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## Rating Raised On NorthStar Education Finance Inc.'s Series 2011-A-L To 'AA (sf)' From 'A (sf)'

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#### OVERVIEW

- NorthStar Education Finance Inc.'s term credit facility series 2011-A-L is backed by a pool of private student loans originated under its Total Higher Education Loan Program.
- We raised our rating to 'AA (sf)' and removed it from CreditWatch positive to reflect our view that the collateral performance and growth in hard credit enhancement are sufficient to support a higher rating.

NEW YORK (Standard & Poor's) Nov. 16, 2015--Standard & Poor's Ratings Services today raised its rating on NorthStar Education Finance Inc.'s (NorthStar's) term credit facility series 2011-A-L to 'AA (sf)' from 'A (sf)'. At the same time we removed this rating from CreditWatch, where we placed it with positive implications on Sept. 3, 2015. The term credit facility is backed by private student loans issued by NorthStar Education Finance Inc.

The upgrade reflects the student loan pool's strong credit profile and performance to date, as well as our view that the growth in the credit enhancement available to support the credit facility is sufficient for a higher rating. Our analysis also incorporated secondary credit factors, such as credit stability, structural features, and sector- and issuer-specific analysis.

CURRENT CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As of September 2015 Current Note

Maturity

Class balance (\$) factor (%) Coupon (%) date 2011-A-L 11,775,040 62.8 1ML + 4.0 Oct. 2034 1ML--One-month LIBOR.

#### KEY STRUCTURAL FEATURES

The transaction has a full turbo feature. After paying fees, expenses, and interest, as well as restoring the reserve fund balance if necessary, it then pays any remaining amounts as principal on the credit facility's balance until it is paid in full.

#### COLLATERAL SUMMARY

		As of	September	
% of current pool	2015	2014	2013	2012
Repayment (current)	92.7	87.9	81.9	73.2
Repayment (30+ days DQ)	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.5
Deferment	4.1	7.7	10.7	12.2
Forbearance	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
In school/grace	0.3	1.0	3.7	11.2
% of initial pool				
Cumulative defaults	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2
Cumulative net loss	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2
DQDelinquent.				

The loan pool has a relatively strong credit profile, as the low percentages of non-paying loans and low cumulative net losses demonstrate. NorthStar marketed the loans in this pool primarily to borrowers seeking graduate professional degrees at schools with low student borrower loan default rates and a history of high starting salaries relative to the average student debt load. As of the June 2015 servicer report, 92% of the loans were to graduate students, and 76% of the loans were to obligors in medical programs, which typically have lower expected default rates. In addition, 85% of the obligors have FICO scores above 680.

As of September	2015	2014	2013	2012
Parity (%)	160.0	153.3	148.0	144.9

The credit facility benefits from a reserve fund that must be maintained at 0.5% of the initial pool. Credit enhancement has grown since inception due to the transaction's full turbo feature and the high initial overcollateralization yielding positive excess spread, despite the transaction's relative high cost of funds.

#### CASH FLOW MODELING ASSUMPTIONS

Based on our view of the current and projected performance of the pool of private student loans, our expected cumulative default range remains the same as our our initial base case of 6.5%-7.0% of the initial pool balance. Additionally, our expected recovery rate on defaulted loans remains the same as our initial base case of 20%, which, after considering cumulative net losses to date, results in our base case expectation for remaining cumulative net losses of 5.0%-5.6% of the current pool balance. Our view for this transaction also considers the performance of NorthStar's 2006-A bond issuance, which has a similar loan pool but is more seasoned. As of September 2015, the series 2006-A trust has cumulative defaults of approximately 6% of the initial pool balance, and net recoveries of approximately 16% of cumulative defaulted loans.

We ran break-even cash flows at various stress assumptions to test the transaction's ability to receive timely interest and principal no later than legal final maturity. The following are some of the major assumptions we modeled:

- Five-year straight-line default curves and eight-year moderately front-loaded default curves;
- Stressed recovery rates in the 10.0%-12.5% range received over eight years;
- Prepayment speeds of both 2% flat for the remaining life of the transaction and starting at approximately 3% constant prepayment rate (CPR)--an annualized prepayment speed stated as a percentage of the current loan balance--and ramping up 1% per year to an 8% maximum CPR. We held the applicable maximum rate constant for the remainder of the transaction's life;
- Forbearance rates of 1.0% for 12 months;
- Deferment rates of 13.0% for 24 months; and
- Stressed interest rate vectors at the 'AA' rating category.

