranteed by any guarantee agency which relate to any financed student loans. We shall not permit the release of the obligations of any servicer under any servicing agreement and shall at all times, to the extent permitted by law, cause to be defended, enforced, preserved and protected our rights and privileges or the rights and privileges of the indenture trustee and the beneficiaries under or with respect to each servicing agreement. We have agreed not to consent or agree to or permit any amendment or modification of any servicing agreement which will in any manner materially adversely affect the rights or security of the beneficiaries. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we or the eligible lender trustee may amend any servicing agreement in any respect if each rating agency confirms that such amendment will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes. We will not replace an existing servicer or appoint a new servicer unless each rating agency confirms that such replacement or appointment will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

No material change in the benefits given to obligors of student loans under our student loan program that would have a material adverse effect on the collections of financed student loans may be made until each rating agency confirms that such change will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

Limitation on Note Fees. We have covenanted and agreed in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes that the note fees will not exceed certain levels unless we obtain the written confirmation of the rating agencies that the payment of increased note fees will not result in the withdrawal or reduction of the ratings of any series 2007-1 notes.

Tax-Exempt Status. We have agreed that we will not take any action which would result in the loss of, and will take all reasonable actions necessary to maintain, our status as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (or any successor provisions).

Continuing Existence; Merger and Consolidation. We have agreed to maintain our existence as a corporation and not to dispose of all or substantially all of our assets (by sale, lease or otherwise), except as otherwise specifically authorized in the indenture, or consolidate with or merge into another entity or permit any other entity to consolidate with or merge into us unless either we are the surviving corporation or each of the following conditions is satisfied:

(a) the surviving, resulting or transferee entity, as the case may be, will be a corporation, limited liability company or other legal entity organized under the laws of the United States or one of the states thereof;

(b) at least 30 days before any merger, consolidation or transfer of assets becomes effective, we will give the indenture trustee written notice of the proposed transaction;

(c) immediately after giving effect to any merger, consolidation or transfer of assets, no event of default under the indenture has occurred and is continuing;

(d) each rating agency will have confirmed that such merger, consolidation or transfer of assets will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; and

(e) prior to or concurrently with any merger, consolidation or transfer of assets, (i) any action as is necessary to maintain the lien and security interest created in favor of the indenture trustee by this indenture will have been taken; (ii) the surviving, resulting or transferee entity, as the case may be, will deliver to the indenture trustee an instrument assuming all of our obligations under the indenture and related agreements, together with any necessary consents; and (iii) we will deliver to the indenture trustee and each rating agency a certificate and an opinion of counsel (which shall describe the actions taken as required by clause (i) of this paragraph or that no such action need be taken) each stating that all conditions precedent to such merger, consolidation or transfer of assets have been complied with.

Further Covenants

We will file financing statements and continuation statements in any jurisdiction necessary to perfect and maintain the security interest we have granted under the indenture.

Upon written request of the indenture trustee, we will permit the indenture trustee or its agents, accountants and attorneys, to examine and inspect the property, books of account, records, reports and other data relating to the student loans, and will furnish the indenture trustee such other information as it may reasonably request. The indenture trustee shall be under no duty to make any examination unless requested in writing to do so by the registered owners of 66% of the principal amount of the series 2007-1 notes, and unless those holders have offered the indenture trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against any costs, expenses and liabilities which might be incurred in making any examination.

If an event of default shall have happened and shall not have been remedied, our books of record and account relating to the financed student loans and the trust estate shall at all times be subject to the inspection and use of the indenture trustee and any holder of at least twenty five percent (25%) of the principal amount of the notes outstanding and of their respective agents and attorneys.

Investments

Moneys from time to time on deposit in the funds and accounts may be invested in one or more of the following investment securities:

- (a) Government Obligations;
- (b) interest-bearing time or demand deposits, certificates of deposit or other similar banking arrangements with any bank, trust company, national banking association or other depository institution (including the indenture trustee or any of its affiliates), provided that, at the time of deposit or purchase, if the investment is for a period exceeding one year, such depository institution shall have long-term unsecured debt rated by each rating agency then rating such long-term unsecured debt not lower than in its highest applicable specific rating category or if the investment is for a period of less than one year, such depository institution shall have short-term unsecured debt rated by each rating agency then rating such short-term unsecured debt not lower than its highest applicable specific rating category;
- (c) obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by any of the following: (i) the Government National Mortgage Association; (ii) the Federal National Mortgage Association; or (iii) the Federal Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Federal Land Banks, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Federal Financing Bank, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or the Farmers Home Administration, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America which will be established for the purpose of acquiring the obligations of any of the foregoing or otherwise providing financing therefor; provided that any such obligation described in this clause (iii) will be rated by each rating agency then rating such obligation, not lower than in its highest applicable specific rating category;
- (d) repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements with banks (which may include the indenture trustee or any of its affiliates) which are members of

the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or with government bond dealers insured by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, which such agreements are secured by Government Obligations to a level sufficient to obtain a rating by each rating agency in its highest applicable specific rating category, or with brokers or dealers whose unsecured long-term debt is rated by each rating agency then rating such unsecured long-term debt in its highest applicable specific rating category;

(e) any money market fund rated by each rating agency not lower than its highest applicable specific rating category;

(f) any debt instrument rated by Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Rating Services not lower than in their respective highest applicable specific rating category;

(g) any other investment if each rating agency shall have confirmed that no outstanding ratings on any of the outstanding notes will be reduced or withdrawn as a result of treating such investment as an investment security;

provided, with respect to investments listed in clause (b) above, if the investment is for a period under thirty days, the related depository institution shall also have a long-term unsecured debt rating of at least "A1" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; if the investment is for a period from thirty to ninety days, the depository institution shall also have a long-term unsecured debt rating of at least "Aa3" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and if the investment is for a period from ninety to one hundred eighty days, the depository institution shall also have a long-term unsecured debt rating of "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Interest and investment income realized on funds deposited in each such account or funds, to the extent of any net investment earnings, will be for the sole benefit of the indenture trustee for application pursuant to the indenture. No person shall be responsible for the payment of any net investment loss.

Events of Default

If any of the following events occur, it is an "event of default" under the indenture:

(a) default in the due and punctual payment of any interest on any senior note;
or

(b) default in the due and punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on any senior note, whether at the stated maturity thereof, at the date fixed for redemption thereof (including, but not limited to, mandatory redemption dates) or otherwise upon the maturity thereof; or

(c) default by us on our obligation to purchase any senior note on a tender date therefor; or

(d) default in the due and punctual payment of any amount owed by us to any other senior beneficiary under a senior swap agreement or senior credit enhancement facility; or

(e) if no senior obligations are outstanding, default in the due and punctual payment of any interest on any subordinate note; or

(f) if no senior obligations are outstanding, default in the due and punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on, any subordinate note, whether at the stated maturity thereof, at the date fixed for redemption thereof (including but not limited to, mandatory redemption dates) or otherwise upon the maturity thereof; or

(g) if no senior obligations are outstanding, default by us in our obligation to purchase any subordinate note on a tender date therefor; or

(h) if no senior obligations are outstanding, default by us in the due and punctual payment of any amount owed by us to any other subordinate beneficiary under a subordinate swap agreement or a subordinate credit enhancement facility; or

(i) if no senior obligations and no subordinate obligations are outstanding, default in the due and punctual payment of any interest on any junior subordinate note; or

(j) if no senior obligations and no subordinate obligations are outstanding, default in the due and punctual payment of the principal of, or premium, if any, on, any junior subordinate note, whether at the stated maturity thereof, at the date fixed for prepayment thereof (including, but not limited to, mandatory redemption dates) or otherwise upon the maturity thereof; or

(k) if no senior obligations and no subordinate obligations are outstanding, default by us on our obligation to purchase any junior subordinate note on a tender date therefor; or

(l) default by us in the performance of any of our obligations with respect to the transmittal of moneys to be credited to the Collection Fund, the Acquisition Fund or the Debt Service Fund under the provisions of the indenture and such default shall have continued for a period of 30 days; or

(m) default by us in the performance or observance of any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions contained in the indenture or in the notes, and such default shall have continued for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof, specifying such default, shall have been given to us by the indenture trustee (which may give such notice in its discretion and will give such notice at the written request of the acting beneficiaries upon default); provided that, if the default is such that it can be corrected, but not within such 30 days, it will not constitute an event of default under the indenture if we institute corrective action within such 30 days and diligently pursue such corrective action until the default is corrected; or

(n) certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency with respect to us.

The indenture trustee will not be required to take notice or be deemed to have notice of any event of default under the indenture, except events of default described in clauses (a) through (k) above, unless the indenture trustee will be specifically notified in writing of such event of default, and in the absence of such notice, the indenture trustee may assume there is no event of default unless otherwise set forth in the indenture.

Remedies

Whenever any event of default under the indenture shall have occurred and be continuing, the indenture trustee may (and, upon the written request of the acting beneficiaries upon default, the indenture trustee shall), by notice delivered to us in writing, declare the principal of and interest accrued on all notes then outstanding due and payable and such principal and interest shall become immediately due and payable; provided, however, that a declaration of acceleration upon an event of default described in paragraph (m) under the caption “Events of Default” above shall require the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of senior obligations, subordinate obligations and junior subordinate obligations, if any.

At any time after such a declaration of acceleration has been made and before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the indenture trustee, the acting beneficiaries upon default, by written notice to us and the indenture trustee, may rescind and annul such declaration and its consequences if:

(a) there has been paid to or deposited with the indenture trustee by us or for our account, or provision satisfactory to the indenture trustee has been made for the payment of, a sum sufficient to pay:

(i) if senior obligations are outstanding: (A) all overdue installments of interest on all senior notes; (B) the principal of (and premium, if any, on) any senior notes which have become due other than by such declaration of acceleration, together with interest thereon at the rate or rates borne by such senior notes; (C) to the extent that payment of such interest is lawful, interest upon overdue installments of interest on the senior notes at the rate or rates borne by such senior notes; (D) all other senior obligations under the indenture which have become due other than as a direct result of such declaration of acceleration; (E) all other sums required to be paid to satisfy our obligations with respect to the transmittal of moneys to be credited to the Collection Fund, the Acquisition Fund and the Interest Account under the provisions of the indenture; and (F) all sums paid or advanced by the indenture trustee under the indenture and the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the indenture trustee, its agents and counsel and any paying agents, remarketing agents, tender agents, auction agents, market agents and broker-dealers; or

(ii) if no senior obligations are outstanding, but subordinate obligations are outstanding: (A) all overdue installments of interest on all subordinate notes; (B) the principal of (and premium, if any, on) any subordinate notes which have become due other than by such declaration of acceleration, together with interest thereon at the rate or rates borne by such subordinate notes;

(C) to the extent that payment of such interest is lawful, interest upon overdue installments of interest on the subordinate notes at the rate or rates borne by such subordinate notes; (D) all other subordinate obligations which have become due other than as a direct result of such declaration of acceleration; (E) all other sums required to be paid to satisfy our obligations with respect to the transmittal of moneys to be credited to the Collection Fund, the Acquisition Fund and the Interest Account under the provisions of the indenture; and (F) all sums paid or advanced by the indenture trustee under the indenture and the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the indenture trustee, its agents and counsel and any paying agents, remarketing agents, tender agents, auction agents and broker-dealers; or

(iii) if no senior obligations and no subordinate obligations are outstanding but junior subordinate notes are outstanding: (A) all overdue installments of interest on all junior subordinate notes; (B) the principal of (and premium, if any, on) any junior subordinate notes which have become due other than by such declaration of acceleration, together with interest thereon at the rate or rates borne by such junior subordinate notes; (C) to the extent that payment of such interest is lawful, interest upon overdue installments of interest on the junior subordinate notes at the rate or rates borne by such junior subordinate notes; (D) all other sums required to be paid to satisfy our obligations with respect to the transmittal of moneys to be credited to the Collection Fund, the Acquisition Fund and the Interest Account under the provisions of the indenture; and (E) all sums paid or advanced by the indenture trustee under the indenture and the reasonable compensation, expenses, disbursements and advances of the indenture trustee, its agents and counsel and any paying agents, remarketing agents, tender agents, auction agents, market agents and broker-dealers; and

(b) all Events of Default, other than the nonpayment of the principal of and interest on notes or other obligations under the indenture which have become due solely by, or as a direct result of, such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived as provided in the indenture.

If an event of default under the indenture has occurred and is continuing, the indenture trustee may, subject to applicable law, pursue any available remedy by suit at law or in equity to enforce our covenants in the indenture and may pursue such appropriate judicial proceedings as the indenture trustee shall deem most effective to protect and enforce, or aid in the protection and enforcement of, the covenants and agreements in the indenture. The indenture trustee is also authorized to file proofs of claims in any equity, receivership, insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidation, readjustment, reorganization or other similar proceedings.

If an event of default under the indenture has occurred and is continuing, and if it shall have been requested so to do by the acting beneficiaries upon default and shall have been indemnified as provided in the indenture, the indenture trustee is obliged to exercise such one or more of the rights and powers conferred by the indenture as the indenture trustee shall deem most expedient in the interests of the beneficiaries; provided, however, that the indenture trustee has the right to decline to comply with any such request if the indenture trustee shall be advised

by counsel that the action so requested may not lawfully be taken or if the indenture trustee receives, before exercising such right or power, contrary instructions from the acting beneficiaries upon default.

The acting beneficiaries upon default have the right to direct the method and place of conducting all proceedings to be taken in connection with the enforcement of the terms and conditions of the indenture; provided that (a) such direction shall not be otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of law and of the indenture; (b) the indenture trustee shall not determine that the action so directed would be unjustly prejudicial to the holders of notes or other beneficiaries under the indenture not taking part in such direction, other than by effect of the subordination of any of their interests thereunder; and (c) the indenture trustee may take any other action deemed proper by the indenture trustee which is not inconsistent with such direction.

Except as may be permitted in a supplemental indenture with respect to an other beneficiary, no holder of any note or other beneficiary under the indenture will have any right to institute any suit, action or proceeding in equity or at law for the enforcement of the indenture or for the execution of any trust under the indenture or for the appointment of a receiver or any other remedy under the indenture unless (a) an event of default under the indenture shall have occurred and be continuing; (b) the acting beneficiaries upon default shall have made written request to the indenture trustee; (c) such beneficiary or beneficiaries shall have offered to the indenture trustee indemnity; (d) the indenture trustee shall have thereafter failed for a period of 60 days after the receipt of the request and indemnification or refused to exercise the powers granted in the indenture or to institute such action, suit or proceeding in its own name; and (e) no direction inconsistent with such written request shall have been given to the indenture trustee during such 60-day period by the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the notes then outstanding or by any other beneficiary under the indenture. No one or more holders of the notes or any other beneficiary under the indenture shall have any right in any manner whatsoever to affect, disturb or prejudice the lien of the indenture by his, her, its or their action or to enforce any right hereunder except in the manner described herein, and all proceedings at law or in equity shall be instituted, had and maintained in the manner herein described and for the benefit of the holders of all outstanding notes and other beneficiaries under the indenture as their interests may appear. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of the indenture, the acting beneficiaries upon default may institute any such suit, action or proceeding in their own names for the benefit of the holders of all outstanding notes and other beneficiaries under the indenture; provided, however, that a swap counterparty shall only have the rights set forth in this paragraph if the event of default was caused by our failure to pay amounts owed to such swap counterparty under the applicable swap agreement or is due to the occurrence of one of the events listed in paragraph (n) under the caption "Events of Default" above.

Unless the indenture trustee has declared the principal of and interest on all outstanding notes immediately due and payable and has obtained a judgment or decree for payment of the money due, the indenture trustee will waive any event of default under the indenture and its consequences upon written request of the acting beneficiaries upon default; except that the indenture trustee is not permitted to waive (a) any event of default arising from the acceleration of the maturity of the notes, except upon the rescission and annulment of such declaration as described in the second paragraph under this caption "Remedies"; (b) any event of default in the payment when due of any amount owed to any beneficiary (including payment of principal of or

interest on any note) except with the consent of such beneficiary or unless, prior to such waiver, we have paid or deposited with the indenture trustee a sum sufficient to pay all amounts owed to such beneficiary (including, to the extent permitted by law, interest upon overdue installments of interest); (c) any event of default arising from our failure to pay unpaid expenses of the indenture trustee, its agents and counsel, and any authenticating agent, paying agents, note registrars, tender agents, remarketing agents, auction agents, market agents and broker-dealers as required by the indenture, unless, prior to such waiver, we have caused to be paid or deposited with the indenture trustee sums required to satisfy our obligations under the provisions of the indenture; or (d) any default in respect of a covenant or provision of the indenture which cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each note affected thereby.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the indenture, if an “event of default” (as defined therein) occurs under a swap agreement or a credit enhancement facility and, as a result, any other beneficiary that is a party thereto is entitled to exercise one or more remedies thereunder, such other beneficiary may exercise such remedies, including, without limitation, the termination of such agreement, as provided therein, in its own discretion; provided that the exercise of any such remedy does not adversely affect the legal ability of the indenture trustee or acting beneficiaries upon default to exercise any remedy available under the indenture.

Application of Proceeds

All moneys received by the indenture trustee pursuant to any remedy will, after payment of the cost and expenses of the proceedings resulting in the collection of such moneys and of the expenses, liabilities and advances incurred or made by the indenture trustee with respect thereto, be applied as follows:

(a) Unless the principal of all the outstanding notes shall have become or shall have been declared due and payable, all such moneys will be applied as follows:

First, to the payment to the senior beneficiaries of all installments of principal and interest then due on the senior notes and all other senior obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under swap agreements other than priority termination payments), and if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay all such amounts in full, then to the payment ratably, in proportion to the amounts due without regard to due date, to the holders of senior notes and to each other senior beneficiary under the indenture, without any discrimination or preference, and the indenture trustee will apply the amount so apportioned to the holders of the senior notes first to the payment of interest and thereafter to the payment of principal;

Second (only if the senior asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts or if there are no senior notes outstanding), to the payment to the subordinate beneficiaries of all installments of principal and interest then due on the subordinate notes and all other subordinate obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under swap agreements other than priority termination payments), and if the amount available will not be sufficient to pay all such amounts in full, then to the payment ratably, in

proportion to the amounts due, without regard to due date, to the holders of the subordinate notes and to each other subordinate beneficiary under the indenture, without any discrimination or preference, and the indenture trustee will apply the amount so apportioned to the holders of the subordinate notes first to the payment of interest and thereafter to the payment of principal;

Third (only if both the senior asset percentage and subordinate asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts or there are no senior notes or subordinate notes outstanding), to the payment to the junior subordinate beneficiaries under the indenture of all installments of principal and interest then due on the junior subordinate notes, and if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay all such amounts in full, then to the payment ratably, in proportion to the amounts due, without regard to due date, to the holders of the junior subordinate notes, without any discrimination or preference, and the indenture trustee will apply the amount so apportioned to the holders of the junior subordinate notes first to payment of interest and thereafter to the payment of principal;

Fourth, to the payment of the holders of the senior notes of all carry-over amounts (together with interest thereon) then due and payable in the order in which such amounts became due and payable, and if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such carry-over amounts (and interest thereon) which became due and payable on any particular date, then to the payment, ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, to the holders of the senior notes entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference;

Fifth (only if the senior asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts or if there are no senior notes outstanding), to the payment to the holders of the subordinate notes of all carry-over amounts (together with interest thereon) then due and payable in the order in which such amounts became due and payable, and if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such carry-over amounts (and interest thereon) which became due and payable on any particular date, then to the payment, ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, to the holders of the subordinate notes entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference;

Sixth (only if both the senior asset percentage and the subordinate asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts or there are no senior notes or subordinate notes outstanding), to the payment to the holders of the junior subordinate notes of all carry-over amounts (together with interest thereon) then due and payable in the order in which such amounts became due and payable, and if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such carry-over amounts (and interest thereon) which became due and payable on any particular date, then to the payment, ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, to the holders of the junior subordinate notes entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference;

Seventh, to the payment of termination payments then due and payable to swap counterparties under senior swap agreements (other than those paid pursuant to *first* above), in the order in which such termination payments became due and payable, and if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such termination payments which became due and payable on any particular date, then to the payment, ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, to the senior swap counterparties entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference; and

Eighth (only if the senior asset percentage would be at least 100% upon the application of such amounts or if there are no senior notes outstanding), to the payment of termination payments then due and payable to swap counterparties under subordinate swap agreements (other than those paid pursuant to *second* above), in the order in which such termination payments became due and payable, and if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such termination payments which became due and payable on any particular date, then to the payment, ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, to the subordinate swap counterparties entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference.

