

Across countries and continents, Nelnet has become the hub for a constellation of offices, businesses, associates, and communities, all united by common core values. As decades have passed, what began as a way to help students achieve their educational dreams has morphed and changed shape. While it looks different today, and will likely look different still in the coming decades, it is and will continue to be guided by that same driving force that started it all - the desire to invest in what matters most: our people, our customers, and our communities.



Dear Shareholders:

Nelnet closed out another solid year in 2016. With the addition of our fiber-optic communications business, ALLO, and our preparation for the federal student loan servicing procurement, it was a transitional year for the company. As anticipated, we grew our payment processing and loan servicing businesses, we experienced runoff in our Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program student loan portfolio, and we invested significant time and capital in ALLO.

The year began on a high note when we took ownership of ALLO Communications on December 31, 2015. ALLO is a unique, Nebraska-based telecommunications company that provides a pure, end-to-end fiber-optic network to businesses and residences, providing customers with ultra-fast internet, phone, and television services. This acquisition increased ALLO's immediate market opportunity sixfold, from 23,000 to 137,000 homes, with a plan to pass fiber within reach of all residences in our hometown and corporate headquarters of Lincoln, Nebraska.

As expected, the U.S. Department of Education (Department) issued a procurement in early 2016 that may have a large impact on the future of our federal student loan servicing business. This procurement seeks a single servicing system platform with multiple customer service providers. Aggregating all loans held by the federal government to one system platform will help create a common experience for borrowers, encourage affordable repayment, minimize defaults, consolidate data to allow better analysis, reduce the administrative burden for the government, maintain competition among the servicers, and create maximum flexibility for the government to reposition the program for any future scenario. In short, moving to a single system platform will help improve the servicing experience for borrowers and solidify a public/private servicing program that encourages competition and maximizes flexibility to rapidly adapt to future administrative and congressional student loan policies.

While the presidential election dominated the public's attention in 2016, we concentrated our efforts on what was under our control. Our goals are to focus on our customers by providing great products and services, to always innovate, to stay in front of the competition, and to position ourselves to overcome challenges and seize opportunities that come along with change. That said, we are always encouraged when there is an open discussion on reducing federal corporate tax rates, as we pay approximately 36% of our income in corporate taxes. The potential for decreased tax rates brings the opportunity for us to pursue increased investments, diversification, and growth in employment.

Another item of interest occurred toward the end of 2016. The Office of the Comptroller of Currency invited public comments on the prospect of issuing limited-purpose national lending charters to qualifying FinTech companies. This is something we will be following closely in 2017, as it may align with our financial strengths,

given the fact that our book value crossed over \$2 billion and our equity-to-assets ratio was nearly 8% at year-end. If this opportunity materializes, we believe it could create an avenue for Nelnet to offer an evolving set of products and services to our growing FinTech lender customer base. While we want to avoid over-emphasizing this potential opportunity, we want to communicate that we are aware of it and that we will remain attentive to it as a developing possibility.

We created many successes in 2016, across all divisions of our company. We are proud to share the accomplishments of our talented teams, including milestones we reached and the framework we laid in preparation for the future.

// Loan Servicing

Nelnet Diversified Solutions (NDS) is the largest fee-for-service business at Nelnet. The NDS segment provides federal student loan servicing for the Direct Loan Program, FFEL Program, and consumer loan servicing for private lenders and banks. We also offer a suite of technology solutions to other loan servicing entities. At the end of 2016, NDS serviced \$162.5 billion in government-owned student loans for 5.97 million borrowers, \$24.4 billion in FFEL Program loans for 1.31 million borrowers, and \$7.9 billion in private or consumer loans for 355,000 borrowers. This is a total of \$194.8 billion serviced for 7.64 million borrowers. In addition, NDS licenses its servicing system to three other entities that service loans for over 2.2 million borrowers for the federal government.

In 2016, we saw the elimination of our guaranty servicing operations when our remaining full-service guarantor exited the business at the end of its contract in June. This client generated revenue of \$9.6 million in 2016. Despite that lost revenue, NDS ended the year with a pre-tax net income of \$61.4 million.