### RATING ACTION RATIONALE

Based on our cash flow runs, the credit facility could absorb remaining cumulative net losses of 24.2% to 32.6% before a payment default would occur in our 'AA' stress scenarios. After considering the aforementioned break-evens and remaining expected net losses, we raised the rating on the credit facility to 'AA (sf)' to reflect our view of the transaction's collateral performance to date, the improvement in hard credit enhancement since our last review, and the break-even analysis multiples. Additionally, we performed a sensitivity analysis that tested the outer bound of our expected remaining cumulative net loss to assign our 'AA (sf)' rating. While the implied break-even multiples for the rating are robust, we believe that further maturation of both the default and recovery curves are warranted to consider a rating beyond the 'AA (sf)' threshold.

We will continue to monitor the performance of the student loan receivables backing these transactions relative to our ratings and the trust's available credit enhancement.

RELATED CRITERIA AND RESEARCH Related Criteria

- Methodology And Assumptions For Ratings Above The Sovereign--Single-Jurisdiction, May 29, 2015
- Methodology: Criteria For Global Structured Finance Transactions Subject To A Change In Payment Priorities Or Sale Of Collateral Upon A

Nonmonetary EOD, March 2, 2015

- Global Framework For Cash Flow Analysis Of Structured Finance Securities, Oct. 9, 2014
- Methodology And Assumptions For U.S. Private Student Loan ABS Credit Analysis, Feb. 13, 2013
- Global Investment Criteria For Temporary Investments In Transaction Accounts, May 31, 2012
- U.S. Interest Rate Assumptions Revised For May 2012 And Thereafter, April 30, 2012
- Understanding Standard & Poor's Rating Definitions, June 3, 2009
- Standard & Poor's Revises Criteria Methodology For Servicer Risk Assessment, May 28, 2009
- Legal Criteria: Legal Criteria For U.S. Structured Finance Transactions: Special-Purpose Entities, Oct. 1, 2006
- Legal Criteria For U.S. Structured Finance Transactions: Criteria Related To Asset-Backed Securities, Oct. 1, 2006
- Student Loan Criteria: Evaluating Risk In Student Loan Transactions, Oct. 1, 2004
- Student Loan Criteria: Structural Elements In Student Loan Transactions, Oct. 1, 2004
- Student Loan Criteria: Rating Methodology For Student Loan Transactions, Oct. 1, 2004

Related Research

- NorthStar Education Finance Inc.'s Series 2011-A-L 'A (sf)' Rating Placed On CreditWatch Positive, Sept. 3, 2015
- Economic Research: U.S. Economic Forecast: The Terrible Twos, June 26, 2015
- Global Structured Finance Scenario And Sensitivity Analysis: Understanding The Effects Of Macroeconomic Factors On Credit Quality, July 2, 2014
- The Rating Process For Student Loan Transactions, Oct. 1, 2004

In addition to the criteria specific to this type of security (listed above), the following criteria articles, which are generally applicable to all ratings, may have affected this rating action: "Post-Default Ratings Methodology: When Does Standard & Poor's Raise A Rating From 'D' Or 'SD'?," March 23, 2015; "Global Framework For Assessing Operational Risk In Structured Finance Transactions," Oct. 9, 2014; "Methodology: Timeliness of Payments: Grace Periods, Guarantees, And Use of 'D' And 'SD' Ratings," Oct. 24, 2013; " Counterparty Risk Framework Methodology And Assumptions," June 25, 2013; " Criteria For Assigning 'CCC+', 'CCC', 'CCC-', And 'CC' Ratings," Oct. 1, 2012; "Methodology: Credit Stability Criteria," May 3, 2010; and "Use of CreditWatch And Outlooks," Sept. 14, 2009. Copyright © 2015 Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a part of McGraw Hill Financial. All rights reserved.

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