(b) If the principal of all outstanding notes shall have become due or shall have been declared due and payable and such declaration has not been annulled and rescinded under the provisions of the indenture, all such moneys will be applied as follows:

First, to the payment to the senior beneficiaries under the indenture of all principal and interest then due on the senior notes and all other senior obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under swap agreements other than priority termination payments), without preference or priority of principal over interest or of interest over principal, or of any installment of interest over any other installment of interest, or of any senior beneficiary over any other senior beneficiary, ratably, according to the amounts due, to the persons entitled thereto without any discrimination or preference;

Second, to the payment to the subordinate beneficiaries under the indenture of the principal and interest then due on the subordinate notes and all other subordinate obligations under the indenture (excluding termination payments due under swap agreements other than priority termination payments), without preference or priority of principal over interest or of interest over principal, or of any installment of interest over any other installment of interest, or of any subordinate beneficiary over any other subordinate beneficiary, ratably, according to the amounts due, to the person entitled thereto without any discrimination or preference;

Third, to the payment to the junior subordinate beneficiaries of the principal and interest then due and unpaid upon the junior subordinate notes, without preference or priority of principal over interest or of interest over

principal, or of any installment of interest over any other installment of interest, or of any junior subordinate beneficiary over any other junior subordinate beneficiary, ratably, according to the amounts due, to the persons entitled thereto without any discrimination or preference;

Fourth, to the payment of the holders of the senior notes of all carry-over amounts (together with interest thereon) then due and unpaid, without any preference or priority of carry-over amounts over interest thereon or of interest thereon over carry-over amounts, ratably, according to the amounts due, to the holders of the senior notes entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference;

Fifth, to the payment to the holders of the subordinate notes of all carry-over amounts (together with interest thereon) then due and unpaid, without any preference or priority of carry-over amounts over interest thereon or of interest thereon over carry-over amounts, ratably, according to the amounts due, to the holders of the subordinate notes entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference;

Sixth, to the payment to the holders of the junior subordinate notes of all carry-over amounts (together with interest thereon) then due and unpaid, without any preference or priority of carry-over amounts over interest thereon or of interest thereon over carry-over amounts, ratably, according to the amounts due, to the holders of the junior subordinate notes entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference;

Seventh, to the payment of termination payments then due and unpaid to swap counterparties under senior swap agreements (other than those paid pursuant to *first* above), ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, to the senior swap counterparties entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference; and

Eighth, to the payment of termination payments then due and unpaid to swap counterparties under subordinate swap agreements (other than those paid pursuant to *second* above), ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, to the subordinate swap counterparties entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference.

(c) If the principal of all outstanding notes shall have been declared due and payable and if such declaration shall thereafter have been rescinded and annulled, then (subject to the provisions described in paragraph (b) above, if the principal of all the outstanding notes shall later become or be declared due and payable) the money held by the indenture trustee under the indenture will be applied in accordance with the provisions described in paragraph (a) above.

Indenture Trustee

Prior to the occurrence of an event of default under the indenture which has not been cured, the indenture trustee is required to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in the indenture. Upon the occurrence and continuation of an event of default under the indenture, the indenture trustee is required to exercise the rights and powers vested in it by the indenture, and use the same degree of care and skill in their exercise, as a prudent man would exercise or use under the circumstances in his own affairs.

Before taking any action under the indenture, the indenture trustee may require that satisfactory indemnity be furnished to it for the reimbursement of all expenses to which it may be put and to protect it against all liability by reason of any action so taken, except liability which is adjudicated to have resulted from its negligence or willful misconduct. No provision of the indenture will be construed to relieve the indenture trustee from liability for its own negligent action, its own negligent failure to act, or its own willful misconduct, except that the indenture trustee will not be liable: (i) for any error of judgment made in good faith, unless it shall be proved that the indenture trustee was negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts and (ii) with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in good faith in accordance with the direction of the acting beneficiaries upon default relating to the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the indenture trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the indenture trustee, under the indenture; further, no provision of the indenture will require the indenture trustee to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of any of its duties, or in the exercise of any of its rights or powers, if it will have reasonable grounds for believing that repayment of such funds or adequate indemnity against such risk or liability is not reasonably assured to it. The indenture trustee may act upon the opinion or advice of any counsel or accountant selected by it in the exercise of reasonable care.

The indenture trustee will not be responsible for any loss or damage resulting from any action or inaction based on its good faith reliance upon such opinion or advice. The indenture trustee will not be responsible for any recital in the indenture or in the notes (except with respect to the certificate of the indenture trustee endorsed on the notes), or for the filing or refiling of the indenture, or for the validity of the execution by the issuer of the indenture, supplemental indenture or instrument of further assurance, or for the sufficiency of the security of the notes. The indenture trustee will not be accountable for the use or application by the issuer of any of the notes or the proceeds thereof or for the use or application of any money paid over by the indenture trustee in accordance with the provisions of the indenture or for the use and application of money received by any paying agent. The indenture trustee will be protected in acting upon any notice, order, requisition, request, consent, certificate, order, opinion, affidavit, letter, telegram or other paper or document in good faith deemed by it to be genuine and correct and to have been signed or sent by the proper person or persons.

The indenture trustee may at any time resign upon 60 days' notice to us and to the beneficiaries under the indenture, such resignation to take effect upon the appointment of a successor indenture trustee. We may remove the indenture trustee at any time, and we will remove the indenture trustee at the request of the holders of a majority in principal amount of

notes outstanding except during the existence of an event of default under the indenture. No such removal will be effective until the appointment of a successor indenture trustee.

The indenture trustee has not reviewed or participated in the preparation of this offering memorandum and assumes no responsibility for the nature, contents, accuracy, fairness or completeness of the information set forth in this offering memorandum or other offering materials.

The indenture trustee will give to all beneficiaries notice of all events of default under the indenture, and all events which, with the passage of time or the giving of notice, or both, would become an event of default, within ninety (90) days after the occurrence of such event of default or other event shall have been cured before the giving of such notice; provided that, except in the case of events of default in the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any of the notes, the indenture trustee will be protected in withholding such notice if and so long as the indenture trustee in good faith determines that the withholding of such notice is in the interest of the beneficiaries.

The issuer agrees to indemnify the indenture trustee for, and to hold it harmless against, any loss, liability, or expenses incurred without negligence or bad faith on its part, arising out of or in connection with the acceptance or administration of the trust or trusts under the indenture, including the costs and expenses of defending itself against any claim or liability in connection with the exercise or performance of any of its powers or duties under the indenture; provided, however, that any such indemnification shall be payable solely out of the trust estate. The indenture trustee will have no responsibility or liability with respect to any information, statement or recital in any offering memorandum or other disclosure material prepared or distributed with respect to the issuance of the notes.

Supplemental Indentures

Supplemental Indentures Not Requiring Consent of Beneficiaries. We may, from time to time and at any time, without the consent of, or notice to, any of the holders of the notes or any other beneficiary under the indenture, enter into an indenture or indentures supplemental to the indenture with the indenture trustee to, among other things:

- (a) cure any ambiguity or formal defect or omission in the indenture or in any supplemental indenture;
- (b) grant to the indenture trustee for the benefit of the beneficiaries under the indenture any additional rights, remedies, powers, authority or security;
- (c) describe or identify more precisely any part of the trust estate established pursuant to the indenture or subject additional revenues, properties or collateral to the lien and pledge of the indenture;
- (d) evidence the appointment of a separate trustee or a co-trustee or the succession of a new indenture trustee under the indenture;

(e) authorize the issuance of a series of additional notes, subject to the requirements of the indenture (see the caption “*Issuance of Additional Notes*” above);

(f) modify, eliminate from or add to the indenture as shall be necessary to effect the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 or any similar federal statute, excluding, however, the provisions referred to in Section 316(a)(2) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939;

(g) modify the indenture as required by any credit facility provider or swap counterparty, or otherwise necessary to give effect to any credit enhancement facility, swap agreement or swap counterparty guaranty at the time of issuance of a series of notes to which such agreement relates; provided that we receive written confirmation from each rating agency that such modifications will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; and provided further that no such modifications will be effective if the consent of any holders of the notes would be required therefor under the proviso described under the caption “*Supplemental Indentures Requiring Consent of Noteholders*” below and such consent has not been obtained or if the indenture trustee determines that such modifications are to the prejudice of any other beneficiary;

(h) create additional funds, accounts or sub-accounts under the indenture;

(i) to provide for an additional class of indenture obligations which is subordinate to each class of indenture obligations any of which are then outstanding, except to the extent specifically authorized or permitted by the supplemental indenture authorizing the issuance of such outstanding indenture obligations or to the extent consented to by each beneficiary who would be adversely affected thereby; provided that we receive written confirmation from each rating agency that such additional class of indenture obligations will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes; or

(j) make any other change in the indenture, if the indenture trustee shall have received written confirmation from each rating agency that such change will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes;

provided, that any amendment granting additional rights to any swap counterparty will not be effective unless each rating agency confirms that such amendment will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding note.

Supplemental Indentures Requiring Consent of Noteholders. In addition to supplemental indentures described in the preceding paragraph, upon receipt of an instrument evidencing the consent to the below-mentioned supplemental indenture by: (a) if they are affected thereby, the holders of not less than two-thirds of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior notes; (b) if they are affected thereby, the holders of not less than two-thirds of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding subordinate notes; (c) if they are affected

thereby, the holders of not less than two-thirds of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding junior subordinate notes; and (d) each other person which must consent to such supplemental indenture as provided in any supplemental indenture, the indenture trustee will join us in the execution of any supplemental indentures for the purpose of modifying, altering, amending, adding to or rescinding any of the terms or provisions contained in the indenture; provided, however, that no such supplemental indenture will permit without the consent of each beneficiary which would be affected thereby: (i) an extension of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any note, whether at stated maturity, on a mandatory redemption date or otherwise; (ii) a reduction in the principal amount, redemption price or purchase price of any note or the rate of interest thereon; (iii) a privilege or priority of any senior obligation over any other senior obligation; (iv) a privilege or priority of any subordinate obligation over any other subordinate obligation; (v) a privilege of any senior notes over any subordinate notes or junior subordinate notes, other than as theretofore provided in the indenture; (vi) a privilege of any subordinate notes over any junior subordinate notes other than as provided in the indenture; (vii) the surrendering of a privilege or a priority granted by the indenture if, in the judgment of the indenture trustee, to the detriment of another beneficiary under the indenture; (viii) a reduction or an increase in the aggregate principal amount of the notes required for consent to such supplemental indenture; (ix) the creation of any lien ranking prior to or on a parity with the lien of the indenture on the trust estate established thereunder or any part thereof, except as expressly permitted in the indenture; (x) any beneficiary to be deprived of the lien created on the rights, title, interest, privileges, revenues, moneys and securities pledged under the indenture; (xi) the modification of any of the provisions of the indenture described in this paragraph; or (xii) the modification of any provision of a supplemental indenture which states that it may not be modified without the consent of the holders of notes issued pursuant thereto or any notes of the same class or any beneficiary that has provided a credit enhancement facility or swap agreement of such class.

Rights of Indenture Trustee. If, in the opinion of the indenture trustee, any supplemental indenture adversely affects the rights, duties or immunities of the indenture trustee under the indenture or otherwise, the indenture trustee may, in its discretion, decline to execute such supplemental indenture, except to the extent that the execution of such supplemental indenture may be required by the indenture. Any amendment granting additional rights to any swap counterparty will not be effective unless each rating agency confirms that such amendment will not cause the withdrawal or reduction of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding note.

Consent of Tender Agent, Remarketing Agents, Auction Agent, Broker-Dealers and Market Agent. So long as any tender agent agreement, remarketing agreement, auction agent agreement, broker-dealer agreement or market agent agreement is in effect, no supplemental indenture which materially adversely affects the rights, duties or immunities of the tender agent, the remarketing agent, the auction agent, the broker-dealer or the market agent will become effective unless and until delivery to the indenture trustee of a written consent of the tender agent, the remarketing agent, the auction agent, the broker-dealer or the market agent, as the case may be, to such supplemental indenture.

Discharge of Notes and Indenture

Our obligations under the indenture, and the liens, pledges, charges, trusts, covenants and agreements therein made or provided for, will be fully discharged and satisfied as to any note and such note will no longer be deemed to be outstanding thereunder:

(a) when such note shall have been canceled, or shall have been purchased by the indenture trustee from moneys held by it under the indenture; or

(b) as to any note not canceled or so purchased, when payment of the principal of and the applicable redemption premium, if any, on such note, plus interest on such principal to the due date thereof (whether by reason of stated maturity, upon prepayment or otherwise), either (i) shall have been made in accordance with the terms of the indenture, or (ii) shall have been provided for by irrevocably depositing with the indenture trustee exclusively for such payment, (A) moneys sufficient to make such payment or (B) government obligations maturing as to principal and interest in such amount and at such times as will ensure the availability of sufficient moneys to make such payment and, if payment of all then outstanding notes is to be so provided for, the payment of all fees and expenses of the indenture trustee and any other fiduciaries under the indenture.

Rights of Other Beneficiaries

All rights of any other beneficiary under the indenture to consent to or direct certain remedies, waivers, actions and amendments thereunder will cease for so long as such other beneficiary is in default of any of its obligations or agreements under the swap agreement or the credit enhancement facility by reason of which such person is an other beneficiary.

CREDIT ENHANCEMENT

A deposit will be made to the Reserve Fund and the Capitalized Interest Fund from the proceeds of the sale of the Series 2007-1 notes. See “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES.” Other forms of credit enhancement, such as letters of credit, insurance or surety bonds may be provided with respect to additional series of the notes.

The Reserve Fund, Capitalized Interest Fund and any other forms of credit enhancement are intended to enhance the likelihood of timely distributions of interest to the noteholders and to decrease the likelihood that the noteholders will experience losses. Credit enhancement will not provide protection against all risks of loss and may not guarantee payment to noteholders of all amounts to which they are entitled. If losses or shortfalls occur that exceed the amount covered by the credit enhancement or that are not covered by the credit enhancement, noteholders will bear their allocable share of deficiencies.

The series 2007-1B notes are subordinate notes. The rights of the series 2007-1B noteholders to receive payments of interest are subordinated to the rights of the series 2007-1A noteholders to receive payments of interest. Similarly, the rights of the series 2007-1B noteholders to receive payments of principal are subordinated to the rights of the series 2007-1A noteholders to receive payments of interest and principal. This subordination is intended to

enhance the likelihood of regular receipt by the series 2007-1A noteholders of the full amount of the payments of interest and principal due them and to protect the series 2007-1A noteholders against losses. See “RISK FACTORS – Subordination of the series 2007-1B notes and payment priorities may result in a greater risk of loss to owners of the series 2007-1B notes” above.

GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

Set forth below is a glossary of the principal defined terms used in this offering memorandum and not otherwise defined herein. Such definitions apply to the terms used in this offering memorandum whether or not the term used herein is capitalized.

“*Account*” means any of the accounts created within the funds established by the indenture.

“*Acquisition Fund*” means the Acquisition Fund created and established by the indenture.

“*Acting Beneficiaries Upon Default*” means:

(a) at any time that any senior obligations are outstanding: (i) with respect to directing the indenture trustee to accelerate the outstanding notes upon an event of default under the indenture (other than a covenant default), the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of senior notes outstanding; (ii) with respect to requesting the indenture trustee to exercise rights and powers under the indenture, directing the conduct of proceedings in connection with the enforcement of the indenture and requiring the indenture trustee to waive events of default (A) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the senior notes outstanding, unless the indenture trustee shall receive conflicting requests or directions from any other senior beneficiary, or (B) any other senior beneficiary, unless the indenture trustee determines that the requested action is not in the overall interest of the senior beneficiaries or receives conflicting requests or directions from another other senior beneficiary or the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the senior notes outstanding; and (iii) with respect to all other matters under the indenture, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of senior notes outstanding or any other senior beneficiary;

(b) at any time that no senior obligations are outstanding but subordinate obligations are outstanding: (i) with respect to directing the indenture trustee to accelerate the outstanding notes upon an event of default under the indenture, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the subordinate notes outstanding; (ii) with respect to requesting the indenture trustee to exercise rights and powers under the indenture, directing the conduct of proceedings in connection with the enforcement of the indenture and requiring the indenture trustee to waive events of default (A) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the subordinate notes outstanding, unless the indenture trustee receives conflicting requests or directions from any other subordinate beneficiary; or (B) any other subordinate beneficiary, unless the indenture trustee determines that the requested action is not in the overall interest of the subordinate beneficiaries or receives conflicting requests or directions from another other subordinate beneficiary or the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the subordinate

notes outstanding; and (iii) with respect to all other matters under the indenture, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the subordinate notes outstanding or any other subordinate beneficiary;

(c) at any time that no senior obligations and no subordinate obligations are outstanding but any junior subordinate notes are outstanding, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of junior subordinate notes outstanding; and

(d) with respect to directing the indenture trustee to accelerate the outstanding notes upon a covenant event of default under the indenture, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of senior notes outstanding, the subordinate notes outstanding and the junior subordinate notes outstanding, each voting as a class.

“*Actual/Actual (ISMA) Accrual Method*” means a calculation in accordance with the definition of “Actual/Actual” adopted by the International Securities Market Association (“ISMA”), which means that interest is calculated on the following basis:

(a) where the number of days in the relevant accrual period is equal to or shorter than the determination period during which such accrual period ends, the number of days in such accrual period divided by the product of (i) the number of days in such determination period and (ii) the number of distribution dates that would occur in one calendar year; or

(b) where the accrual period is longer than the determination period during which the accrual period ends, the sum of:

(i) the number of days in such accrual period falling in the determination period in which the accrual period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such determination period and (y) the number of distribution dates that would occur in one calendar year; and

(ii) the number of days in such accrual period falling in the next determination period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such determination period and (y) the number of distribution dates that would occur in one calendar year;

where “determination period” means the period from and including one calculation date to but excluding the next calculation date and “calculation date” means, in each year, each of those days in the calendar year that are specified herein as being the scheduled distribution dates.

“*Administration Fund*” means the Administration Fund created and established by the indenture.