Our company continues to capitalize on opportunities during the wind-down of the FFEL Program, which ceased originations in 2010. While the program sees no new volume, we were able to add loans to our servicing platform by taking over portfolios from entities exiting the servicing business. As a result, we were able to minimize the runoff of the FFEL Program loans we service. We ended 2016 with a FFEL Program-serviced volume of 1.31 million borrowers, compared to 1.34 million borrowers at the end of 2015.

Nelnet is one of four primary Title IV Additional Servicers (TIVAS) that won a share of the federal Direct Loan Program student loan servicing portfolio in 2009. As previously mentioned, the Department issued a request for proposal (RFP) to procure a single servicing system platform for all federally owned student loans.

Nelnet engaged in discussions with another TIVAS, Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. (Great Lakes), to form a partnership of the top two ranked government servicers to specifically bid on the contract. Nelnet chose to partner with Great Lakes, one of the most respected players in the servicing industry, because their core values align with our own. Great Lakes has demonstrated its dedication to providing the highest level of customer service, promoting a culture focused on hiring the most talented and driven associates in the industry, and maintaining an unwavering dedication to ethics and consumer regulatory compliance.

After spending several months bringing the experience and talent of the two organizations together, this collaboration came to life on April 30, 2016, when GreatNet Solutions, LLC (GreatNet) was formed. On May 6, 2016, GreatNet bid on Phase I of the Department's servicing procurement. On June 30, 2016, we were notified that GreatNet was one of three finalists chosen to move forward to Phase II of the solicitation process. On January 6, 2017, GreatNet submitted its Phase II response and is currently awaiting announcement from the new administration on the procurement process.

After 25 years of working on mergers, acquisitions, and partnerships, I am not sure that I could point to a situation where the cultures and people of two companies fit together more perfectly. After spending the last year working closely with the Great Lakes management team, we remain confident in our partnership decision to help fulfill the Department's vision for student loan servicing.

NDS also expanded its footprint in the consumer loan space as an originator and servicer for both private education and personal loan products. We now service loans for 24 third-party entities. Thanks in part to four large-scale private loan conversions, our private loan servicing volume grew \$3.3 billion, or 70%, in 2016.

With the growth of our servicing portfolio, we continue to make significant investment into our technology and infrastructure. Implementing Nuance, a natural language interactive voice response (IVR) system, and a state-of-the-art Cisco telephony platform, as well as expanding and enhancing ancillary tools for our customer service agents, we were able to successfully support 8.5 million inbound borrower inquiries. Borrower calls made to our customer interaction centers were answered in less than one minute, on average, over the course of the year. We also performed over 27 million outreach activities to student loan borrowers to provide student loan counseling and to encourage repayment plans that borrowers can afford. We celebrate the fact that the student loan borrowers we service loans for paid down over \$8.55 billion in principal in 2016!

Our servicing enhancements have made it easier and more convenient for borrowers to reach us through their channel of choice and at times that are convenient for them. We will continue to focus on borrower experience through ongoing enhancements and improvements while we prepare for additional growth in our loan products and services in 2017.

// Education Commerce and Payment Processing

Nelnet Business Solutions (NBS) is our education commerce and payment processing division. The business had a record year in 2016, earning revenue of \$132.7 million, up from \$120.4 million in 2015, and earning a pre-tax net income of \$34.7 million, up from \$31.2 million in 2015. We continue to invest in innovative payment solutions for both higher education and private, faith-based K-12 schools. We are the largest provider of these services in K-12 (nearly 13,500 schools), and we are also proud to serve over 900 higher education institutions in the United States and nearly 70% of all higher education institutions in Australia. In 2016, we processed nearly \$24 billion in payments for the schools we serve.