“*Administrative Allowance*” means an amount to be paid as a servicing fee equal to 0.50% of claim payments guarantee agencies make to us on defaulted student loans (so long as our servicer continues to be an “exceptional performer” under the Higher Education Act), plus a monthly allowance equal to one-twelfth of 0.50% of the ending principal balance of the financed

student loans, plus accrued interest thereon, during the preceding month (or such greater or lesser amounts as we may direct; provided that each rating agency has confirmed in writing that the payment of such increased amounts will not result in the withdrawal or reduction of any rating on the notes), which shall be released to us each month to cover servicing fees and our other expenses (other than note fees) incurred in connection with carrying out and administering our powers, duties and functions under the indenture and any related agreements.

“*Aggregate Value*” means on any calculation date the sum of the values of all assets of the trust estate established pursuant to the indenture.

“*All Hold Rate*” on any date of determination, means the applicable LIBOR-based rate less 0.25%, provided that in no event shall the applicable all hold rate be greater than the maximum rate.

“*Applicable Interest Rate*” means the rate of interest per annum borne from time to time by the auction rate notes, which shall be (a) during the initial interest period for such series, the initial interest rate identified in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes and (b) during each interest period thereafter, the rate of interest determined in accordance with the auction procedures.

“*Applicable LIBOR-Based Rate*” means (a) for an auction period of 35 days or less, one-month LIBOR, (b) for an auction period of more than 35 days but less than 115 days, three-month LIBOR, (c) for an auction period of more than 114 days but less than 195 days, six-month LIBOR, and (d) for an auction period of more than 194 days, one-year LIBOR.

“*Applicable Number of Business Days*” means the greater of two business days or one business day plus the number of business days by which the auction date precedes the first day of the next succeeding interest period.

“*Auction*” means the implementation of the auction procedures on an auction date.

“*Auction Date*” means, initially, with respect to the series 2007-1A-4 notes, April 4, 2007, with respect to the series 2007-1A-5 notes, April 5, 2007, with respect to the series 2007-1A-6 notes, April 10, 2007, with respect to the series 2007-1A-7 notes, April 11, 2007, with respect to the series 2007-1A-8 notes, April 12, 2007, with respect to the series 2007-1B notes, April 5, 2007, and thereafter the business day immediately preceding the first day of each auction period, other than:

- (a) an auction period commencing after the ownership of such series is no longer maintained in book-entry form by the securities depository;
- (b) an auction period commencing after and during the continuance of a payment default; or
- (c) an auction period commencing less than the applicable number of business days after the cure of a payment default.

“*Auction Period*” means the interest period applicable to each series of the auction rate notes or auction rate reset notes, which auction period (after the initial interest period for each such series) initially shall consist generally of 28 days, as the same may be adjusted pursuant to the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes.

“*Auction Period Adjustment*” means, with respect to the auction rate notes, our ability to change the length of one or more auction periods to conform with then current market practice or accommodate other economic or financial factors that may affect or be relevant to the length of the auction period or the interest rate thereon.

“*Auction Procedures*” means the auction procedures that will be used in determining the interest rates on the auction rate notes, as set forth under the caption “AUCTION OF THE AUCTION RATE NOTES” herein.

“*Auction Rate*” means the interest rate that results from implementation of the auction procedures.

“*Auction Rate Notes*” means the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes, the series 2007-1A-8 notes, the series 2007-1B notes and any auction rate reset notes.

“*Auction Rate Reset Notes*” means the series 2007-1A reset rate notes then bearing interest at an auction rate as determined in accordance with the auction procedures.

“*Authorized Denominations*” means (a) with respect to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes, \$100,000 and multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof; (b) with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, \$100,000 and multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof; and (c) with respect to the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes, the series 2007-1A-8 notes and the series 2007-1B notes, \$25,000 and any integral multiple thereof.

“*Beneficial Owner*” means the person in whose name a note is recorded as beneficial owner of such note by a securities depository under a book-entry system or by a participant or indirect participant in such securities depository, as the case may be.

“*Beneficiaries*” means, collectively, all senior beneficiaries, all subordinate beneficiaries and all junior subordinate beneficiaries.

“*Book-Entry Form*” means a form of ownership and registration under which (a) the beneficial right to principal and interest may be transferred only through a book entry; and (b) physical securities in registered form are issued only to a securities depository or its nominee as registered holder, with the securities “immobilized” to the custody of the securities depository.

“*Broker-Dealer*” means initially, Banc of America Securities LLC with respect to the series 2007-1A-4 notes, UBS Securities LLC with respect to the series 2007-1A-5 notes and the series 2007-1B notes, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. with respect to the series 2007-1A-6 notes, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. with respect to the series 2007-1A-7 notes, and RBC Capital Markets with respect to the series 2007-1A-8 notes, or any other broker or dealer (each as

defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), commercial bank or other entity permitted by law to perform the functions required of a broker-dealer set forth in the auction procedures that (a) is a participant (or an affiliate of a Participant); (b) has been appointed by us pursuant to the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the auction rate notes; and (c) has entered into a broker-dealer agreement that is in effect on the date of reference.

“*Broker-Dealer Deadline*” means, with respect to an order placed relating to the auction rate notes, the internal deadline established by the broker-dealer through which the order was placed after which it will not accept orders or any change in any order previously placed with such broker-dealer. Any broker-dealer may change the time or times of its broker-dealer deadline as it relates to such broker-dealer by giving notice to the bidders who place orders through such broker-dealer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the broker-dealer deadline is implemented for the benefit of the broker-dealers and may be waived by any individual broker-dealer in any particular circumstance in the sole discretion of such broker-dealer.

“*Business Day*” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, holiday or day on which banks located in the city of New York, New York, or the New York Stock Exchange or in the city in which the principal office of the indenture trustee is located are authorized or permitted by law or executive order to close and, with respect to the LIBOR rate notes or the series 2007-1A reset rate notes then bearing interest at a LIBOR based floating rate, for purposes of calculating LIBOR, any day on which banks in New York, New York and London, England are open for the transaction of international business and, with respect to the auction rate notes, the term “*Business Day*” shall also exclude April 14, April 15, December 30, December 31, such other dates as we may agree with the market agent, the series 2007-1 auction agent and the broker-dealer or any day on which the banks in the city in which the principal office of the auction agent is located are authorized or permitted by law or executive order to close.

“*Call Option*” means, the purchase in lieu of redemption option held by us to purchase 100% of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes in their entirety as of their related Reset Date, exercisable at a price equal to 100% of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, less all amounts distributed to the related noteholders as a payment of principal in respect of the related Quarterly Distribution Date, plus any accrued and unpaid interest not paid by us in respect of the related Quarterly Distribution Date, and pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Reset Rate Note Procedures.

“*Call Rate*” means, if a Call Option has been exercised with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, the rate of interest that is either (a) if such notes did not have at least one related Currency Swap Agreement or Interest Rate Swap Agreement, as applicable, in effect during the previous Reset Period, the floating rate applicable for the most recent Reset Period during which the Failed Remarketing Rate was not in effect; or (b) if that class had one or more related Currency Swap Agreements or Interest Rate Swap Agreements, as applicable, in effect during the previous Reset Period, the weighted average of the floating rates of interest that were due to the related Interest Rate Swap Counterparties from us during the previous Reset Period. The Call Rate will continue to apply to each Reset Period while the holder of the Call Option retains the series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

“*Capitalized Interest Fund*” means the Capitalized Interest Fund created and established by the indenture.

“*Carry-Over Amount*” means the excess, if any, of (a) the amount of interest on an auction rate note that would have accrued with respect to the related auction period at the auction rate over (b) the amount of interest on such auction rate note actually accrued with respect to such auction rate note, with respect to such auction period based on the maximum rate, together with the unpaid portion of any such excess from prior auction periods; provided that any reference to “principal” or “interest” shall not include within the meanings of such words any carry-over amount or any interest accrued on any carry-over amount.

“*Clearing Agency*” means DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, or another organization registered as a “clearing agency” pursuant to applicable law. The initial Clearing Agency for the series 2007-1 notes shall be DTC and the nominee for such Clearing Agency shall be Cede & Co. The initial Clearing Agencies for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes (a) for any subsequent related Reset Period when it is denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars shall be Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg; and (b) for any related Reset Period when it is denominated in U.S. Dollars shall be DTC; and the initial nominee for such Clearing Agency shall be Cede & Co., or Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“*Clearstream, Luxembourg*” means Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, Luxembourg.

“*Collection Fund*” means the Collection Fund created and established by the indenture.

“*Commercial Paper Rate*” means, for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes that bear interest at a floating rate based on the commercial paper rate, for any relevant Interest Rate Determination Date will be the bond equivalent yield shown below of the rate for 90-day commercial paper, as published in H.15(519) prior to 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on that Interest Rate Determination Date under the heading “Commercial Paper—Financial.”

We will observe the following procedures if the commercial paper rate cannot be determined as described above:

(a) If the rate described above is not published in H.15(519) by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on that Interest Rate Determination Date, unless the calculation is made earlier and the rate was available from that source at that time, then the commercial paper rate will be the bond equivalent yield of the rate on the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date, for commercial paper having the index maturity specified on the Remarketing Terms Determination Date, as published in H.15 Daily Update or any other recognized electronic source used for displaying that rate under the heading “Commercial Paper—Financial.” The “Bond Equivalent Yield” will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Bond Equivalent Yield} = \frac{N \times D}{360 (D \times 90)} \times 100$$

where “D” refers to the per annum rate determined as set forth above, quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal and “N” refers to 365 or 366, as the case may be.

(b) If the rate described in the prior paragraph cannot be determined, the Commercial Paper Rate will remain the Commercial Paper Rate then in effect on that Interest Rate Determination Date

(c) The Commercial Paper Rate will be subject to a lock-in period of six New York City business days.

“*Consolidation Loan*” means a student loan made pursuant to Section 428C of the Higher Education Act.

“*Counterparty Swap Payment*” means a payment due to or received by us from a swap counterparty pursuant to a swap agreement (including, but not limited to, payments in respect of any early termination of such swap agreement) and amounts received by us under any related swap counterparty guaranty.

“*Credit Enhancement Facility*” means, if and to the extent provided for in a supplemental indenture with respect to notes of one or more series, (a) an insurance policy insuring, or a letter of credit or surety bond providing a direct or indirect source of funds for, the timely payment of principal of and interest on such notes (but not necessarily principal due upon acceleration thereof); or (b) a letter of credit, standby purchase agreement, or similar instrument, providing for the purchase of such notes on a tender date, and in either case, all agreements entered into by us or by the indenture trustee and the credit facility provider with respect thereto.

“*Credit Facility Provider*” means any institution engaged by us pursuant to a credit enhancement facility to provide credit enhancement or liquidity for the payment of the principal of and interest on any or all of the notes of one or more series, or for our obligation to purchase notes of one or more series on a tender date.

“*Currency Swap Agreement*” means with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes in Foreign Exchange Mode, each Swap Agreement between us and a Currency Swap Counterparty which (a) converts the secondary market trade proceeds into U.S. Dollars received on the effective day of such Swap Agreement; (b) converts all principal payments in U.S. Dollars by us to the series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders into the applicable currency; (c) converts the interest rate on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes from a LIBOR-based rate to a fixed or floating rate payable in the applicable currency; (d) converts the U.S. Dollar equivalent of all secondary market trade proceeds received on the related Reset Date resulting in the successful remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes or the exercise of a Call Option into the applicable currency for the payment of principal to the tendering series 2007-1 reset rate noteholders and (e) pays to the Paying Agent, on our behalf, for the benefit of the tendering series 2007-1A reset rate noteholders; the required amount of additional interest at the interest rate applicable to the tendered series 2007-1A reset rate notes resulting from any required delay in reset date payments through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“*Date of Issuance*” means March 13, 2007, the date of initial issuance and delivery of the series 2007-1 notes.

“*Debt Service Fund*” means the Debt Service Fund created and established by the indenture.

“*Department of Education*” means the U.S. Department of Education.

“*Determination Date*” means, for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, not later than 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third Business Day prior to the applicable Reset Date.

“*Eligible Carry-Over Make-Up Amount*” means, with respect to each interest period relating to auction rate notes as to which, as of the first day of such interest period, there is any unpaid carry-over amount, an amount equal to the lesser of (a) interest computed on the principal balance of such series in respect of such interest period at a per annum rate equal to the excess, if any, of the maximum rate over the applicable interest rate; and (b) the aggregate carry-over amount remaining unpaid as of the first day of such interest period together with interest accrued and unpaid thereon through the end of such interest period. The eligible carry-over make-up amount shall be \$0.00 for any interest period with respect to which the auction rate equals or exceeds the maximum rate.

“*Eligible Swap Counterparty*” means an entity, which may be an affiliate of a Remarketing Agent, engaged in the business of entering into derivative instrument contracts that satisfies the Rating Agency Condition.

“*Eligible Lender Trust Agreement*” means our trust agreement dated as of November 1, 2000, with the eligible lender trustee, as trustee, and any similar agreement we enter into with an “eligible lender” under the Higher Education Act pursuant to which such eligible lender holds our student loans in trust, in each case as supplemented or amended from time to time.

“*Eligible Lender Trustee*” means U.S. Bank National Association, as successor trustee under the eligible lender trust agreement, and its successors and assigns in such capacity.

“*Eligible Loan*” means a student loan which: (i) has been or will be made to a borrower for post-secondary education; (ii) is a FFELP Loan which is guaranteed; and (iii) is an “eligible loan” as defined in Section 438 of the Higher Education Act for purposes of receiving special allowance payments.

“*ERISA*” means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

“*EURIBOR*” means, for any accrual period, the Euro-zone interbank offered rate for deposits in Euros having a maturity of three months, commencing on the first day of the accrual period, which appears on Telerate Page 248 as of 11:00 a.m. Brussels time, on the related EURIBOR determination date. If an applicable rate does not appear on Telerate Page 248, the rate for that day will be determined on the basis of the rates at which deposits in Euros, having the applicable maturity and in a principal amount of not less than €1,000,000, are offered at approximately 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on that EURIBOR determination date, to prime banks in the Euro-zone interbank market by the Reference Banks. The Issuer will request the principal

Euro-zone office of each Reference Bank to provide a quotation of its rate. If the Reference Banks provide at least two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If the Reference Banks provide fewer than two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by major banks in the Euro-zone, selected by the Issuer, at approximately 11:00 a.m. Brussels time, on that EURIBOR determination date, for loans in Euros to leading European banks having the applicable maturity and in a principal amount of not less than €1,000,000. If the banks selected as described above are not providing quotations, three-month EURIBOR in effect for the applicable accrual period will be three-month EURIBOR in effect for the previous accrual period. For any EURIBOR-based reset rate securities, interest due for any accrual period will always be determined based on the actual number of days elapsed in the accrual period over a 360-day year.

“*EURIBOR Determination Date*” means, for each accrual period, the day that is two Settlement Days before the beginning of that accrual period.

“*Euroclear*” means the Euroclear System, or any successor thereto.

“*Event of Default*” means an event of default under the indenture, as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Events of Default” herein.

“*Extension Rate*” shall mean, for each Quarterly Distribution Date following a Failed Remarketing when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are in Foreign Exchange Mode, the rate of interest payable to each Currency Swap Counterparty set at the time such Currency Swap Agreement is entered into; provided that in any such case the Rating Agency Condition must be satisfied.

“*Failed Remarketing*” means, on any Reset Date for a series of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes and with respect to such series, the situation where:

(a) the Remarketing Agents, in consultation with us, cannot establish one or more of the terms required to be set on the Remarketing Terms Determination Date;

(b) the Remarketing Agents are unable to establish the Spread, the initial auction rate or fixed rate on the Determination Date;

(c) either the Remarketing Agents are unable to remarket all or some of such tendered series 2007-1A reset rate notes at the Spread, the initial auction rate or fixed rate established on the Determination Date, or any committed purchasers default on their purchase obligations and in their sole discretion, the Remarketing Agents elect not to purchase such series 2007-1A reset rate notes themselves;

(d) the series 2007-1A reset rate notes of such series are to be remarketed on the same Reset Date and the terms of such remarketing include a change in priority with respect to the right to receive principal payments, and the Remarketing Agents are unable to remarket such series 2007-1A reset rate notes;

(e) the Remarketing Agents, in consultation with us, are unable to obtain one or more Swap Agreements meeting the required criteria, if applicable; or

(f) any applicable Rating Agency Condition has not been satisfied; or any of the conditions specified in the Remarketing Agreement are not satisfied.

“*Failed Remarketing Rate*” means, for any Reset Period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are then denominated in U.S. Dollars, Three-Month LIBOR plus 0.75%; and for any Reset Period when the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are in Foreign Exchange Mode, the rate that will be determined on the related Interest Rate Determination Date pursuant to the terms of the related Currency Swap Agreement.

“*Federal Family Education Loan Program*” means the Federal Family Education Loan Program established by the Higher Education Act pursuant to which loans are made to borrowers pursuant to certain guidelines, and the repayment of such loans is guaranteed by a guarantee agency, and any predecessor or successor program.

“*Federal Funds Rate*” means, with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes while bearing interest at a floating interest rate, for any relevant Interest Rate Determination Date the rate for U.S. dollar Federal funds, as published in H.15(519) for that day opposite the caption “Federal Funds (Effective)” as that rate is displayed on that Interest Rate Determination Date on Money-line Telerate Page 120 under the heading “Federal Funds Rate.” We will observe the following procedures if the Federal Funds Rate cannot be determined as described above:

(a) If the rate described above does not appear on Money-line Telerate Page 120 or is not yet published in H.15(519) by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on that Interest Rate Determination Date, unless the calculation is made earlier and the rate was available from that source at that time, then the Federal funds rate for the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date will be the rate described above in H.15 Daily Update, or any other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, opposite the heading “Federal Funds (Effective).”

(b) If the rate described above does not appear on Money-line Telerate Page 120 or is not yet published in H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source for displaying such rate by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on that Interest Rate Determination Date, the Federal Funds Rate for that Interest Rate Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight U.S. Dollar Federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of Federal Funds transactions in New York City, selected by us, on that Interest Rate Determination Date.

(c) If fewer than three brokers selected by us are quoting as described above, the Federal Funds Rate will remain the Federal Funds Rate then in effect on the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date.

“*Federal Reimbursement Contract*” means any agreement between a guarantee agency and the Secretary of Education providing for the payment by the Secretary of Education of amounts authorized to be paid pursuant to the Higher Education Act, including (but not necessarily limited to) partial reimbursement of amounts paid or payable upon defaulted student loans and other student loans guaranteed or insured by the guarantee agency and interest subsidy payments to holders of qualifying student loans guaranteed by the guarantee agency.

“*FFELP*” means the Federal Family Education Loan Program.

“*FFELP Loan*” means a student loan made pursuant to the Higher Education Act.

“*Financed*” when used with respect to student loans, eligible loans, FFELP loans, means student loans, eligible loans, FFELP loans, as the case may be, acquired or originated by us or the eligible lender trustee on our behalf with moneys in the Acquisition Fund, any eligible loans received in exchange for financed student loans upon the sale thereof or substitution therefor in accordance with the indenture and any other student loans deemed “financed” with moneys in the Acquisition Fund, but does not include student loans released from the lien of the indenture and sold to any purchaser, including a trustee for the holders of our bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued other than pursuant to the indenture.