We are continuing to expand our services to private, faith-based K-12 schools with deep integration between our products and services, allowing schools the ability to use our products a la carte or as a package of services. We bring these products to market under the FACTS brand for tuition management, commerce services, and

scholarship administration, and the RenWeb brand for student information, learning management, enrollment management, emergency notification, donation, and parent portal reporting. Cross-sell activity is strong between RenWeb and FACTS schools as we continue to create a compelling value proposition for school management teams. We also launched our FACTS product in Australia and are encouraged by the opportunity to increase our business down under.

Our higher education business, now known as Nelnet Campus Commerce, is focused on making college education more affordable by providing tuition payment plans and a full suite of commerce services to students. We continue to innovate mobile solutions on campus, while maintaining the highest level of security and Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliance. We will continue to invest in technologies that benefit both students and administrators in the United States and Australia.

We are pleased with the consistent performance in NBS, and expect its revenue and earnings to continue to grow. Revenue streams from payments are recurring and increase as our economy grows. We will continue to innovate in payments and drive additional value as we add schools both domestically and internationally.

// Telecommunications

We spent a large amount of time integrating ALLO into Nelnet in 2016. We pride ourselves on allowing the companies we acquire to keep the best of what made them successful on their own, while providing them our vast toolkit of resources, including accounting, marketing, human resources, legal, audit, compliance, risk management, and infrastructure, as well as our deep pool of capital.

After significant work on engineering plans and scaling construction and operational contractors and teams, we began putting fiber into the ground across Lincoln in 2016, allowing us to begin offering our services in parts of the city. We spent \$39 million in capital expenditures in 2016 and plan to accelerate our construction across Lincoln in 2017, spending an anticipated \$80 million in total capital expenditures.

At the acquisition's first anniversary, ALLO has celebrated many accomplishments and continues to execute its long-term plan to expand its fiber footprint and operations. We completed the construction of almost one million linear feet of conduit across multiple communities, passing our initial 5,000 homes and businesses in Lincoln. We launched a full suite of business, residential, and governmental services in the Lincoln market, and further designed our excellent product offerings to give us a competitive edge on other market incumbents. We also added over 200 associates to our operations staff in Lincoln and Denver.

The customer demand for our gigabit broadband internet, television, and telephone services continues to be very strong in ALLO's western Nebraska markets as well as in Lincoln. Our 2017 focus will primarily be on expanding our fiber services and beginning to establish meaningful market share in Lincoln. In our six other Nebraska communities, we continue to increase our market presence and minimize competitor churn. We are evaluating the potential for expansion to additional markets in Nebraska and the region.

// Asset Generation and Management

After several years of acquiring \$4 billion or more in whole student loan or student loan residual securitizations, 2016 saw far fewer acquisition opportunities. Volatility in the student loan asset-backed securities market caused potential FFEL Program whole loan sellers to stay on the sideline throughout the year as prices dipped to reflect the more expensive secured financing conditions. However, as that market rallied through the end of 2016 and in the beginning of 2017, we are hopeful that our acquisition volume will rebound.

Nelnet issued two securitizations in 2016. Notably, in December, Nelnet executed its first-ever term private student loan securitization. We securitized a combination of newer originations and legacy assets, obtaining permanent liquidity for the majority of our private loan portfolio. We think this securitization also lays the foundation for future securitization opportunities, not only in private student loans, but potentially in other asset classes as well.

Another highlight for the year was the strong performance of Whitetail Rock Capital Management, our registered investment advisor. Our team navigated the market volatility well, and at the end of 2016, our FFEL Program student loan asset-backed securities under management crossed \$900 million, a record high for us.

// Venture and Real Estate Investments

In recent years, we have begun making investments in new ventures and real estate developments, including modest early-round investments in more than 40 startups, largely software companies in the Midwest. The exception was in 2015, when the company made a significant \$41 million investment in Hudl, the sports software company revolutionizing how teams around the world analyze game and practice film. We are excited to be investors in Hudl and a part of their rapid growth. We are highly confident in their products, business plan, and management team.

We continue to partner with proven investors and developers to invest in real estate, including four development projects in our hometown of Lincoln. The largest project will be the revitalization of a more than 20-acre area in east downtown Lincoln, known as the Telegraph District. The redevelopment has provided office and retail space for ALLO's growth, and the renovation of an outdated office building will provide much-needed space for our student loan customer service teams when it is completed later this year. Our other Lincoln projects include retail, office, multi-family, and hotel developments.

Our goal is to leverage our equity investments in real estate to generate returns in the upper teens or higher. We currently have funded \$48 million in real estate with cash and debt.

// Capital Deployment

Nelnet continues to generate significant cash flow from our student loan portfolio and operations; although we saw fewer opportunities to purchase FFEL Program loans in 2016, we made significant investments for long-term returns and value creation. After utilizing nearly \$600 million of cash in 2015, Nelnet utilized cash totaling almost \$550 million in 2016 toward:

- \$175 million reduction of debt on unsecured facilities
- \$115 million in income taxes
- \$77 million in debt repurchases
- \$69 million in stock repurchases
- \$51 million in non-ALLO capital expenditures and real estate, venture capital, and other investments
- \$39 million in ALLO network expenditures
- \$21 million in dividends

We believe the future is bright and will continue to make a variety of strategic, long-term investments to deploy capital in 2017, as we did in 2016 and 2015. We plan to make investments as market opportunities arise to acquire student loans, diversify, and repurchase stock and debt, as well as continue to invest in our core fee-based businesses, ALLO's network expansion, and issuing dividends. In addition, depending on market conditions and the timing of opportunities, we may also accumulate cash for the future.

| Nelnet's Corporate Performance (Annual Percentage Change) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | Nelnet Per Share Book Value With Dividends Included | Nelnet Per Share Market Value With Dividends Included | S&P 500 With Dividends Included |
| 2004 | 49.2% | 20.2% | 10.9% |
| 2005 | 41.5% | 51.1% | 4.9% |
| 2006 | 6.3% | (32.7)% | 15.8% |
| 2007 | (1.6)% | (52.5)% | 5.5% |
| 2008 | 6.6% | 13.3% | (37.0)% |
| 2009 | 21.0% | 20.7% | 26.5% |
| 2010 | 23.7% | 41.6% | 15.1% |
| 2011 | 22.6% | 4.9% | 2.1% |
| 2012 | 16.7% | 27.5% | 16.0% |
| 2013 | 26.1% | 42.8% | 32.4% |
| 2014 | 21.1% | 10.9% | 13.7% |
| 2015 | 16.0% | (26.6)% | 1.4% |
| 2016 | 15.4% | 52.7% | 12.0% |
| CAGR | 19.7% | 7.8% | 7.7% |

// Our Future

Each year, we believe it is important to share Nelnet's "fair value approach" with our shareholders. We feel it is a fundamental component to existing and potential shareholders' understanding of how we operate our company and where it is going in the future.

It is our goal for each Nelnet shareholder to record a gain or loss in market value proportional to the gain or loss in per-share fundamental value recorded by the company. To achieve this goal, we strive to maintain a one-to-one relationship between the company's fundamental value and the market price. As that implies, we would rather see Nelnet's stock price at a fair level than at an artificial level. Our fair value approach may not be preferred by all investors, but we believe it aligns with Nelnet's long-term approach to both our business model and market value.

Undoubtedly, 2017 will present both challenges and opportunities. Fortunately, we are extremely well positioned to break down those challenges and capitalize on opportunities that arise by utilizing our strengths, outlined below.

1. We have over \$2 billion in capital with an equity-to-assets ratio of 7.59%.
2. We have a robust infrastructure (both physical and intellectual property).
3. We have vast industry experience in our businesses.
4. We have a long-term view of the world.
5. We have an excellent management team and talented associates.

It is interesting to note that in 2003, the year we took Nelnet public, our total revenue was \$297 million and our net income was \$27 million, or \$0.60 per share. In 2016, in our NBS division alone, our revenue was \$133 million, our net income was \$22 million, and our earnings per share contribution from that single division was \$0.50 per share. We have come a long way in our diversification plans and look forward to a successful year in 2017 and beyond. Thank you for your continued investment in our company.