“*First Supplement to First Amended and Restated Indenture*” means the First Supplement to First Amended and Restated Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2005, between us and the Indenture Trustee, as amended or supplemented in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

“*Foreign Exchange Mode*” means that the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars during the related reset period.

“*Fund*” means any of the funds established by the indenture.

“*GBP-LIBOR*” means, for any accrual period, the London interbank offered rate for deposits in Pounds Sterling having the specified maturity commencing on the first day of the accrual period, which appears on Telerate Page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m. London time, on the related GBP-LIBOR determination date. If an applicable rate does not appear on Telerate Page 3750, the rate for that day will be determined on the basis of the rates at which deposits in Pounds Sterling, having the specified maturity and in a principal amount of not less than £1,000,000 are offered at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on that GBP-LIBOR determination date, to prime banks in the London interbank market by the Reference Banks. The Issuer will request the principal London office of each Reference Bank to provide a quotation of its rate. If the Reference Banks provide at least two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If the Reference Banks provide fewer than two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by prime banks in London, selected by the Issuer, at approximately 11:00 a.m. London time, on that GBP LIBOR determination date, for loans in Pounds Sterling to leading European banks having the specified maturity and in a principal amount of not less than £1,000,000. If the banks selected as described above are not providing quotations, GBP-LIBOR in effect for the applicable accrual period will be GBP-LIBOR for the specified maturity in effect for the previous accrual period. For any GBP-LIBOR-based securities, interest due for any accrual period will always be determined based on the actual number of days elapsed in the accrual period over a 365-day year.

“*Government Obligations*” means direct obligations of, or obligations the full and timely payment of the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America.

“*Grace Period*” means a period of time, following a borrower’s ceasing to pursue at least a half-time course of study and prior to the commencement of a repayment period, during which principal need not be paid on certain financed student loans.

“*Guarantee*” or “*Guaranteed*” means, with respect to a student loan, the insurance or guarantee by a Guarantee Agency, to the extent provided in the Higher Education Act, of the principal of and accrued interest on such student loan and the coverage of such student loan by one or more federal reimbursement contracts providing, among other things, for reimbursement to the guarantee agency for losses incurred by it on defaulted financed student loans insured or guaranteed by the guarantee agency to the extent provided in the Higher Education Act.

“*Guarantee Agency*” means any state agency or private nonprofit institution or organization which has federal reimbursement contracts in place and has entered into a guarantee agreement with the eligible lender trustee, and any such guarantee agency’s successors and assigns.

“*Guarantee Agreement*” means any agreement between a guarantee agency and the eligible lender trustee providing for the insurance or guarantee by such guarantee agency, to the extent provided in the Higher Education Act, of the principal of and accrued interest on financed FFELP loans acquired from time to time.

“*Higher Education Act*” means the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended or supplemented from time to time, and all regulations promulgated thereunder.

“*Hold Notice*” means a written statement (or an oral statement confirmed in writing, which may be by e-mail) from a holder of a series 2007-1A reset rate note denominated in U.S. Dollars during the then-current and immediately following reset periods, delivered to a remarketing agent that the holder desires to hold some or all of its series 2007-1A reset rate notes for the upcoming reset period and affirmatively agrees to receive a rate of interest of not less than the applicable Reset Rate Note All Hold Rate during that reset period.

“*Holder*” when used with respect to any note, means the person in whose name such note is registered in the note register except that to the extent and for the purposes provided in a supplemental indenture for a series of notes (including, without limitation, for purposes of the definition of “acting beneficiaries upon default”), a credit facility provider that has delivered a credit enhancement facility with respect to such series of notes may instead be treated as the holder of the notes of such series.

“*Indenture*” means our First Amended and Restated Indenture of Trust, dated as of October 1, 2005, with the eligible lender trustee to the indenture trustee, as amended and supplemented from time to time.

“*Indenture Obligations*” means the senior obligations, the subordinate obligations and the junior subordinate obligations, if any.

“*Indenture Trustee*” means U.S. Bank National Association (f/k/a Firststar Bank, National Association), in its capacity as indenture trustee under the indenture, and any successor or assign

in that capacity, and any other corporation which may at any time be substituted in its place pursuant to the indenture.

“Indirect Participants” means organizations which have indirect access to the securities depository, such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly.

“Initial Reset Date” means, for the series 2007-1A-2 notes, January 28, 2010, and for the series 2007-1A-3 notes, January 28, 2014.

“Interest Account” means the Interest Account created and established by the indenture.

“Interest Payment Date” means (a) each regularly scheduled interest payment date on the series 2007-1 notes, which for each series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and series 2007-1A reset rate notes (other than auction rate reset notes) shall be each quarterly distribution date and for each series of the auction rate notes shall be the business day immediately following the expiration of the initial interest period for such series and each related auction period thereafter; provided, however, if the duration of the interest period for an auction rate note is six months or longer, then the interest payment dates therefor shall be the quarterly payment dates and the first business day immediately following the end of such interest period; or (b) with respect to the payment of interest upon acceleration of the series 2007-1 notes or the payment of defaulted interest, such date on which such interest is payable under the indenture. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon any failed remarketing of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, distributions of interest on the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be made on each quarterly distribution date thereafter until the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are successfully remarketed.

“Interest Period” means (a) with respect to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or series 2007-1A reset rate notes (other than auction rate reset rate notes), initially, the period commencing on the date of issuance through and not including the initial quarterly distribution date for the applicable series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or 2007-1A reset rate notes, and, thereafter, each period commencing on a quarterly distribution date and ending on but excluding the next succeeding quarterly distribution date; and (b)(i) with respect to the auction rate notes, unless otherwise changed as described in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes, initially, the period commencing on the date of issuance through and not including the initial interest rate adjustment date for the auction rate notes, and, thereafter, each successive period of generally 28 days, commencing on the first business day following the applicable series auction date, and ending on (and including) the applicable series auction date (unless such date is not followed by a business day, in which case on the next succeeding day that is followed by a business day); and (ii) if the auction periods are changed as provided in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes, each period commencing on an auction distribution date and ending on but excluding the next succeeding auction distribution date. By way of example, if an interest period ordinarily would end on a Tuesday, but the following Wednesday is not a business day, the interest period will end on that Wednesday and the new interest period will begin on Thursday.

“Interest Rate Adjustment Date” means (a) with respect to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes (other than auction rate reset notes), each Quarterly Distribution Date and (b) with respect to the auction rate notes, the date on which the interest rate thereon is effective, which shall be the date of commencement of the auction period for such series.

“Interest Rate Change Date” means for each accrual period, the date or dates, based on the applicable index, on which the rate of interest for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest at a floating rate, is to be reset.

“Interest Rate Determination Date” means, (a) for the auction rate notes, the auction date for such series, or, if no auction date is applicable to such series, the business day immediately preceding the date of commencement of an auction period and (b) for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes that bear interest at (i) a LIBOR, GBP-LIBOR or EURIBOR based rate, the related LIBOR or EURIBOR Determination Date, as applicable; or (ii) a floating rate that is not LIBOR, GBP LIBOR or LIBOR based, the applicable date or dates set forth in the Remarketing Terms Notice, on which the applicable rate of interest to be in effect as of the next Interest Rate Change Date will be determined by us.

“Internal Submission Deadline” means, with respect to each broker-dealer, 12:00 p.m. New York City time on any auction date or such other time prior to the submission deadline as is announced by that broker-dealer.

“Issuer Swap Payment” means a payment we owe to a swap counterparty pursuant to the applicable swap agreement (including, but not limited to, payments in respect of any early termination of such swap agreement).

“Joint Sharing Agreement” means our amended and restated joint sharing agreement, dated as of November 15, 2002 with U.S. Bank National Association (f/k/a Firststar Bank, National Association), NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C., NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C., as supplemented and amended. The joint sharing agreement provides that each of the parties thereto will indemnify each of the other parties thereto for any interest subsidy payments, special allowance payments or guarantee payments which have been withheld by the Department of Education or a guaranty agency due to an overpayment of such amounts to the indemnifying party or its eligible lender trustee.

“Junior Subordinate Asset Percentage” means, as of the date of determination, the percentage resulting by dividing (a) the difference of the aggregate value less the sum of (i) all accrued interest on outstanding notes, (ii) all accrued issuer swap payments, and (iii) all accrued fees with respect to credit enhancement facilities, by (b) the aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes.

“Junior Subordinate Beneficiaries” means the holders of any outstanding junior subordinate notes.

“Junior Subordinate Notes” means any notes designated in a supplemental indenture as junior subordinate notes, which are secured under the indenture on a basis subordinate to any senior obligations and subordinate obligations (as such subordination is described herein).

“*Lender*” means any party from which we (or our eligible lender trustee on our behalf) acquires financed student loans, which must be an “eligible lender” (as defined in the Higher Education Act).

“*LIBOR*” means, with respect to any interest period for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or the series 2007-1A reset rate notes while bearing interest at a LIBOR based floating rate, the London interbank offered rate for deposits in U.S. dollars having a maturity of three months which appears on Telerate Page 3750 as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on the related LIBOR determination date as determined by the indenture trustee or its agent. If this rate does not appear on Telerate Page 3750, the rate for that day will be determined on the basis of the rates at which deposits in U.S. dollars, having a maturity of three months and in a principal amount of not less than U.S. \$1,000,000, are offered at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on that LIBOR determination date, to prime banks in the London interbank market by the reference banks. The indenture trustee will request the principal London office of each reference bank identified to it by us to provide a quotation of its rate. If the reference banks provide at least two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If the reference banks provide fewer than two quotations, the rate for that day will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by major banks in New York City, selected by us at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York time, on that LIBOR determination date, for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks having a maturity of three months and in a principal amount of not less than U.S. \$1,000,000. If the banks selected as described above are not providing quotations, LIBOR in effect for the applicable interest period will be the LIBOR in effect for the previous interest period.

“*LIBOR Determination Date*” means (a) with respect to the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes or the series 2007-1A reset rate notes while bearing interest at a LIBOR based floating rate, for each interest period, the second business day immediately preceding the first day of that interest period and (b) with respect to the auction rate notes, the auction date, or if no auction date is applicable, the business day immediately preceding the first day of each interest period.

“*LIBOR Rate Notes*” means, collectively, the series 2007-1A-1 notes, the series 2005-1A-1 notes, the series 2005-1A-2 notes, the series 2005-1A-3 notes, the series 2005-1A-4 notes, the series 2004-2A-1 notes, the series 2004-2A-2 notes, the series 2004-2A-3 notes, the series 2004-2A-4 notes, the series 2004-1A-1 notes, the series 2004-1A-2 notes, the series 2004-1A-3 notes and the series 2004-1A-4 notes.

“*Marketing and School Services Expense Allowance*” means a monthly allowance equal to one-twelfth of 0.10% of the ending principal balance of the financed student loans, plus accrued interest thereon, during the preceding month, or such greater or lesser amount as we may direct (provided that we receive written confirmation from each rating agency that the increase in such amounts will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes).

“*Maximum Auction Rate*” means, for any auction, a per annum interest rate on the auction rate notes which, when taken together with the interest rate on the auction rate notes for the one-year period ending on the final day of the proposed auction period, would result in the average interest rate on the auction rate notes for such period either (a) not being in excess (on a

per annum basis) of the average of the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 1.20% for such one-year period (if any one of the ratings assigned by the rating agencies to the auction rate notes are “Aa3” or “AA-” or better); (b) not being in excess (on a per annum basis) of the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 1.50% for such one-year period (if none of the ratings assigned by the rating agencies to the auction rate notes is “Aa3” or “AA-” or better, but both are at least any category of “A”); or (c) not being in excess (on a per annum basis) of the average of the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate plus 1.75% for such one-year period (if any one of the ratings assigned by the rating agencies to the auction rate notes is less than the lowest category of “A”); provided, however, that if the auction rate notes have not been outstanding for at least such one-year period then for any portion of such period during which such auction rate notes were not outstanding, the interest rates on the auction rate notes for purposes of this definition shall be deemed to be equal to such rates as the market agent shall determine were the rates of interest on equivalently rated auction securities with comparable lengths of auction periods during such period; provided, however, that this definition may be modified at our direction upon receipt by the indenture trustee of (i) written consent of the market agent; and (ii) written consent from each rating agency then rating the series 2007-1 notes that such change will not in and of itself result in a reduction of the rating on any series 2007-1 notes. For purposes of the auction agent and the auction procedures, the ratings referred to in this definition shall be the last ratings of which the auction agent has been given notice pursuant to the auction agent agreement. The percentage amount to be added to the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate in any one or more of (a), (b) or (c) above may be increased by delivery to the auction agent and the indenture trustee of a certificate signed by us directing such increase, together with written confirmations from each rating agency that such increase will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of any rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes.

“*Maximum Interest Rate*” means the lesser of (a) 18% per annum or (b) the highest rate we may legally pay, from time to time, as interest on the series 2007-1 notes.

“*Maximum Rate*” on any date of determination, means the interest rate per annum equal to the least of: (a) the maximum auction rate; (b) the maximum interest rate; (c) the sum of (i) one-month LIBOR and (ii) 1.50%; and (d) during the occurrence of a net loan rate restriction period, the net loan rate.

“*Monthly Calculation Date*” means the 25th day of each calendar month (or, if such 25th day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day).

“*Monthly Funding Amount*” means, for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, for any monthly calculation date that is (a) more than one year before the next reset date, zero, and (b) one year or less before the next reset date, an amount to be deposited in the Administration Fund for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes so that the amount allocated therein for the payment of remarketing fees and expenses with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes equals the Monthly Required Amount for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes; provided, however, that if on any monthly calculation date that is not a reset date, the amount on deposit in the Administration Fund allocated for the payment of remarketing fees and expenses with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes is greater than the Monthly Required Amount, such excess will be transferred to the Collection Fund and applied in the same manner as other funds on deposit therein.

“*Monthly Required Amount*” means, for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, (a) on any related reset date, the Reset Period Target Amount or (b) on a monthly calculation date that is one year or less before the next related reset date one-twelfth of the Reset Period Target Amount.

“*Net Loan Rate*” means, with respect to any auction period, (a) the rate of interest per annum (rounded to the next highest 0.01%) equal to the adjusted student loan portfolio rate of return for the calendar month immediately preceding such auction period, as we determine on the last day of such calendar month, less (b) the program expense percentage with respect to such auction period.

“*Net Loan Rate Restriction Period*” means, with respect to the auction rate notes, the period of time from and including a net loan rate trigger date to but excluding a net loan rate termination date.

“*Net Loan Rate Termination Date*” means, for the auction rate notes for which the net loan rate trigger date has occurred, the first day of an auction period which immediately follows three consecutive auction dates for the auction rate notes where (a) if the net loan trigger rate occurred due to the auction rate exceeding the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate in effect as of each such auction date plus 1.0%, the auction rate established on each such auction date was equal to or less than a per annum rate equal to the sum of (i) the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate in effect as of each such auction date plus (ii) 1.0% or (b) if the net loan trigger rate occurred due to one-month LIBOR exceeding the 90-day commercial paper rate by more than 0.30%, one-month LIBOR did not exceed the 90-day commercial paper rate by more than 0.30%.

“*Net Loan Rate Trigger Date*” means, for the auction rate notes, the first day of an auction period which immediately follows six consecutive auction dates where (a) the auction rate established on each such auction date exceeded a per annum rate equal to the sum of (i) the 91-day United States Treasury bill rate in effect as of each such auction date plus (ii) 1.0% or (b) one-month LIBOR exceeded the 90-day commercial paper rate by more than 0.30%.

“*90-Day Commercial Paper Rate*” means the 90-day financial CP rate reported in the Federal Reserve’s Statistical Release H-15.

“*91-day Treasury Bill Rate*” means, (a) for any relevant Interest Rate Determination Date, prior to each related Interest Rate Change Date, the rate equal to the weighted average per annum discount rate (expressed as a bond equivalent yield and applied on a daily basis) for direct obligations of the United States with a maturity of thirteen weeks (“91-day Treasury Bills”) sold at the applicable 91-day Treasury Bill auction, as published in H.15(519) or otherwise or as reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. In the event that the results of the auctions of 91-day Treasury Bills cease to be published or reported as provided above, or that no 91-day Treasury Bill auction is held in a particular week, then the 91-day Treasury Bill Rate in effect as a result of the last such publication or report will remain in effect until such time, if any, as the results of auctions of 91-day Treasury Bills will again be so published or reported or such auction is held, as the case may be, and (b) with respect to the auction rate notes, the bond-equivalent yield on the 91-day United States Treasury bills sold at the last auction thereof

that immediately precedes the auction date, as determined by the market agent on the auction date.

“*Non-Payment Rate*” means for any determination date, a rate per annum equal to the lesser of (a) the sum of (i) one-month LIBOR and (ii) 1.50% and (b) the maximum interest rate.

“*NorthStar*” means NorthStar Education Finance, Inc., a nonstock nonprofit corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and any successor or assignee thereto.

“*Note Fees*” means the fees, costs and expenses (excluding costs of issuance) of the indenture trustee and any eligible lender trustee, paying agents, authenticating agent, remarketing agents, tender agent, auction agents, broker-dealers, counsel, note registrar, market agents or independent accountants and other consultants and professionals incurred by us in carrying out and administering its powers, duties and functions under (a) the repurchase agreement, any servicing agreement, the eligible lender trust agreement, the guarantee agreements, our student loan program, the Higher Education Act, or any requirement of the laws of the United States or any State with respect to our student loan program, as such powers, duties and functions relate to financed student loans; (b) any swap agreements and any credit enhancement facilities (other than any amounts payable thereunder which constitute other indenture obligations); (c) any remarketing agreement, tender agent agreement, auction agent agreement, market agent agreement or broker-dealer agreement; and (d) the indenture.

“*Notes*” means all of our notes issued pursuant to the indenture.

“*One-Month LIBOR*,” “*Three-Month LIBOR*,” “*Six-Month LIBOR*” or “*One-Year LIBOR*” means, with respect to the auction rate notes, the offered rate, as determined by the auction agent or indenture trustee, as applicable, of the applicable LIBOR-based rate for United States dollar deposits which appears on Telerate Page 3750, as reported by Bloomberg Financial Markets Commodities News (or such other page as may replace Telerate Page 3750 for the purpose of displaying comparable rates) as of approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on the LIBOR determination date; provided, that if on any calculation date, no rate appears on Telerate Page 3750 as specified above, the auction agent or indenture trustee, as applicable, shall determine the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations of four major banks in the London interbank market, for deposits in U.S. dollars for the respective periods specified above to the banks in the London interbank market as of approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on such calculation date and in a principal amount of not less than \$1,000,000 that is representative of a single transaction in such market and at such time, unless fewer than two such quotations are provided, in which case, the applicable LIBOR-based rate shall be the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations that leading banks in New York City selected by the auction agent or indenture trustee, as applicable, are quoting on the relevant LIBOR determination date for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks in a principal amount of not less than \$1,000,000 that is representative of a single transaction in such market at such time. All percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded upwards, if necessary, to the nearest one-hundredth of one percent. If the banks selected as described above are not providing quotations, the applicable LIBOR-based rate in effect for the applicable interest period will be the applicable LIBOR-based rate in effect for the previous interest period.

“*Other Beneficiary*” means an other senior beneficiary or an other subordinate beneficiary.

“*Other Indenture Obligations*” means, collectively, the other senior obligations and other subordinate obligations.