Sincerely,



Jeff Noordhoek, Chief Executive Officer

Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements

This letter to shareholders contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws. Statements about the company's plans and expectations for future financial condition, results of operations or economic performance, or that address management's plans and objectives for future operations, and statements that assume or are dependent upon future events, are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "expect," "forecast," "future," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "should," "would," "will," and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on management's current expectations as of the date of this letter and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results or performance to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to: risks related to the company's student loan portfolio, such as interest rate basis and repricing risk and changes in levels of student loan repayment or default rates; the use of derivatives to manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations; the uncertain nature of expected benefits from FFEL Program and private education loan purchases and initiatives to purchase additional FFEL Program and private education loans; financing and liquidity risks, including risks of changes in the securitization and other financing markets for student loans; risks related to adverse changes in the company's volumes under the company's loan servicing contract with the Department to service federally owned student loans; risks related to the Department's initiative to procure a new contract for federal student loan servicing to acquire a single servicing platform to service all loans owned by the Department, including the risk that the company's joint venture with Great Lakes may not be awarded the contract; risks and uncertainties from changes in the educational credit and services marketplace resulting from changes in applicable laws, regulations, and government programs and budgets, such as the expected decline over time in FFEL Program loan interest income and fee-based revenues due to the discontinuation of new FFEL Program loan originations in 2010 and the resulting initiatives by the company to adjust to a post-FFEL Program environment; the uncertain nature of the expected benefits from the acquisition of ALLO and the ability to successfully integrate its telecommunications operations and successfully expand its fiber network in existing service areas and additional communities and manage related construction risks; risks and uncertainties related to initiatives to pursue additional strategic investments and acquisitions, including investments and acquisitions that are intended to diversify the company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses; and changes in general economic and credit market conditions. For more information, see the "Risk Factors" sections and other cautionary discussions of risks and uncertainties included in documents filed or furnished by the company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including the most recent Form 10-K filed by the company with the SEC. All forward-looking statements in this letter are as of the date of this letter. Although the company may voluntarily update or revise its forward-looking statements from time to time to reflect actual results or changes in the company's expectations, the company disclaims any commitment to do so except as required by securities laws.

10-K



**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-31924

NELNET, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEBRASKA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

84-0748903

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**121 SOUTH 13TH STREET, SUITE 100
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA**

(Address of principal executive offices)

68508

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (402) 458-2370

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

TITLE OF EACH CLASS: Class A Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01 per Share

NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE ON WHICH REGISTERED: New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2016 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), based upon the closing sale price of the registrant's Class A Common Stock on that date of \$34.75 per share, was \$781,008,370. For purposes of this calculation, the registrant's directors, executive officers, and greater than 10 percent shareholders are deemed to be affiliates.

As of January 31, 2017, there were 30,627,012 and 11,476,932 shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding, respectively (excluding 11,317,364 shares of Class A Common Stock held by wholly owned subsidiaries).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed for its 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, scheduled to be held May 25, 2017, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

NELNET, INC.
FORM 10-K
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FORWARD-LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements and information that are based on management's current expectations as of the date of this document. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Company's plans and expectations for future financial condition, results of operations or economic performance, or that address management's plans and objectives for future operations, and statements that assume or are dependent upon future events, are forward-looking statements. The words "may," "should," "could," "would," "predict," "potential," "continue," "expect," "anticipate," "future," "intend," "plan," "believe," "estimate," "assume," "forecast," "will," and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements are based on assumptions and analyses made by management in light of management's experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments, and other factors that management believes are appropriate under the circumstances. These statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that may cause the actual results and performance to be materially different from any future results or performance expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others, the risks and uncertainties set forth in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report, and include such risks and uncertainties as:

- student loan portfolio risks such as interest rate basis and repricing risk resulting from the fact that the interest rate characteristics of the student loan assets do not match the interest rate characteristics of the funding for those assets, the risk of loss of floor income on certain student loans originated under the Federal Family Education Loan Program (the "FFEL Program" or "FFELP"), risks related to the use of derivatives to manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations, uncertainties regarding the expected benefits from purchased securitized and unsecuritized FFELP student loans and initiatives to purchase additional FFELP and private education loans, and risks from changes in levels of student loan prepayment or default rates;
- financing and liquidity risks, including risks of changes in the general interest rate environment and in the securitization and other financing markets for student loans, including adverse changes resulting from slower than expected payments on student loans in FFELP securitization trusts, which may increase the costs or limit the availability of financings necessary to purchase, refinance, or continue to hold student loans;
- risks from changes in the educational credit and services markets resulting from changes in applicable laws, regulations, and government programs and budgets, such as the expected decline over time in FFELP loan interest income and fee-based revenues due to the discontinuation of new FFELP loan originations in 2010 and potential government initiatives or legislative proposals to consolidate existing FFELP loans to the Federal Direct Loan Program or otherwise allow FFELP loans to be refinanced with Federal Direct Loan Program loans, risks related to adverse changes in the Company's volumes allocated under the Company's loan servicing contract with the U.S. Department of Education (the "Department"), which accounted for approximately 20 percent of the Company's revenue in 2016, risks related to the Department's initiative to procure a new contract for federal student loan servicing to acquire a single servicing platform to service all loans owned by the Department, including the risk that the Company's joint venture with Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. ("Great Lakes") may not be awarded the contract, and risks related to the Company's ability to comply with agreements with third-party customers for the servicing of FFELP, Federal Direct Loan Program, and private education and consumer loans;
- risks related to a breach of or failure in the Company's operational or information systems or infrastructure, or those of third-party vendors, including cybersecurity risks related to the potential disclosure of confidential student loan borrower and other customer information;
- uncertainties inherent in forecasting future cash flows from student loan assets and related asset-backed securitizations;
- the uncertain nature of the expected benefits from the acquisition of Allo Communications LLC and the ability to integrate its communications operations and successfully expand its fiber network in existing service areas and additional communities and manage related construction risks;
- risks and uncertainties related to initiatives to pursue additional strategic investments and acquisitions, including investments and acquisitions that are intended to diversify the Company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses; and
- risks and uncertainties associated with litigation matters and with maintaining compliance with the extensive regulatory requirements applicable to the Company's businesses, reputational and other risks, including the risk of increased regulatory costs, resulting from the recent politicization of student loan servicing, and uncertainties inherent in the estimates and assumptions about future events that management is required to make in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

All forward-looking statements contained in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements and are made only as of the date of this document. Although the Company may from time to time voluntarily update or revise its prior forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or changes in the Company's expectations, the Company disclaims any commitment to do so except as required by securities laws.

PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Nelnet, Inc. (the “Company”) is a diverse company with a focus on delivering education-related products and services and student loan asset management. The largest operating businesses engage in student loan servicing, tuition payment processing and school information systems, and communications. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is net interest income earned on a portfolio of federally insured student loans. The Company also makes investments to further diversify the Company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses, including, but not limited to, investments in real estate and start-up ventures. Substantially all revenue from external customers is earned, and all long-lived assets are located, in the United States.

The Company was formed as a Nebraska corporation in 1978 to service federal student loans for two local banks. The Company built on this initial foundation as a servicer to become a leading originator, holder, and servicer of federal student loans, principally consisting of loans originated under the FFEL Program. A detailed description of the FFEL Program is included in Appendix A to this report.

The Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the “Reconciliation Act of 2010”) eliminated new loan originations under the FFEL Program effective July 1, 2010 and requires that all new federal student loan originations be made through the Federal Direct Loan Program. This law does not alter or affect the terms and conditions of existing FFELP loans.