“*Other Senior Beneficiary*” means a person or entity who is a senior beneficiary other than as a result of ownership of senior notes.

“*Other Senior Obligations*” means our obligations to pay any amounts under any senior swap agreements and any senior credit enhancement facilities.

“*Other Subordinate Beneficiary*” means a person or entity who is a subordinate beneficiary other than as a result of ownership of subordinate notes.

“*Other Subordinate Obligations*” means our obligations to pay any amounts under any subordinate swap agreements and any subordinate credit enhancement facilities.

“*Outstanding*” means, when used with respect to notes, all notes other than (a) any notes deemed no longer outstanding as a result of the purchase, payment or defeasance thereof; (b) any notes surrendered for transfer or exchange for which another note has been issued under the indenture; (c) notes which we own; or (d) any notes deemed tendered.

“*Participant*” means a member of, or participant in, the securities depository.

“*Payment Default*” means, with respect to the auction rate notes, (a) a default in the due and punctual payment of any installment of interest on such series, or (b) the circumstance that on any auction date, there are insufficient moneys in the Debt Service Fund to pay, or otherwise held by the indenture trustee under the indenture and available to pay, the principal of and interest due on the auction rate notes of such series on the applicable auction distribution date immediately following such auction date.

“*Prime Rate*” means, for any relevant Interest Rate Determination Date prior to each related Interest Rate Change Date, the prime rate or base lending rate on that date, as published in H.15(519), prior to 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on that Interest Rate Determination Date under the heading “Bank Prime Loan.” We will observe the following procedures if the Prime Rate cannot be determined as described above: (a) if the rate described above is not published in H.15(519) prior to 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date unless the calculation is made earlier and the rate was available from that source at that time, then the Prime Rate will be the rate for that Interest Rate Determination Date, as published in H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source for displaying such rate opposite the caption “Bank Prime Loan”; (b) if the above rate is not published in either H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source for displaying such rate by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date, then the Issuer will determine the Prime Rate to be the average of the rates of interest publicly announced by each bank that appears on the Reuters screen designated as “USPRIME1” as that bank’s prime rate or base lending rate as in effect on that Interest Rate Determination Date; (c) if fewer than four rates appear on the Reuters screen USPRIME1 page on the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date,

then the Prime Rate will be the average of the prime rates or base lending rates quoted, on the basis of the actual number of days in the year divided by a 360-day year, as of the close of business on that Interest Rate Determination Date by three major banks in New York City selected by us; or (d) if the banks selected by us are not quoting as mentioned above, the Prime Rate will remain the prime rate then in effect on that Interest Rate Determination Date.

“*Principal Account*” means the Principal Account created and established by the indenture.

“*Principal Balance*” when used with respect to a financed student loan, means the unpaid principal amount thereof.

“*Priority Termination Payment*” means, with respect to a Swap Agreement, any termination payment payable by us under such Swap Agreement relating to an early termination of such Swap Agreement by a Swap Counterparty, as the non-defaulting party, following (i) a regularly scheduled payment default by us thereunder, (ii) the occurrence of an Event of Default specified in clause (n) under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Events of Default” herein or (iii) the Indenture Trustee’s taking any action under the Indenture to liquidate the Trust Estate following an Event of Default and acceleration of the Notes as described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Remedies” herein.

“*Quarterly Distribution Date*” means the 28th day of each January, April, July and October, or if any such date is not a Business Day, on the next Business Day, commencing July 30, 2007.

“*Rating Agency*” means (a) with respect to the notes, any rating agency that shall have an outstanding rating on any of the notes pursuant to our request; and (b) with respect to investment securities, any rating agency that has an outstanding rating on the applicable investment security.

“*Rating Agency Condition*” means, with respect to any action, that each of the Rating Agencies shall have notified us and the Indenture Trustee in writing that such action will not result in the reduction, qualification or withdrawal of its then-current rating of any of the series 2007-1 notes.

“*Reference Banks*” means, (a) with respect to a determination of LIBOR for any interest period by the indenture trustee, four major banks in the London interbank market selected by us and (b) with respect to a determination of EURIBOR for any interest period by the indenture trustee, four major banks in the Euro-zone interbank market selected by us.

“*Remarketing Agents*” means, initially, Banc of America Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC, and any successor remarketing agent related to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. We, in our sole discretion, may change any Remarketing Agent for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes for any Reset Period at any time.

“*Remarketing Agreement*” means the Remarketing Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2007, between us and the Remarketing Agents.

“*Remarketing Terms Notice*” means the notice delivered by the Remarketing Agents to the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, the Indenture Trustee, the Rating Agencies and the applicable Clearing Agencies on each Remarketing Terms Determination Date containing the information set forth in the Reset Rate Note Procedures.

“*Remarketing Terms Determination Date*” means, for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, not later than 3:00 p.m., New York time, on the eighth Business Day prior to the applicable Reset Date.

“*Repurchase Agreement*” means our repurchase agreement, dated as of November 1, 2000, as supplemented and amended from time to time, with NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc., the eligible lender trustee and U.S. Bank National Association (f/k/a Firststar Bank, National Association), as eligible lender trustee for NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc., providing for the repurchase of any student loan (a) which ceases to be an eligible loan as described in the Repurchase Agreement, or (b) for breach of certain representations and warranties by NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. or by us, and any similar agreement.

“*Required Capitalized Interest Fund Amounts*” means upon the issuance of the series 2007-1 notes, each amount described under the caption “DESCRIPTION OF THE INDENTURE—Funds and Accounts—*Capitalized Interest Fund*” herein, or has such other meaning set forth in a supplemental indenture.

“*Reserve Fund*” means the Reserve Fund created and established by the indenture.

“*Reserve Fund Requirement*” means, with respect to the series 2007-1 notes at any time, an amount equal to (a) 0.75% of the aggregate principal amount of the series 2007-1 notes then outstanding, or (b) such other amount specified as the Reserve Fund requirement in a supplemental indenture; provided, however, that in no event shall the amount on deposit be less than \$2,500,000.

“*Reset Date*” means a Quarterly Distribution Date on which certain terms for any series of series 2007-1A reset rate notes may be changed in accordance with the Reset Rate Note Procedures.

“*Reset Period*” means, with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, a period of at least three months (or any other longer duration that is a multiple of three months) that will always end on the day before a Quarterly Distribution Date, which Quarterly Distribution Date will be the next Reset Date for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes; provided, that no Reset Period may end after the stated maturity of such series of series 2007-1A reset rate note.

“*Reset Period Target Amount*” means, for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, for any monthly calculation date that is (a) more than one year before the next reset date, zero, and (b) one year or less before the next reset date, the highest remarketing fee payable to the Remarketing Agents (not to exceed 0.35% of the maximum principal balance of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes that could be remarketed) on the next reset date as determined by us based on the assumed weighted average life of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes and the maximum remarketing fee set forth in the remarketing agreement, as may be amended from time to time.

“*Reset Rate Note All Hold Rate*” means, if series 2007-1A reset rate notes are denominated in U.S. Dollars during the then-current Reset Period and the immediately following Reset Period, the applicable index plus or minus the applicable Spread (if the series 2007-1A notes are in floating rate mode) or the applicable fixed rate, which may be expressed as the fixed rate pricing benchmark plus or minus a spread (if series 2007-1A reset rate notes are in fixed rate mode), that the Remarketing Agents, in consultation with us, determine will be effective, unless the Call Option is exercised, in the event that 100% of the holders of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes choose to hold their notes for the upcoming Reset Period. The Reset Rate Note All Hold Rate shall be a rate that the Remarketing Agents, in consultation with us, determine based upon then-existing market conditions.

“*Reset Rate Note Procedures*” means the procedures relating to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes contained in the Indenture.

“*Reset Rate Notes*” means, collectively, the series 2007-1A-2 notes and the series 2007-1A-3 notes.

“*Retirement Account*” means the Retirement Account created and established by the indenture.

“*SEC*” means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

“*Second Supplement to First Amendment and Restated Indenture*” means the Second Supplement to First Amended and Restated Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2007, between us and the Indenture Trustee, as amended or supplemented in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

“*Secretary of Education*” means the Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the United States, and the Secretary of the United States Department of Education (who succeeded to the functions of the Commissioner of Education pursuant to the Department of Education Organization Act), or any other officer, board, body, commission or agency succeeding to the functions thereof under the Higher Education Act.

“*Securities Act*” means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“*Securities Depository*” means The Depository Trust Company or, if (a) the then-existing securities depository resigns from its functions as depository of the series 2007-1 notes or (b) we discontinue use of the securities depository pursuant to the indenture, then any other securities depository which agrees to follow the procedures required to be followed by a securities depository in connection with the series 2007-1 notes and which we select with the consent of the indenture trustee.

“*Senior Asset Percentage*” means, as of the date of determination, the percentage resulting by dividing the (a) difference of the aggregate value less the sum of (i) all accrued interest on outstanding senior notes, (ii) all accrued issuer swap payments with respect to senior swap agreements, and (iii) all accrued fees with respect to senior credit enhancement facilities, by (b) the aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior notes.

“*Senior Asset Requirement*” means, as of the date of determination, the senior asset percentage is at least equal to 105.00% and the subordinate asset percentage is at least equal to 100.75%.

“*Senior Beneficiaries*” means (a) the holders of any outstanding senior notes, and (b) any other senior beneficiary holding other senior obligations then outstanding.

“*Senior Credit Enhancement Facility*” means a credit enhancement facility designated as a senior credit enhancement facility in the supplemental indenture pursuant to which such credit enhancement facility is authorized.

“*Senior Credit Facility Provider*” means any person or entity who provides a senior credit enhancement facility.

“*Senior Notes*” means any notes designated in a supplemental indenture as senior notes, which are secured under the indenture on a basis senior to any subordinate obligations and any junior subordinate obligations, and on a parity with other senior obligations.

“*Senior Obligations*” means, collectively, the senior notes and the other senior obligations.

“*Senior Swap Agreement*” means a swap agreement designated as a senior swap agreement in the supplemental indenture pursuant to which such swap agreement is authorized.

“*Senior Swap Counterparty*” means any person or entity who provides a senior swap agreement.

“*Series Auction Date*” means Wednesday, with respect to the auction rate notes and the auction rate reset notes.

“*Series 2007-1 Notes*” means each series of the notes issued pursuant to the indenture and offered by this offering memorandum in the original principal amount of \$1,070,350,000.

“*Series 2007-1A Notes*” means, collectively, the series 2007-1A-1 notes, the series 2007-1A-2 notes, the series 2007-1A-3 notes, the series 2007-1A-4 notes, the series 2007-1A-5 notes, the series 2007-1A-6 notes, the series 2007-1A-7 notes and the series 2007-1A-8 notes.

“*Servicer*” means any organization with which we, or our eligible lender trustee, have entered into a servicing agreement; in any case, so long as such party acts as servicer of the financed student loans pledged under the indenture.

“*Servicing Agreement*” means any agreement we have with a servicer (or with a servicer and our eligible lender trustee) under which the servicer agrees to act as our agent in connection with the administration and collection of financed student loans in accordance with the indenture, including our servicing agreement, dated November 1, 2000, with Great Lakes Higher Education Servicing Corporation and U.S. Bank National Association, as amended and assigned to Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc.

“*Servicing Fees*” means any fees we are required to pay to (a) a servicer in respect of financed student loans pursuant to the provisions of a servicing agreement and (b) a collection agent in respect of financed student loans in default.

“*Settlement Day*” means any day on which TARGET (the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System) is open which is also a day on which banks in New York City are open for business.

“*Special Allowance Payments*” means special allowance payments authorized to be made by the Secretary of Education by Section 438 of the Higher Education Act, or similar allowances authorized from time to time by federal law or regulation.

“*Spread*” means the percentage, determined by the Remarketing Agents on the Determination Date, with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes that are to bear a floating rate of interest, in excess of or below the applicable interest rate Index that will be applicable to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes during any Reset Period after the initial Reset Period so as to result in an interest rate that, in the reasonable opinion of the Remarketing Agents, will enable all of the tendered series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be remarketed by the Remarketing Agents.

“*Student Loan*” means a loan to a borrower for or in connection with post-secondary education, bar preparation expenses or medical residency expenses.

“*Submission Deadline*” means, with respect to the auction rate notes, 1:00 p.m., New York City time, on each auction date not in a daily auction period and 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on each auction date in a daily auction period, or such other time on such date as shall be specified from time to time by the auction agent if directed in writing by us pursuant to the auction agreement as the time by which broker-dealers are required to submit orders to the auction agent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the auction agent will follow the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association’s Early Market Close Recommendations for shortened trading days for the bond markets (the “SIFMA Recommendation”) unless the auction agent is instructed otherwise in writing by us. In the event of a SIFMA Recommendation with respect to an auction date the submission deadline will be 11:30 a.m., instead of 1:00 p.m., New York City time.

“*Submission Processing Deadline*” means, with respect to the auction rate notes, the earlier of (i) forty minutes after the submission deadline and (ii) the time when the auction agent begins to disseminate the results of the auction to the broker-dealers.

“*Subordinate Asset Percentage*” means, as of the date of determination, the percentage resulting by dividing (a) the difference of the aggregate value less the sum of (i) all accrued interest on outstanding senior notes and outstanding subordinate notes, (ii) all accrued issuer swap payments, and (iii) all accrued fees with respect to credit enhancement facilities, by (b) the aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior notes and outstanding subordinate notes.

“*Subordinate Beneficiaries*” means (a) the holders of any outstanding subordinate notes, and (b) any other subordinate beneficiary holding any other subordinate obligation then outstanding.

“*Subordinate Credit Enhancement Facility*” means a credit enhancement facility designated as a subordinate credit enhancement facility in the supplemental indenture pursuant to which such credit enhancement facility is authorized.

“*Subordinate Credit Facility Provider*” means any person or entity who provides a subordinate credit enhancement facility.

“*Subordinate Notes*” means any notes designated in a supplemental indenture as subordinate notes, which are secured under the indenture on a basis subordinate to any senior obligations, on a basis senior to any junior subordinate obligations and on a parity with other subordinate obligations.

“*Subordinate Obligations*” means, collectively, the subordinate notes and the other subordinate obligations.

“*Subordinate Swap Agreement*” means a swap agreement designated as a subordinate swap agreement in the supplemental indenture pursuant to which such swap agreement is authorized.

“*Subordinate Swap Counterparty*” means any person or entity who provides a subordinate swap agreement.

“*Supplemental Indenture*” means any amendment of or supplement to the indenture made in accordance with the provisions thereof.

“*Swap Agreement*” means an interest rate or other hedge agreement we have with a swap counterparty as supplemented or amended from time to time.

“*Swap Counterparty*” means any person or entity with whom we shall, from time to time, enter into a swap agreement.

“*Targeted Balance*” means, for each series of LIBOR Rate Notes and each Quarterly Distribution Date, the amount listed under the caption “SOURCE OF PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES—Debt Service Fund—*Retirement Account*” herein and on Schedule A hereto as the Targeted Balance for each such series on such Quarterly Distribution Date.

“*Telerate Page 248*” means the display page so designated on the Money-line Telerate Service or any other page that may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying comparable rates or prices.

“*Telerate Page 3750*” means the display page so designated on the Telerate Service (or such other page as may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying comparable rates or prices).

“*Tender Date*” means, with respect to any note, a date on which such note is required to be tendered for purchase by us or on our behalf, or has been tendered for purchase by us or on

our behalf pursuant to a right given the holder or beneficial owner of such note, in accordance with the provisions in the supplemental indenture providing for the issuance thereof.

“*T.H.E. Bonus Deposit*” initially means an amount up to 130 basis points per annum multiplied by the principal balance of the financed student loans in repayment (and not delinquent more than 60 days) (75 basis points per annum with respect to consolidation loans) calculated and transferred monthly from the Collection Fund on each monthly calculation date. If on any monthly-calculation date one-month LIBOR is 9.0% or greater, the T.H.E. Bonus Deposit will be equal to zero; provided, however, that this restriction will not apply if the rating agency condition is satisfied with respect to the series 2007-1 notes. Such amounts shall be made through April 1, 2008, unless extended or amended, as to timing or amount by us (provided that we give written notice to each rating agency and receive written confirmation from Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., Fitch Ratings and S&P that such extension or amendment will not cause the reduction or withdrawal of their rating or ratings then applicable to any outstanding notes).

“*Transferor*” means collectively, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding, LLC, NorthStar T.H.E. Funding II, L.L.C. and NorthStar T.H.E. Funding III, L.L.C., Delaware limited liability companies of which we are the sole member.

“*Trust Estate*” means all of our rights, title, interest and privileges and/or the rights, title, interest and privileges of the eligible lender trustee (a) with respect to financed student loans, in, to and under any servicing agreement, the eligible lender trust agreement, the repurchase agreements and the guarantee agreements; (b) in, to and under all financed student loans (including the evidences of indebtedness thereof and related documentation), the proceeds of the sale of the notes (until expended for the purpose for which the notes were issued) and the revenues, moneys, evidences of indebtedness and securities (including any earnings thereon) in and payable into the Acquisition Fund, the Administration Fund, the Capitalized Interest Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Reserve Fund, in the manner and subject to the prior applications provided in the indenture; and (c) in, to and under any credit enhancement facility, any swap agreement, any swap counterparty guaranty, any tender agent agreement, any remarketing agreement, any auction agent agreement, any market agent agreement and any broker-dealer agreement, including any contract or any evidence of indebtedness or other rights to receive any of the same whether now existing or hereafter coming into existence, and whether now or hereafter acquired.

“*U.S. Treasury Constant Maturity Rate*” means, for the series 2007-1A reset rate notes bearing interest based on the U.S. Treasury constant maturity rate (the “CMT Rate”), for any relevant Interest Rate Determination Date, the rate displayed on the applicable Designated CMT Money-line Telerate Page shown below by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on that Interest Rate Determination Date under the caption “Treasury Constant Maturities Federal Reserve Board Release H.15 Mondays...Approximately 3:45 p.m.,” under the column for:

- (a) If the Designated CMT Money-line Telerate Page is 7051, the rate on that Interest Rate Determination Date; or

(b) If the Designated CMT Money-line Telerate Page is 7052, the average for the week, or the month, as specified on the related Remarketing Terms Determination Date, ended immediately before the week in which the related Interest Rate Determination Date occurs.

The following procedures will apply if the CMT Rate cannot be determined as described above:

(a) If the rate described above is not displayed on the relevant page by 3:00 p.m., New York City time on that Interest Rate Determination Date, unless the calculation is made earlier and the rate is available from that source at that time on that Interest Rate Determination Date, then the CMT Rate will be the Treasury constant maturity rate having the designated index maturity, as published in H.15(519) or another recognized electronic source for displaying the rate.

(b) If the applicable rate described above is not published in H.15(519) or another recognized electronic source for displaying such rate by 3:00 p.m., New York City time on that Interest Rate Determination Date, unless the calculation is made earlier and the rate is available from one of those sources at that time, then the CMT Rate will be the Treasury constant maturity rate, or other United States Treasury rate, for the index maturity and with reference to the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date, that is published by either the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the United States Department of the Treasury and that we determine to be comparable to the rate formerly displayed on the Designated CMT Money-line Telerate Page shown above and published in H.15(519).