As a result of the Reconciliation Act of 2010, the Company no longer originates new FFELP loans. However, a significant portion of the Company's income continues to be derived from its existing FFELP student loan portfolio. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a \$24.9 billion student loan portfolio that will amortize over the next approximately 25 years. Interest income on the Company's existing FFELP loan portfolio will decline over time as the portfolio is paid down. However, since July 1, 2010, the effective date on and after which no new loans could be originated under the FFEL Program, the Company has purchased \$21.1 billion of FFELP loans from other FFELP loan holders looking to adjust their FFELP businesses. The Company believes there may be additional opportunities to purchase FFELP portfolios to generate incremental earnings and cash flow. However, since all FFELP loans will eventually run off, a key objective of the Company is to reposition the Company for the post-FFELP environment.

To reduce its reliance on interest income on student loans, the Company has expanded its services and products. This expansion has been accomplished through internal growth and innovation as well as business acquisitions. In addition, in 2009, the Company began servicing federally-owned student loans for the Department. As of December 31, 2016, the Company was servicing \$162.5 billion of student loans for 6.0 million borrowers on behalf of the Department.

Operating Segments

The Company has four reportable operating segments as summarized below.

Loan Systems and Servicing

- Referred to as Nelnet Diversified Solutions (“NDS”)
- Focuses on student loan servicing, consumer loan origination and servicing, student loan servicing-related technology solutions, and outsourcing services for lenders, guaranty agencies, and other entities
- Includes the brands Nelnet Loan Servicing, Firstmark Services, GreatNet Solutions, and Proxi

Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce

- Commonly known as Nelnet Business Solutions (“NBS”)
- Focuses on tuition payment plans, financial needs assessment services, online payment and refund processing, and school information system software
- Includes the brands FACTS Management, Nelnet Campus Commerce, and RenWeb

Communications

- Includes the operations of Allo Communications LLC (“Allo”)
- Focuses on providing fiber optic service directly to homes and businesses for internet, broadband, telephone, and television services

Asset Generation and Management

- Includes the acquisition and management of the Company's student loan assets

Segment Operating Results

The Company's reportable operating segments are defined by the products and services they offer or the types of customers they serve, and they reflect the manner in which financial information is currently evaluated by management. The Company includes separate financial information about its reportable segments, including revenues, net income or loss, and total assets for each of the Company's reportable segments, for the last three fiscal years in note 14 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report. For segment reporting purposes, business activities and operating segments that are not reportable are combined and included in "Corporate and Other Activities."

Loan Systems and Servicing

The primary service offerings of this operating segment include:

- Servicing federally-owned student loans for the Department
- Servicing FFELP loans
- Originating and servicing private education and consumer loans
- Providing student loan servicing software and other information technology products and services
- Providing outsourced services including call center, processing, and marketing services

In addition, this segment provided servicing and outsourcing services for FFELP guaranty agencies, including FFELP guaranty collection services, through June 30, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company serviced \$194.8 billion of student loans for 7.6 million borrowers. See Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Loan Systems and Servicing Operating Segment - Results of Operations - Student Loan Servicing Volumes" for additional information related to the Company's servicing volume.

Servicing federally-owned student loans for the Department

The Company is one of four private sector companies (referred to as Title IV Additional Servicers, or "TIVAS") awarded a student loan servicing contract by the Department in June 2009 to provide additional servicing capacity for loans owned by the Department, with new loan volume historically allocated among the four servicers based on certain performance metrics established by the Department beginning in 2010. These loans include Federal Direct Loan Program loans originated directly by the Department and FFEL Program loans purchased by the Department. Under the servicing contract, the Company earns a monthly fee from the Department for each unique borrower who has loans owned by the Department and serviced by the Company. The amount paid per each unique borrower is dependent on the status of the borrower (such as in school or in repayment). The servicing contract with the Department expires on June 16, 2019.

In April 2016, the Department's Office of Federal Student Aid released information regarding a new contract procurement process for the Department to acquire a single servicing system platform with multiple customer service providers to manage all student loans owned by the Department. The contract solicitation process was divided into two phases.