(c) If the rate described in the prior paragraph cannot be determined, then we will determine the CMT Rate to be a yield to maturity based on the average of the secondary market closing offered rates as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date reported, according to their written records, by leading primary United States government securities dealers in New York City. We will select five such securities dealers and will eliminate the highest and lowest quotations or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and lowest quotations, for the most recently issued direct nonmalleable fixed rate obligations of the United States Treasury ("Treasury Notes") with an original maturity of approximately the designated index maturity and a remaining term to maturity of not less than the designated index maturity minus one year in a representative amount.

(d) If we cannot obtain three Treasury Note quotations of the kind described in the prior paragraph, we will determine the CMT Rate to be the yield to maturity based on the average of the secondary market bid rates for Treasury Notes with an original maturity longer than the designated CMT index maturity which have a remaining term to maturity closest to the designated CMT index maturity and in a representative amount, as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date of leading primary United States government securities dealers in New York City. In selecting these offered rates, we will request quotations from at least five such securities dealers and will disregard the highest quotation (or if there is

equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or if there is equality, one of the lowest). If two Treasury Notes with an original maturity longer than the designated CMT index maturity have remaining terms to maturity that are equally close to the designated CMT index maturity, we will obtain quotations for the Treasury Note with the shorter remaining term to maturity.

(e) If three or four but not five leading primary United States government securities dealers are quoting as described in the prior paragraph, then the CMT Rate for the relevant Interest Rate Determination Date will be based on the average of the bid rates obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of those quotations will be eliminated.

(f) If fewer than three leading primary United States government securities dealers selected by us are quoting as described above, the CMT Rate will remain the CMT Rate then in effect on that Interest Rate Determination Date.

“*Value*” means, on any calculation date when required under the indenture, our calculation of the value of the trust estate, in accordance with the following:

(a) with respect to any eligible loan, the principal balance thereof, plus accrued interest and special allowance payments thereon;

(b) with respect to any of our funds on deposit in any commercial bank or as to any banker’s acceptance or repurchase agreement or investment agreement, the amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon;

(c) with respect to any investment securities of an investment company, the bid price, or the net asset value if there is no bid price, of the shares as reported by the investment company;

(d) as to other investments, (i) the bid price published by a nationally recognized pricing service, or (ii) if the bid and asked prices thereof are published on a regular basis by Bloomberg Financial Markets Commodities News (or, if not there, then in *The Wall Street Journal*), the average of the bid and asked prices for such investments so published on or most recently prior to such time of determination plus accrued interest thereon;

(e) as to investments the bid prices of which are not published by a nationally recognized pricing service and the bid and asked prices of which are not published on a regular basis by Bloomberg Financial Markets Commodities News (or, if not there, then in *The Wall Street Journal*), the lower of the bid prices at such time of determination for such investments by any two nationally recognized government securities dealers (selected by us in our absolute discretion) at the time making a market in such investments, plus accrued interest thereon; and

(f) any accrued but unpaid swap counterparty payment, unless the swap counterparty is in default of its obligations under the swap agreement.

“*We*” or “*Issuer*” means NorthStar Education Finance, Inc.

THE INDENTURE TRUSTEE AND THE ELIGIBLE LENDER TRUSTEE

U.S. Bank National Association will act as trustee under the indenture. U.S. Bank National Association is a national banking association and a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, which is currently ranked as the sixth largest bank holding company in the United States with total assets exceeding \$219 billion as of September 30, 2006. As of December 31, 2006, U.S. Bancorp served approximately 14.2 million customers, operated 2,472 branch offices in 24 states and had over 50,000 employees. A network of specialized U.S. Bancorp offices across the nation, inside and outside its 24-state footprint, provides a comprehensive line of banking, brokerage, insurance, investment, mortgage, trust and payment services products to consumers, businesses, government and institutions.

U.S. Bank National Association has one of the largest corporate trust businesses in the country with offices in 46 U.S. cities. The indenture will be administered from U.S. Bank National Association’s corporate trust office located at 425 Walnut Street, CN-OH-W6CT, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, Attention: Corporate Trust Services. The telephone number of the trustee is (513) 632-2518.

U.S. Bank National Association has provided corporate trust services since 1924. As of December 31, 2006, U.S. Bank National Association was acting as trustee with respect to approximately 76,000 issuances of securities with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of over \$2.1 trillion. This portfolio includes corporate and municipal bonds, mortgage backed and asset backed securities and collateralized debt obligations.

On December 30, 2005, U.S. Bank National Association purchased the corporate trust and structured finance trust services businesses of Wachovia corporation. On September 5, 2006, U.S. Bank completed bulk sale transfer and conversion of these businesses and became successor fiduciary or agent, as applicable, under the client agreements. On September 29, 2006, U.S. Bank purchased the municipal and corporate bond trustee business of SunTrust Banks, Inc. and became successor fiduciary or agent, as applicable, under the client agreements. On December 15, 2006, U.S. Bank purchased the municipal bond trustee business of LaSalle Bank National Association, the U.S. subsidiary of ABN AMRO Bank N.V. and became successor fiduciary or agent, as applicable, under the client agreements.

The trustee shall make each monthly statement available to the holders via the trustee’s internet website at <http://www.usbank.com/abs>. Holders with questions may direct them to the trustee’s bondholder services group at (800) 934-6802.

As of December 31, 2006, U.S. Bank National Association (and its affiliate U.S. Bank Trust National Association) was acting as trustee on 119 issuances of student loan backed securities with an outstanding aggregate principal balance of approximately \$33,589,269,246.

The trustee has not reviewed or participated in the preparation of this offering memorandum and assumes no responsibility for the nature, contents, accuracy, fairness or completeness of the information set forth in this offering memorandum or other offering

materials except for the information under the heading “THE INDENTURE TRUSTEE AND ELIGIBLE LENDER TRUSTEE.”

The Higher Education Act provides that only “eligible lenders” (defined to include banks and certain other entities) may hold title to student loans made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. Because we do not qualify as an “eligible lender” under the Higher Education Act, U.S. Bank National Association, in its capacity as eligible lender trustee will hold title on our behalf to all of the student loans pledged under the indenture. See the caption “THE ISSUER—Eligible Lender Trustee” herein.

CERTAIN LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDENT LOANS

Transfer of Student Loans

Each transferor intends that the transfer of the financed student loans by it to us will constitute a valid sale and assignment of those loans. We will file financing statements and continuation statements in any jurisdiction necessary to perfect and maintain the security interest we have granted under the indenture.

On July 1, 1999, the master promissory note began to be used as evidence of Federal Stafford Loans (subsidized and unsubsidized) made to borrowers under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. If a master promissory note is used, a borrower executes only one promissory note with each lender. Subsequent student loans from that lender are evidenced by a confirmation sent to the student. Therefore, if a lender originates multiple student loans to the same student, all the student loans are evidenced by a single promissory note.

Under the Higher Education Act, each student loan made under a master promissory note may be sold independently of any other student loan made under that same master promissory note. Each student loan is separately enforceable on the basis of an original or copy of the master promissory note. Also, a security interest in these student loans may be perfected either through the secured party taking possession of the original or a copy of the master promissory note, or the filing of a financing statement. Prior to the master promissory note, each student loan made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program was evidenced by a separate note. Assignment of the original note was required to effect a transfer and possession of a copy did not perfect a security interest in the loan.

It is possible that student loans transferred to us may be originated under a master promissory note. If the originator were to deliver a copy of the master promissory note, in exchange for value, to a third party that did not have knowledge of the indenture trustee’s lien, that third party may also claim an interest in the student loan. It is possible that the third party’s interest could be prior to or on a parity with the interest of the indenture trustee. Federal PLUS Loans and Federal Consolidation Loans are not originated with master promissory notes. Each of these loans are made under standard loan applications and promissory notes required by the Department of Education.

The servicer or a custodian will have custody of the original or a copy of the promissory notes related to the student loans, including where a student loan has been made under a master promissory note retained by the lender. The student loan note may not be physically segregated

in the servicer's or other custodian's offices. The Higher Education Act provides that a security interest in a student loan may be perfected by filing a uniform commercial code financing statement and that a sale of a student loan is automatically perfected when the sale takes effect. A possible effect of this provision is a student loan acquired by us may have been previously sold by a previous holder to another buyer. If this were the case, we would have no interest in the student loan and accordingly the indenture trustee would have no security interest in the student loan, even though the subservicer has possession of the original of the promissory note. Moreover, we are unable to determine conclusively with respect to each student loan pledged by us to the indenture trustee whether another person has acquired an ownership interest in the student loan that is superior to our ownership interest.

Student Loans In Bankruptcy

Education loans are generally not dischargeable by a borrower in bankruptcy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code unless the borrower proves that keeping the loans non-dischargeable would impose an undue hardship on the borrower and the borrower's dependents. See the caption "Description of the Federal Family Education Loan Program-- Education Loans Generally Not Subject to Discharge in Bankruptcy" herein.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

Federal Tax Disclaimer

To the extent that this offering memorandum provides federal income tax advice, this offering memorandum is not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer. This offering memorandum is being used to support the promotion or marketing of the transaction described herein. The taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Chapman and Cutler LLP does not and will not impose any limitation on disclosure of the tax treatment or tax structure of the matter that is the subject of its opinion.

Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of the principal federal income tax consequences resulting from the ownership of a series 2007-1 note by certain persons. This summary does not consider all the possible Federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of a series 2007-1 note and is not intended to reflect the individual tax position of any owner. Moreover, except as expressly indicated, it addresses initial purchasers of a series 2007-1 note that (a) purchase at a price equal to the first price to the public at which a substantial amount of each series of the series 2007-1 notes are sold; and (b) who hold a series 2007-1 note as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. This summary does not address owners that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, purchasers that hold series 2007-1 notes (or foreign currency) as a hedge against currency risks or as part of a straddle with other investments or as part of a "synthetic security" or other integrated investment (including a "conversion transaction") comprised of a series 2007-1 note and one or more other investments,

or purchasers that have a “functional currency” other than the U.S. dollar. Except to the extent discussed under “Non-United States Holders” below this summary is not applicable to non-United States persons not subject to federal income tax on their worldwide income. This summary is based upon the United States federal tax laws and regulations currently in effect and as currently interpreted and does not take into account possible changes in the tax laws or its interpretations, any of which may be applied retroactively. It does not discuss the tax laws of any state, local or foreign governments.

Persons considering the purchase of a series 2007-1 note should consult their own tax advisors concerning the Federal income tax consequences to them in light of their particular situations as well as any consequences to them under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

United States Holders

Characterization of the Series 2007-1 Notes as Indebtedness. In the opinion of Chapman and Cutler LLP, based upon certain assumptions and certain representations of NorthStar, the series 2007-1 notes will be treated as debt for federal income tax purposes. However, NorthStar has not sought a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service in this regard. Unlike a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, the opinion of Chapman and Cutler LLP is not binding on the courts or the Internal Revenue Service. Thus, it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service could successfully assert, on audit or in court, that, for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code, the transaction contemplated by this offering memorandum constitutes a sale of the assets comprising the trust estate (or an interest therein) to the series 2007-1 noteholders or that the relationship which will result from this transaction is that of a partnership, or an association taxable as a corporation.

If, instead of treating the series 2007-1 notes as debt, the transaction were treated as creating a partnership among the holders of the series 2007-1 notes and NorthStar, which has purchased the underlying trust estate assets, the resulting partnership would not be subject to federal income tax, unless such partnership were treated as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation. Rather, NorthStar and each holder of a series 2007-1 note would be taxed individually on their respective distributive shares of the partnership’s income, gain, loss, deductions and credits. The amount and timing of items of income and deduction of the holder of a series 2007-1 note may differ if the series 2007-1 notes were held to constitute partnership interests, rather than indebtedness.

If, alternatively, it were determined that this transaction created an entity other than NorthStar which was classified as a corporation or a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation and was treated as having sold the assets comprising the trust estate, such entity would be subject to federal income tax at corporate income tax rates on the income it derives from the financed eligible loans and other assets, which would reduce the amounts available for payment to the holders of the series 2007-1 notes. Cash payments to the holders of the series 2007-1 notes generally would be treated as dividends for tax purposes to the extent of such corporation’s earnings and profits. A similar result would apply if the holders of the series 2007-1 notes were deemed to have acquired stock or other equity interests in NorthStar. However, as noted above, NorthStar has been advised that the series 2007-1 notes will be treated as debt for federal income tax purposes.

NorthStar expresses in the indenture its intent that, for applicable tax purposes, the series 2007-1 notes will be indebtedness of NorthStar secured by the trust estate. NorthStar and the holders of the series 2007-1 notes, by accepting the series 2007-1 notes, have agreed to treat the series 2007-1 notes as indebtedness of NorthStar for federal income tax purposes. NorthStar intends to treat this transaction as a financing reflecting the series 2007-1 notes as its indebtedness for tax and financial accounting purposes rather than a sale of the trust estate for such purposes.

In general, the characterization of a transaction as a sale of property, for federal income tax purposes, is a question of fact, the resolution of which is based upon the economic substance of the transaction, rather than its form or the manner in which it is characterized. While the Internal Revenue Service and the courts have set forth several factors to be taken into account in determining whether the substance of a transaction is a sale of property or an issuance of debt secured by the property in question, the primary factors in making this determination are whether there is a reasonable expectation of a payment of the advance and whether the party making the advance has assumed the risk of loss or other economic burdens relating to the property from which payment is expected and has obtained the benefits of ownership thereof. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in some instances, courts have held that a taxpayer is bound by the particular form it has chosen for a transaction, even if the substance of the transaction does not accord with its form.

NorthStar believes that it has a reasonable expectation that the series 2007-1 notes will be repaid in accordance with their terms and that it has retained the preponderance of the primary benefits and burdens associated with the financed eligible loans and other assets comprising the trust estate and should therefore be treated as the owner of such assets for federal income tax purposes. If, however, the Internal Revenue Service were to successfully assert that this transaction should be treated as a sale of the trust estate assets, the Internal Revenue Service could further assert that the entity created pursuant to the indenture, as the owner of the trust estate for federal income tax purposes, should be deemed engaged in a business and, therefore, characterized as an association taxable as a corporation or a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation.

Payments of Interest. In general, interest on a series 2007-1 note will be taxable to an owner who or which is (a) a citizen or resident of the United States; (b) a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any State (including the District of Columbia); or (c) a person otherwise subject to federal income taxation on its worldwide income (a “United States holder”) as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued, depending on the holder’s method of accounting for tax purposes. If a partnership holds series 2007-1 notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships holding series 2007-1 notes should consult their tax advisors.

Although the matter is not free from doubt, it is anticipated that the series 2007-1 notes will be treated as providing for stated interest at “qualified floating rates,” as this term is defined by applicable Treasury regulations, and accordingly as having been issued without original issue discount. NorthStar intends to report interest income in respect of the series 2007-1 notes in a manner consistent with this treatment. If it were to be determined that the series 2007-1 notes do

not provide for stated interest at qualified floating rates, the series 2007-1 note would be treated as having been issued with original issue discount. In that event, the holder of a series 2007-1 note would be required to include original issue discount in gross income as it accrues on a constant yield to maturity basis in advance of the receipt of any cash attributable to the income, regardless of whether the holder is a cash or accrual basis taxpayer. NorthStar anticipates, however, that even if the series 2007-1 notes were treated as issued with original issue discount under these circumstances, the amount which a holder of a series 2007-1 note would be required to include in income currently under this method would not differ materially from the amount of interest on the series 2007-1 notes otherwise includable in income.

Although the matter is also not free from doubt, NorthStar intends to take the position that the carry-over amounts are taxable as interest payments when received or accrued, depending on the holder's method of accounting.

Series 2007-1 Note Purchased at a Market Discount. A series 2007-1 note, whether or not issued with original issue discount, will be subject to the "market discount rules." In general, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity of a series 2007-1 note less the holder's basis in a series 2007-1 note. Thus, market discount generally will occur where a holder acquires a series 2007-1 note for an amount that is less than the series 2007-1 note's issue price (or revised issue price if a series 2007-1 note is treated as being issued with an original issue discount), unless such difference is less than a specified *de minimis* amount.

In general, any partial payment of principal or any gain recognized on the maturity or disposition of a market discount note will be treated as ordinary income to the extent that such gain or payments of principal do not exceed the accrued market discount on such note. Alternatively, a United States holder of a market discount note may elect to include market discount in income currently over the life of the market discount note. That election applies to all debt instruments with market discount acquired by the electing United States holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service.

Market discount accrues on a straight-line basis unless the United States holder elects to accrue such discount on a constant yield to maturity basis. That election is applicable only to the market discount note with respect to which it is made and is irrevocable. A United States holder of a market discount note that does not elect to include market discount in income currently generally will be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings allocable to the note in an amount not exceeding the accrued market discount on such note until the maturity or disposition of the note.

Purchase, Sale, Exchange and Retirement of the Series 2007-1 Notes. A United States holder's tax basis in a series 2007-1 note generally will equal its cost, increased by any market discount and original issue discount included in the United States holder's income with respect to the series 2007-1 note. A United States holder generally will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange or retirement of a series 2007-1 note equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or retirement and the United States holder's tax basis in the series 2007-1 note. Except to the extent described under "Series 2007-1 Note purchased at a Market Discount" above, as described below in regard to contingent payment debt instruments denominated in

non-U.S. currency, and except to the extent attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, gain or loss recognized on the sale, exchange or retirement of a series 2007-1 note will be capital gain or loss (based upon the assumption of this discussion that such notes are held as capital assets) and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the series 2007-1 note was held for more than one year. In the event that the series 2007-1 note were treated as issued with original issue discount as a result of the carry-over amounts, as discussed under the caption “Payments of Interest” above, a portion of this gain attributable to interest accrued under the original issue discount rules may be recharacterized as ordinary gain or if instead of a gain a loss occurred, a portion of the loss attributable to interest accrued under the original issue discount rules may be recharacterized as ordinary loss.

Non-United States Holders

The following is a general discussion of certain United States federal income and estate tax consequences resulting from the beneficial ownership of series 2007-1 notes by a person other than a United States holder or a former United States citizen or resident (a “non-United States holder”).

Subject to the discussions of carry-over amounts and backup withholding below, payments of principal and interest by NorthStar or any of its agents (acting in its capacity as agent) to any non-United States holder will not be subject to United States Federal withholding tax, provided, in the case of interest, that (a) the non-United States holder is not, among other things, a controlled foreign corporation for United States tax purposes that is related to NorthStar (directly or indirectly) through stock ownership and (b) in general, either (i) the non-United States holder certifies to NorthStar or its agent under penalties of perjury that it is not a United States person and provides, among other things, its name and address or (ii) a securities clearing organization, bank or other financial institution that holds customers’ securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business and holds the series 2007-1 notes certifies to NorthStar or its agent under penalties of perjury that such statement has been received from the non-United States holder by it or by another financial institution and furnishes the payor with a copy.

It is possible that any payments of carry-over amounts may be treated as contingent interest and that the Internal Revenue Service may accordingly take the position that such payments do not qualify for the exemption from withholding described above.

A non-United States holder that does not qualify for exemption from withholding as described above generally will be subject to United States Federal withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) with respect to payments of interest on the series 2007-1 notes. To qualify for a lower treaty rate, a non-United States holder must provide us with a properly executed U.S. Form W-8BEN, including such holder’s U.S. taxpayer identification number.

If a non-United States holder is engaged in a trade or business in the United States and interest on the series 2007-1 notes is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business, the non-United States holder, although exempt from the withholding tax discussed above (provided that such holder timely furnishes the required certification to claim such exemption), may be subject to United States Federal income tax on such interest in the same

manner as if it were a United States holder. Such a holder must provide the payor with a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI (or successor form) to claim an exemption from United States Federal withholding tax. In addition, if the non-United States holder is a foreign corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to certain adjustments. For purposes of the branch profits tax, interest on a series 2007-1 note will be included in the earnings and profits of the holder if the interest is effectively connected with the conduct by the holder of a trade or business in the United States.

Any capital gain or market discount realized on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a series 2007-1 note by a non-United States holder will not be subject to United States Federal income or withholding taxes if (a) the gain is not effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the non-United States holder and (b) in the case of an individual, the non-United States holder is not present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition, and certain other conditions are met.

Series 2007-1 notes held by an individual who is neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States for United States Federal tax purposes at the time of the individual's death will not be subject to United States Federal estate tax, provided that the income from the series 2007-1 note was not or would not have been effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the individual and that the individual qualified for the exemption from United States Federal withholding tax (without regard to the certification requirements) described above.

Treasury regulations also provide alternative procedures to be followed by a non-United States holder in establishing eligibility for a withholding tax reduction or exemption.

Purchasers of series 2007-1 notes that are non-United States holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the possible applicability of United States withholding and other taxes upon income realized in respect of the series 2007-1 notes.

Special Tax Consequences to Holders of Reset Rate Notes

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to a holder pertaining to the reset procedures for setting the interest rate, currency and other terms of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

In General. As a general matter, securities that are subject to reset and remarketing features that are specified in the transaction documents are not treated for tax purposes as repurchased and reissued or modified at the time of such reset. On the other hand, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes that are denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars ("foreign exchange reset rate notes") are typically subject to a mandatory tender on the subsequent reset date and typically contain other unusual remarketing terms facilitated by the related currency swap agreements, and are thus more likely to be treated for tax purposes as newly issued instruments upon their reset date. Accordingly, although not free from doubt, the remarketing of the foreign exchange reset rate notes pursuant to the reset procedures described in this offering memorandum will likely be treated as a retirement and reissuance of such notes

under applicable Treasury regulations. In contrast, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes denominated in U.S. dollars (“U.S. dollar reset rate notes”) will be subject to the more typical reset procedures unless they are reset and remarketed into a currency other than U.S. dollars. Thus, subject to the discussion under “—Possible Alternative Treatment of the Reset Rate Notes” below, a non-tendering holder of a U.S. dollar reset rate note should not realize gain or loss if the note continues to be denominated in U.S. dollars, and such note will be deemed to remain outstanding until the note is reset into a currency other than U.S. dollars or until some other termination event (e.g., the call option is exercised, the stated maturity date is reached or the principal balance of the notes is reduced to zero). Although not free from doubt, in the event a U.S. dollar reset rate note is reset into a currency other than U.S. dollars (an event triggering a mandatory tender by all existing holders), the note likely will be treated as retired and reissued upon such reset.

Regardless of whether they constitute U.S. dollar reset rate notes or foreign exchange reset rate notes, under applicable Treasury regulations, solely for purposes of determining original issue discount thereon, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be treated as maturing on each reset date for their principal balance on such date and reissued on such reset date for the principal balance resulting from the reset procedures described in this offering memorandum.

If a failed remarketing occurs, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes should be deemed to remain outstanding until a reset date on which they are subject to mandatory tender (i.e., in the case of the U.S. dollar reset rate notes, they are successfully remarketed into a currency other than U.S. dollars, or in the case of the foreign exchange reset rate notes, until the subsequent reset date on which a successful remarketing occurs), or until some other termination event (e.g., the call option is exercised, the stated maturity date is reached or the principal balance of the notes is reduced to zero).

If the call option is exercised, the series 2007-1A reset rate notes should be considered retired for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the subsequent resale of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes to holders unrelated to the issuer will be considered a new issuance of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. The issue price, original issue discount, if any, holding period and other tax-related characteristics of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will accordingly be redetermined on the premise that the series 2007-1A reset rate notes will be newly issued on the date on which the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are resold.

Tax Accounting for Holders of the Reset Rate Notes. For a summary of the U.S. federal income tax accounting treatment of the U.S. dollar reset rate notes, holders of such notes should refer to “U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES—Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences” above. The tax accounting treatment described in that section assumes that the conclusions in the discussion under “U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES—Special Tax Consequences to Holders of Reset Rate Notes—In General” above is correct but is subject to the discussion under the heading “—Possible Alternative Treatment of the Reset Rate Notes” below.

Possible Alternative Treatment of the Reset Rate Notes. There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will agree with the above conclusions as to the expected treatment of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, and it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service could

assert another treatment and that such treatment could be sustained by the Internal Revenue Service or a court in a final determination. Contrary to the treatment for U.S. dollar reset rate notes discussed under the heading “U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES—Special Tax Consequences to Holders of Reset Rate Notes—In General” above, it might be contended that a remarketing of U.S. dollar reset rate notes that continue to be denominated in U.S. dollars pursuant to such remarketing will result in the significant modification of such notes and will give rise to a new indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Given the open-ended nature of the reset mechanism, the possibility that U.S. dollar reset rate notes that continue to be denominated in U.S. dollars upon a reset may be deemed to mature and be reissued on the applicable reset date is somewhat greater than if the reset procedures described in this offering memorandum were merely a device to reset interest rates on a regular basis. Alternatively, even if the reset mechanism did not cause a deemed reissuance of such U.S. dollar reset rate notes, such notes could be treated as bearing contingent interest under applicable Treasury regulations.

It might also be contended that U.S. dollar reset rate notes that are reset to a currency other than U.S. dollars or foreign exchange reset rate notes that are successfully remarketed should not be treated as maturing on the reset date, and instead should be treated as maturing on their stated maturity or over their weighted average life for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Even if such series 2007-1A reset rate notes were not so treated, applicable Treasury regulations generally treat reset rate securities as maturing on the reset date for purposes of calculating original issue discount. Such regulations probably would apply to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, although a different result cannot be precluded given the unusual features of the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. In the event that U.S. dollar reset rate notes that are reset to a currency other than U.S. dollars or foreign exchange reset rate notes that are successfully remarketed were not treated as maturing on the reset date (e.g., such series 2007-1A reset rate notes were treated as maturing on their stated maturity or over their weighted average life for U.S. federal income tax purposes), it might also follow that such series 2007-1A reset rate notes should be treated as bearing contingent interest. It is not entirely clear how such an instrument would be treated for tax accounting purposes. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the proper tax accounting for such an instrument under this alternative characterization. Moreover, in this regard, final Treasury regulations were issued addressing the treatment of contingent payment debt instruments providing for payments denominated in or by reference to a non-U.S. dollar currency. These regulations generally require holders to compute and accrue original issue discount under the noncontingent bond method applicable to U.S. dollar denominated contingent payment debt instruments, and then to translate such amounts under the foreign currency rules described above. Under the noncontingent bond method, the amount treated as taxable interest to a holder of a series 2007-1A reset rate note in each accrual period would be a hypothetical amount based on the issuer’s current borrowing costs for comparable, noncontingent debt instruments, and a holder of a series 2007-1A reset rate note might be required to include interest in income in excess of actual cash payments received for certain taxable periods. In addition, if the series 2007-1A reset rate notes were treated as contingent payment debt instruments under these regulations, the characterization of any non-currency gain or loss upon their sale exchange would be affected. Specifically, any non-currency gain (which otherwise generally would be capital gain) would be treated as ordinary gain unless there are no remaining contingent payments due on the instrument at the time such gain is realized, and any non-currency loss (which otherwise generally would be

capital loss) would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the holder's prior ordinary inclusions with respect to the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, and the balance generally would be treated as capital loss. These regulations apply to debt instruments issued on or after October 29, 2004.

Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding

For each calendar year in which the series 2007-1 notes are outstanding, NorthStar is required to provide the Internal Revenue Service with certain information, including the holder's name, address and taxpayer identification number (either the holder's Social Security number or its employer identification number, as the case may be), the aggregate amount of principal and interest paid to that holder during the calendar year and the amount of tax withheld, if any. This obligation, however, does not apply with respect to certain United States holders, including corporations, tax-exempt organizations and individual retirement accounts.

If a United States holder subject to the reporting requirements described above fails to supply its correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required by applicable law or under reports its tax liability, NorthStar, its agents or paying agents or a broker may be required to "backup" withhold a tax currently equal to 28% of each payment of interest and any premium on the series 2007-1 notes. This backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be credited against the United States holder's Federal income tax liability, provided that the holder furnishes the required information to the Internal Revenue Service.

Under current Treasury regulations, backup withholding and information reporting will not apply to payments of interest made by NorthStar or any of its agents (in their capacity as such) to a non-United States holder of a series 2007-1 note if the holder has provided the required certification that it is not a United States person as set forth in clause (b) in the second paragraph under "Non-United States Holders" above, or has otherwise established an exemption (provided that neither NorthStar nor its agent has actual knowledge that the holder is a United States person or that the conditions of an exemption are not in fact satisfied).

In general, payments of the proceeds from the sale of a series 2007-1 note to or through a foreign office of a broker will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, information reporting may apply to those payments if the broker is one of the following:

- (a) a United States person;
- (b) a controlled foreign corporation for United States tax purposes;
- (c) a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income from all sources for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the payment was effectively connected with a United States trade or business; or
- (d) a foreign partnership with certain connections to the United States.

Payment of the proceeds from a sale of a series 2007-1 note to or through the United States office of a broker is subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless the

holder or beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption from information reporting and backup withholding.

Treasury regulations also provide presumptions under which a non-United States holder is subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless NorthStar or its agent receives certification from the holder regarding non-United States status.

The Federal income tax discussion set forth above is included for general information only and may not be applicable depending upon a holder's particular situation. Holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the series 2007-1 notes, including the tax consequences under state, local, foreign and other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in Federal or other tax laws.

STATE TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in "U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES," potential investors should consider the state income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the series 2007-1 notes. State income tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding federal law, and this discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the income tax laws of any state. Therefore, potential investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the various state tax consequences of an investment in the series 2007-1 notes.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

To the extent that this offering memorandum provides federal income tax advice, this offering memorandum is not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer. This offering memorandum is being used to support the promotion or marketing of the transaction described herein. The taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Chapman and Cutler LLP does not and will not impose any limitation on disclosure of the tax treatment or tax structure of the matter that is the subject of its opinion.

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), imposes certain fiduciary and prohibited transaction restrictions on employee pension and welfare benefit plans subject to ERISA ("ERISA Plans"). Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code imposes essentially the same prohibited transaction restrictions on tax-qualified retirement plans described in Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code ("Qualified Retirement Plans") and on Individual Retirement Accounts ("IRAs") described in Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (collectively, "Tax-Favored Plans"). Certain employee benefit plans, such as governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), and, if no election has been made under Section 410(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA), are not subject to ERISA's fiduciary and prohibited transaction standards. Accordingly, assets of such plans may be invested in series 2007-1 notes without regard to the ERISA considerations described below, subject to the provisions of applicable federal and state law. Any such plan which is a Qualified Retirement Plan and exempt from taxation under

Sections 401(a) and 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, however, is subject to the prohibited transaction rules set forth in the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, benefit plans which are established and administered outside the U.S. may be subject to legal restrictions which may affect those plans' ability to acquire notes or the appropriateness of such an acquisition.

In addition to the imposition of general fiduciary requirements, including those of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that a plan's investment be made in accordance with the documents governing the plan, Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code prohibit a broad range of transactions involving assets of ERISA Plans and Tax-Favored Plans and entities whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of ERISA Plans or Tax-Favored Plans investing in such entities (collectively, "Benefit Plans") and persons who have certain specified relationships to the Benefit Plans ("Parties in Interest" as defined in ERISA § 3(14) or "Disqualified Persons" as defined in Code § 4975(e)(2)), unless a statutory or administrative exemption is available. Certain Parties in Interest (or Disqualified Persons) that participate in a prohibited transaction may be subject to a penalty (or an excise tax) imposed pursuant to Section 502(i) of ERISA (or Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code) unless a statutory or administrative exemption is available.

Certain transactions involving the purchase, holding or transfer of series 2007-1 notes might be deemed to constitute prohibited transactions under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code if assets of NorthStar were deemed to be assets of a Benefit Plan. Under a regulation issued by the United States Department of Labor (the "Plan Assets Regulation"), the assets of NorthStar would be treated as plan assets of a Benefit Plan for the purposes of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code only if the Benefit Plan acquires an "equity interest" in NorthStar and none of the exceptions contained in the Plan Assets Regulation or statute is applicable. An equity interest is defined under the Plan Assets Regulation or statute as an interest in an entity other than an instrument which is treated as indebtedness under applicable local law and which has no substantial equity features. Although there can be no assurances in this regard, it appears that the series 2007-1 note should be treated as debt without substantial equity features for purposes of the Plan Assets Regulation.

However, without regard to whether the series 2007-1 notes are treated as an equity interest for such purposes, the acquisition or holding of series 2007-1 notes by or on behalf of a Benefit Plan could be considered to give rise to a prohibited transaction if NorthStar or the indenture trustee, or any of their respective affiliates, is or becomes a Party in Interest or a Disqualified Person with respect to such Benefit Plan. In such case, certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction rules could be applicable depending on the type and circumstances of the plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire a series 2007-1 note. Included among these exemptions are: Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption ("PTCE") 96-23, regarding transactions effected by "in-house asset managers;" PTCE 90-1, regarding investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts; PTCE 95-60, regarding transactions effected by "insurance company general accounts;" PTCE 91-38, regarding investments by bank collective investment funds; and PTCE 84-14, regarding transactions effected by "qualified professional assets managers." Each purchaser and each transferee of a series 2007-1 note shall be deemed to represent and warrant that either (a) it is not a Benefit Plan or (b) its purchase and holding of the series 2007-1 notes will not result in a nonexempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section

4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a government plan or non-U.S. plan, any substantially similar applicable law).

Any plan fiduciary considering whether to purchase series 2007-1 notes of a series on behalf of a plan should consult with its counsel regarding the applicability of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code and any other applicable laws to such investment and the availability of any of the exemptions referred to above. Persons responsible for investing the assets of Tax-Favored Plans that are not ERISA Plans should seek similar counsel with respect to the prohibited transaction provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the fiduciary standards and other legal standards mandated by applicable law.

AFFILIATIONS, CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

NorthStar Education Finance, Inc., NorthStar Capital Markets Services, Inc. and the transferors (the “NorthStar Parties”) are not affiliates of the servicer, the guarantee agency, the swap counterparty, the eligible lender trustee or the indenture trustee. The affiliations between the NorthStar parties are described elsewhere in this offering memorandum. Banc of America Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and RBC Capital Markets (or their affiliates) each provide warehouse facilities to certain of the NorthStar Companies for the acquisition and origination of student loans as well as certain other services. There are no other business relationships, agreements, arrangements, transactions or understandings entered into outside the ordinary course of business or on terms other than those that would be obtained in an arm's length transaction with an unrelated third party that are material to noteholders other than as described in this memorandum between or among us and any other principal party.

REPORTS TO NOTEHOLDERS

Periodic reports concerning us and the trust estate will be delivered to holders of the series 2007-1 notes. We will post on our website not less than quarterly and provide to the indenture trustee, and the indenture trustee will forward to each requesting holder, a statement setting forth information with respect to the series 2007-1 notes and the student loans pledged under the indenture as of the end of such period, including the following:

- the amount of principal payments made with respect to each series of series 2007-1 notes during the applicable period and the note factor relating to each series of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes;
- the amount of interest payments made with respect to each series of series 2007-1 notes during the applicable period;
- the aggregate principal balance of the student loans pledged under the indenture as of the close of business on the last day of the applicable period;
- the interest rate for the applicable series of series 2007-1 notes with respect to each quarterly distribution date;
- the number and aggregate principal balance of the student loans pledged under the indenture that we deem to be delinquent; and

- the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the series 2007-1 notes as of the close of business on the last day of the applicable period.

A copy of these reports may be obtained by any holder of the series 2007-1 notes by a written request to the indenture trustee.

UNDERWRITING

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in a note purchase agreement with Banc of America Securities LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and the underwriters have severally agreed to purchase from us, the respective aggregate principal amounts of the series 2007-1 notes set forth below:

Series 2007-1A Notes

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-1 Notes</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-2 Notes</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-3 Notes</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-4 Notes</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-5 Notes</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-6 Notes</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-7 Notes</u>	<u>Series 2007-1A-8 Notes</u>
Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 80,000,000	\$ 82,000,000	\$ 96,500,000	\$82,050,000	\$ 0	\$29,000,000	\$29,012,500	\$29,012,500
UBS Securities LLC	80,000,000	82,000,000	96,500,000	0	82,025,000	29,025,000	29,012,500	29,012,500
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	11,000,000	12,000,000	14,00,000	0	0	24,000,000	0	0
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	11,000,000	12,000,000	14,00,000	0	0	0	24,000,000	0
RBC Capital Markets	11,000,000	12,000,000	14,00,000	0	0	0	0	24,000,000
Total	<u>\$193,000,000</u>	<u>\$200,000,000</u>	<u>\$235,000,000</u>	<u>\$82,050,000</u>	<u>\$82,025,000</u>	<u>\$82,025,000</u>	<u>\$82,025,000</u>	<u>\$82,025,000</u>

Series 2007-1B Notes

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Series 2007-1B Notes</u>
Banc of America Securities LLC	\$14,600,000
UBS Securities LLC	14,600,000
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	1,000,000
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	1,000,000
RBC Capital Markets	1,000,000
Total	<u>\$32,200,000</u>

The underwriters have agreed to purchase all of the series 2007-1 notes listed above if any of the series 2007-1 notes are purchased. The underwriters have advised that they propose to offer the series 2007-1 notes to the public initially at the respective offering prices set forth below and on the cover page of this offering memorandum, and to certain dealers at these prices less concessions not in excess of the concessions listed below. The underwriters may allow and such dealers may reallow concessions to other dealers not in excess of the reallowances listed below. After the initial public offering, these prices and concessions may change.

	Initial Public Offering Prices	Underwriting Discount	Proceeds to the Issuer⁽¹⁾
Per Series 2007-1A-1 Note	100.00%	0.310%	99.690%
Per Series 2007-1A-2 Note	100.00	0.260	99.740
Per Series 2007-1A-3 Note	100.00	0.280	99.720
Per Series 2007-1A-4 Note	100.00	0.270	99.730
Per Series 2007-1A-5 Note	100.00	0.270	99.730
Per Series 2007-1A-6 Note	100.00	0.270	99.730
Per Series 2007-1A-7 Note	100.00	0.270	99.730
Per Series 2007-1A-8 Note	100.00	0.270	99.730
Per Series 2007-1B Note	100.00	0.325	99.675
Total	<u>\$1,070,350,000</u>	<u>\$2,988,355</u>	<u>\$1,067,361,645</u>

⁽¹⁾Before deducting expenses estimated to be \$1,022,000.

Until the distribution of the series 2007-1 notes is completed, the rules of the SEC may limit the ability of the underwriters and selling group members to bid for and purchase the series 2007-1 notes. As an exception to these rules, the underwriters are permitted to engage in transactions that stabilize the price of the series 2007-1 notes. These transactions consist of bids of purchase for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the series 2007-1 notes.

Purchases of a security for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of the security to be higher than it might be in the absence of those purchases.

In addition, the underwriters may impose a penalty bid on the broker-dealers who sell the series 2007-1 notes. This means that if an underwriter purchases the series 2007-1 notes in the open market to reduce a broker-dealer's short position or to stabilize the prices of the series 2007-1 notes, it may reclaim the selling concession from the broker-dealer who sold those series 2007-1 notes as part of the offering.

In general, over-allotment transactions and open market purchases of the series 2007-1 notes for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of a series 2007-1 note to be higher than it might be in the absence of such transactions.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the prices of the series 2007-1 notes. In addition, neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation that the underwriters will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

The underwriters have advised us that they presently intend to make a market in the series 2007-1 notes; however, they are not obligated to do so. In addition, any market-making may be discontinued at any time, and an active public market for the notes may not develop.

From time to time, the underwriters or their affiliates may perform investment banking and advisory services for, and may provide general financing and banking services to, us or our affiliates.

The note purchase agreement provides that we will indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under applicable securities laws, or contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters relating to us and federal income tax matters will be passed upon by Mark A. Lindgren, Esq., our Vice President and General Counsel, and by Chapman and Cutler LLP. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the underwriters by Kutak Rock LLP.

RATINGS

It is a condition of issuance of the series 2007-1A notes that Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rate the series 2007-1A notes "Aaa" and the series 2007-1B notes "A2," that Standard & Poor's Rating Services rate the series 2007-1A notes "AAA" and the series 2007-1B notes "A" and that Fitch Ratings rate the series 2007-1A notes "AAA" and the series 2007-1B notes "A." A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. The ratings of the series 2007-1 notes address the likelihood of the ultimate payment of principal of and interest on the series 2007-1 notes pursuant to their terms. The rating agencies do not evaluate, and the ratings on the series 2007-1 notes do not address, the likelihood of redemptions on the series 2007-1 notes or the likelihood of payment of any carry-over amounts.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

To our knowledge, there are no legal proceedings or proceedings by governmental authorities pending against us, the indenture trustee, the servicer or any transferor, or involving any property of the foregoing, that are material to the holders of the series 2007-1 notes.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes to be admitted to the Official List and trading on its regulated Market. There can be no assurances that such listing will be obtained.

Other than as described herein, since the date of formation, we have not commenced operations and no accounts have been made up in respect of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes.

For so long as the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, the material contracts referred to herein, including the indenture and the servicing agreement, and our certificate of incorporation, will be made available for inspection in electronic or physical format at our principal office at 444 Cedar Street, Suite 550, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Each of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes, the indenture and the supplemental indenture are governed by the laws of the State of Minnesota. The servicing agreements are governed by the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

Since our formation, we have not been involved in any governmental, litigation or arbitration proceedings relating to claims on amounts which are material in the context of the

issue of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes. Nor, so far as we are aware, are any such proceedings pending or threatened.

The issuance of the series 2007-1A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2007-1A reset rate notes was authorized by a written unanimous consent of our board of directors on February 26, 2007.

The estimated total cost in relation to the admission to trading on the Irish Stock Exchange is €20,000.

We are not required by Delaware state law to publish any financial statements, nor do we intend to; we will, however, post our consolidated financial statements on our web site at www.northstar.org. The indenture and the supplemental indenture require us to provide the trustee with written notification, on an annual basis, that to the best of our knowledge, following review of the activities of the prior year, no event of default or other matter which is required to be brought to the indenture trustee's attention has occurred.

We were incorporated as a Delaware nonstock nonprofit corporation on January 19, 2000. Our Delaware corporation file number is 3162213.

Our directors may be contacted at: 444 Cedar Street, Suite 550, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT INFORMATION
PRESENTED IN THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM**

You should rely only on the information provided in this offering memorandum. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The series 2007-1 notes are not offered in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted.

We have included cross-references in this offering memorandum to captions in this offering memorandum where you can find further related discussions. The following table of contents provides the pages on which the captions are located.

You can find the definitions of words and terms used herein under the caption "GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS" herein.

SCHEDULE A

The following Targeted Balance Schedule pertains to our remaining series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, which were issued on March 30, 2004, our series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes, which were issued on December 15, 2004 and our series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes, which were issued on October 25, 2005. While the series 2004-1A LIBOR rate notes, the series 2004-2A LIBOR rate notes and the series 2005-1A LIBOR rate notes are not being offered by this offering memorandum, the redemption provisions of those notes impact the redemption provisions of the series 2007-1 notes, which are being offered by this offering memorandum.

Series 2004-1A-1 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
April 2007	\$37,000,000
July 2007	19,000,000
October 2007	-0-

Series 2004-1A-2 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
January 2008	\$206,000,000
April 2008	186,000,000
July 2008	166,000,000
October 2008	146,000,000
January 2009	124,000,000
April 2009	99,000,000
July 2009	74,000,000
October 2009	49,000,000
January 2010	24,000,000
April 2010	-0-

Series 2004-1A-3 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
April 2010	\$197,000,000
July 2010	168,000,000
October 2010	139,000,000
January 2011	109,000,000
April 2011	79,000,000
July 2011	49,000,000
October 2011	19,000,000
January 2012	-0-

Series 2004-1A-4 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
January 2012	\$217,000,000
April 2012	192,000,000
July 2012	167,000,000
October 2012	142,000,000
January 2013	117,000,000
April 2013	92,000,000
July 2013	67,000,000
October 2013	42,000,000
January 2014	20,000,000
April 2014	-0-

Series 2004-2A-1 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
October 2008	\$293,565,000
January 2009	284,030,000
April 2009	274,560,000
July 2009	262,675,000
October 2009	249,930,000
January 2010	235,585,000
April 2010	223,320,000
July 2010	212,180,000
October 2010	201,215,000
January 2011	191,175,000
April 2011	180,930,000
July 2011	170,385,000
October 2011	160,025,000
January 2012	146,585,000
April 2012	131,025,000
July 2012	114,241,000
October 2012	97,542,000
January 2013	80,903,000
April 2013	64,154,000
July 2013	47,080,000
October 2013	30,106,000
January 2014	12,502,000
April 2014	-0-

Series 2004-2A-2 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
April 2014	\$144,682,000
July 2014	107,347,000
October 2014	74,552,000
January 2015	37,242,000
April 2015	217,000
July 2015	-0-

Series 2004-2A-3 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
July 2015	\$243,477,000
October 2015	206,787,000
January 2016	170,072,000
April 2016	133,462,000
July 2016	96,707,000
October 2016	61,407,000
January 2017	32,207,000
April 2017	3,507,000
July 2017	-0-

Series 2004-2A-4 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
July 2017	\$233,000,000
October 2017	205,500,000
January 2018	179,300,000
April 2018	154,715,000
July 2018	129,670,000
October 2018	106,130,000
January 2019	83,765,000
April 2019	62,130,000
July 2019	42,130,000
October 2019	29,630,000
January 2020	17,630,000
April 2020	5,000,000
July 2020	-0-

Series 2005-1A-1 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
July 2010	\$187,100,000
October 2010	179,700,000
January 2011	171,200,000
April 2011	159,700,000
July 2011	147,800,000
October 2011	135,100,000
January 2012	124,500,000
April 2012	112,900,000
July 2012	102,100,000
October 2012	91,000,000
January 2013	79,500,000
April 2013	67,900,000
July 2013	56,500,000
October 2013	44,900,000
January 2014	31,000,000
April 2014	15,500,000
July 2014	-0-

Series 2005-1A-2 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
October 2014	\$99,700,000
January 2015	86,400,000
April 2015	73,000,000
July 2015	59,900,000
October 2015	47,700,000
January 2016	37,200,000
April 2016	28,300,000
July 2016	20,800,000
October 2016	12,800,000
January 2017	-0-

Series 2005-1A-3 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
April 2017	\$216,800,000
July 2017	198,500,000
October 2017	189,000,000
January 2018	179,600,000
April 2018	170,600,000
July 2018	163,200,000
October 2018	155,500,000
January 2019	148,000,000
April 2019	141,300,000
July 2019	134,100,000
October 2019	120,600,000
January 2020	107,700,000
April 2020	96,800,000
July 2020	79,500,000
October 2020	58,200,000
January 2021	37,700,000
April 2021	18,500,000
July 2021	-0-

Series 2005-1A-4 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
October 2021	\$196,300,000
January 2022	182,400,000
April 2022	169,200,000
July 2022	156,600,000
October 2022	144,500,000
January 2023	132,900,000
April 2023	121,800,000
July 2023	111,200,000
October 2023	100,900,000
January 2024	91,000,000
April 2024	81,500,000
July 2024	72,300,000
October 2024	63,400,000
January 2025	54,800,000
April 2025	46,500,000
July 2025	38,500,000
October 2025	30,700,000
January 2026	23,300,000
April 2026	16,100,000
July 2026	9,100,000
October 2026	2,500,000
January 2027	-0-

The following Targeted Balance Schedule pertains to our series 2007-1A-1 notes being issued as described in this offering memorandum.

Series 2007-1A-1 Notes

<u>Quarterly Distribution Date in</u>	<u>Targeted Balance</u>
July 2017	\$179,000,000
October 2017	165,000,000
January 2018	150,000,000
April 2018	136,000,000
July 2018	123,000,000
October 2018	109,000,000
January 2019	95,000,000
April 2019	81,000,000
July 2019	65,000,000
October 2019	49,000,000
January 2020	32,000,000
April 2020	15,000,000
July 2020	-0-

SCHEDULE B

Prepayments, Weighted Average Lives and Expected Maturities of the Series 2007-1A LIBOR Rate Notes

Generally, all of the student loans pledged under the indenture are prepayable in whole or in part, without penalty, by the borrowers at any time, or as a result of a borrower's default, death, disability or bankruptcy and subsequent liquidation or collection of guarantee payments with respect to such loans. The rates of payment of principal on a series of notes and the yield on a series of notes may be affected by prepayments of such student loans. Because prepayments generally will be paid through to noteholders as distributions of principal, it is likely that the actual final payments on a series of notes will occur prior to such series of notes' final maturity date. Accordingly, in the event that the student loans pledged under the indenture experience significant prepayments, the actual final payments on a series of notes may occur substantially before its final maturity date, causing a shortening of the notes' weighted average life. Weighted average life refers to the average amount of time that will elapse from the date of issuance of a note until each dollar of principal of such note will be repaid to the investor.

The rate of prepayments on the student loans pledged under the indenture cannot be predicted and may be influenced by a variety of economic, social and other factors. Generally, the rate of prepayments may tend to increase to the extent that alternative financing becomes available on more favorable terms or at interest rates significantly below the interest rates payable on the student loans. In addition, we are obligated to repurchase any student loan as a result of a breach of any of its representations and warranties relating to the student loans.

However, scheduled payments with respect to, and maturities of, the student loans pledged under the indenture may be extended, including pursuant to grace periods, deferral periods and forbearance periods. The rate of payment of principal on a series of notes and the yield on such notes may also be affected by the rate of defaults resulting in losses on the student loans that may have been liquidated, by the severity of those losses and by the timing of those losses, which may affect the ability of the guarantors to make guarantee payments on such student loans. In addition, the maturity of certain of the student loans pledged under the indenture may extend beyond the final maturity date for a series of notes.

Prepayments on pools of student loans can be calculated based on a variety of prepayment models. The model used herein to calculate prepayments is based on prepayment rates for specific loan types. For purposes of this transaction, we refer to this model as the "PPC." The PPC applies a constant percentage rate ("CPR," see discussion below) of prepayment that remains constant throughout the life of a student loan.

100% PPC implies prepayment at a rate of 4.0% CPR for Consolidation loans and 9.0% CPR for Stafford Loans and PLUS Loans.

CPR is stated as an annualized rate and is calculated as the percentage of the loan amount outstanding at the beginning of a period (including accrued interest to be capitalized), after applying scheduled payments, that prepays during that period. The CPR model assumes that student loans will prepay in each month according to the following formula:

$$\text{Monthly Prepayments} = (\text{Balance (including accrued interest to be capitalized)} \\ \text{after scheduled payments}) \times (1 - (1 - \text{CPR})^{1/12})$$

Accordingly, monthly prepayments, assuming a \$1,000 balance after scheduled payments would be as follows for a 100% level of PPC:

	<u>100% PPC</u>
Monthly Prepayment-Consolidation Loans	\$3.40
Monthly Prepayment-Stafford and PLUS Loans	\$7.83

The PPC model does not purport to describe historical prepayment experience or to predict the prepayment rate of any actual student loan pool. The student loans will not prepay according to the PPC, nor will all of the student loans prepay at the same rate.

For the sole purpose of calculating the information presented in the tables, it is assumed, among other things, that:

- the cut-off date for the student loans is as of February 28, 2007;
- the closing date is March 13, 2007;
- all student loans in deferment status remain in their current status until their status end date and then move to repayment status; all student loans in grace or in-school status remain in their current status until their status end date and then move to: (a) deferment status, (b) repayment status, or (c) grace status; student loans that enter deferment status after a period in grace or in-school status are assumed to be in such status for a weighted average period of 22 months prior to entering repayment status; and no student loan moves from repayment to any other status;
- student loans in repayment status amortize according to their schedule;
- no defaults occur on any of the student loans;
- 100% of borrowers in a repayment status will pay on time;
- there are government payment delays of 30 days for interest subsidy and special allowance payments;
- interest on student loans is assumed to capitalize once at repayment for borrowers not currently in repayment;
- one-Month LIBOR begins at 5.32%, increases to 5.55% on November 1, 2008, and remains fixed thereafter; three-Month LIBOR begins at 5.40%, increases to 5.65% on November 1, 2008 and remains fixed thereafter; 90-day commercial paper begins at 5.24%, increases to 5.45% on November 1, 2008 and remains fixed thereafter; and 91-day Treasury Bill remains fixed at 5.00% for the life of the transaction;
- distributions on the notes begin on July 30, 2007 and will be made on the 28th calendar day of each month or if the 28th is not a business day, the next business day;
- the interest rate for each series of outstanding notes at all times will be equal to:

	<u>From 3/13/07 Until 10/31/08</u>	<u>11/1/08 and Thereafter</u>
Series 2007 – 1A-1 Notes	5.52%	5.77%
Series 2007 – 1A-2 Notes	5.42	5.67
Series 2007 – 1A-3 Notes	5.49	5.74
Series 2007 – 1A-4 Notes	5.32	5.55
Series 2007 – 1A-5 Notes	5.32	5.55
Series 2007 – 1A-6 Notes	5.32	5.55
Series 2007 – 1A-7 Notes	5.32	5.55
Series 2007 – 1A-8 Notes	5.32	5.55
Series 2007 – 1B Subordinate Notes	5.37	5.60
Each previously issued series of senior auction rate notes	5.32	5.55
Each previously issued series of subordinate auction rate notes	5.37	5.60

- each previously issued series of senior LIBOR rate notes will initially bear interest at a rate equal to 5.40% plus their respective spreads until October 31, 2008, after which they will bear interest at a rate equal to 5.65% plus their respective spreads;
- each previously issued series of senior reset rate notes will initially bear interest at a rate equal to 4.74% until October 31, 2008, after which they will bear interest at a rate equal to 5.67%;
- interest accrues on the LIBOR rate notes, the reset rate notes and the auction rate notes on an actual/360 day count basis;
- but for servicing, all fees and expenses are quoted on an annualized basis;
- an administration fee equal to 0.10% of the outstanding principal amount of the student loans, paid monthly by the trust to the administrator, beginning April 1, 2007;
- trustee fees equal to 0.015% of the principal amount of notes outstanding, paid monthly by the trust to the trustee, beginning April 1, 2007;
- broker-dealer fees and auction agent fees equal to a total of 0.162% of the principal amount of auction rate notes outstanding paid monthly by the trust to the auction agent, beginning April 28, 2007;
- a consolidation loan rebate fee equal to 1.05% per annum of the outstanding principal amount of the student loans that are consolidation loans, paid monthly by the trust to the Department of Education;
- remarketing fees equal to 0.25% of the principal amount of reset rate notes outstanding and to be remarketed, beginning one year prior to the initial reset date and ending on the quarterly distribution date prior to the initial reset date, paid by the trust to the remarketing agents;
- a servicing fee equal to 0.50% of the outstanding principal amount of the student loans, paid monthly from the trust estate to NorthStar Education Finance, Inc., as administrator, beginning April 1, 2007;
- the reserve account has an initial balance equal to \$31,229,458, and at all times a balance of no less than \$2,500,000;
- the collection fund has an initial balance equal to \$109,955,224;
- the capitalized interest fund has an initial balance equal to \$74,572,375;
- all payments are assumed to be made at the end of the month and amounts on deposit in the reserve fund and collection fund, including reinvestment income

earned in the previous month, net of servicing fees, are reinvested in eligible investments at the assumed reinvestment rate of 5.00% per annum through the end of the collection period; reinvestment earnings are available for distribution from the prior collection period; and

- the starting balance for the series 2007-1A-1 senior notes, on the closing date, is \$193,000,000.

The tables below have been prepared based on the assumptions described above and should be read in conjunction therewith. In addition, the diverse characteristics, remaining terms and ages of the student loans could produce slower or faster principal payments than implied by the information in these tables, even if the dispersions of weighted average characteristics, remaining terms and ages of the student loans are the same as the assumed characteristics, remaining terms and ages.

**WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIVES AND EXPECTED MATURITY DATES
OF THE SERIES 2007-1A-1 LIBOR RATE OFFERED NOTES
AT 100% PPC**

	<u>Weighted Average Life (years)⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Expected Maturity Date</u>
Series 2007-1A-1 notes	11.93	July 2020

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average life of a note is determined by (x) multiplying the amount of each principal payment on such note by the number of years from the date of issuance of such note to the related quarterly distribution date, (y) adding the results and (z) dividing the sum by the original principal amount of such note.

**SERIES 2007-1A-1 NOTES
PERCENTAGES OF ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL OF THE NOTES
REMAINING AT CERTAIN QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION DATES
AT 100% PPC**

<u>Quarterly Distribution Dates</u>	
April 2017	100%
July 2017	93%
October 2017	85%
January 2018	78%
April 2018	70%
July 2018	64%
October 2018	56%
January 2019	49%
April 2019	42%
July 2019	34%
October 2019	25%
January 2020	17%
April 2020	8%
July 2020 and thereafter	0%

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PRINCIPAL OFFICES

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Schedule A
Schedule B

\$1,070,350,000

NORTHSTAR EDUCATION FINANCE, INC.

**STUDENT LOAN
ASSET-BACKED NOTES
SERIES 2007-1**

Series 2007-1A-1 LIBOR Rate Notes

Series 2007-1A-2 Reset Rate Notes

Series 2007-1A-3 Reset Rate Notes

Series 2007-1A-4 Auction Rate Notes

Series 2007-1A-5 Auction Rate Notes

Series 2007-1A-6 Auction Rate Notes

Series 2007-1A-7 Auction Rate Notes

Series 2007-1A-8 Auction Rate Notes

Series 2007-1B Auction Rate Notes

OFFERING MEMORANDUM

**Banc of America Securities LLC UBS Investment Bank
Citigroup Deutsche Bank Securities RBC Capital Markets**

March 7, 2007

NORTHSTAR EDUCATION FINANCE, INC. • STUDENT LOAN ASSET-BACKED NOTES • SERIES 2007-1