On May 6, 2016, the Company and Great Lakes submitted a joint response to Phase I as part of a newly created joint venture to respond to the contract solicitation process and to provide services under the new contract in the event that the Department selects it to be awarded with the contract. The joint venture will operate as a new legal entity called GreatNet Solutions, LLC ("GreatNet"). The Company and Great Lakes each own 50 percent of the ownership interests of GreatNet. In addition to the Company, Great Lakes is currently one of four TIVAS that has a student loan servicing contract with the Department to provide servicing for loans owned by the Department. GreatNet was one of three entities selected to respond to Phase II of the procurement selection process. On January 6, 2017, GreatNet submitted its Phase II response to the Department and is currently awaiting announcement from the new administration on the next steps in the procurement process.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company was servicing \$162.5 billion of student loans for 6.0 million borrowers under this contract. The Department is the Company's largest customer, representing approximately 20 percent of the Company's revenue in 2016.

The Department also has contracts with 31 not-for-profit ("NFP") entities to service student loans, although currently five NFP servicers service the volume allocated to these 31 entities. While previously these entities have only serviced existing loans, effective January 1, 2015 they began to receive 25 percent of new borrower loan volume. On March 2, 2016, the Department announced that, for the period March 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016 and for the period July 1, 2016 through February 2017 month end, new student loan servicing volume would be allocated for servicing among the then group of ten TIVAS and NFP servicers on the basis of the currently established performance metrics as compared among all ten loan servicers in that group. The amended allocation methodology of new borrower loan volume has and may continue to decrease new allocation volume for the Company. However, the Company did and will continue to benefit from the allocation of additional borrowers to the three NFP servicers to which the Company licenses its remote-hosted servicing software. One NFP servicer exited the Federal Direct Loan Program servicing business, transferring its 188,956 borrowers to Nelnet for servicing in August 2016.

The Department currently allocates new loan volume among the nine servicers based on the following performance metrics:

- Two metrics measure the satisfaction among separate customer groups, including borrowers (35 percent) and Federal Student Aid personnel who work with the servicers (5 percent).
- Three metrics measure the success of keeping borrowers in an on-time repayment status and helping borrowers avoid default as reflected by the percentage of borrowers in current repayment status (30 percent), percentage of borrowers more than 90 days but less than 271 days delinquent (15 percent), and percentage of borrowers over 270 days and less than 361 days delinquent (15 percent). The loans are evaluated in 15 different loan portfolio stratifications to account for differences in portfolios.

The allocation of ongoing volume is determined twice each year based on the performance of each servicer in relation to the other servicers. Quarterly results are compiled for each servicer. The average of the September and December quarter end results are used to allocate volume for the period from March 1 to August 31, and the average of the March and June quarter end results are used to allocate volume for the period from September 1 to February month end, of each year.

The following table shows the Company's rankings and percent of new volume allocated to the Company since the inception of the Department's allocations of new loan volume based on performance metrics methodologies under this contract:

| Performance Evaluation Period | Initial Metrics (a) | | | | | | New Metrics, NFPs received 25% of volume (b) | | Current Metrics (TIVAS and NFPs using common metrics) | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Defaulted borrower # | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Borrower survey | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Defaulted borrower \$ | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | FSA survey | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Borrower survey | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Current repay % | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| School survey | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 91-270 Repay % | 4 | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| FSA survey | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 271-360 Repay % | 4 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| Overall ranking | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Allocation | 16% | 16% | 30% | 30% | 26% | | 14% | 13% | 8% | 12% |
| Allocation period | August 15, 2010 - August 14, 2011 | August 15, 2011 - August 14, 2012 | August 15, 2012 - August 14, 2013 | August 15, 2013 - August 14, 2014 | August 15, 2014 - February 28, 2015 | | March 1, 2015 - August 31, 2015 | September 1, 2015 - February 29, 2016 | March 1, 2016 - June 30, 2016 | July 1, 2016 - February 28, 2017 |

- (a) During the first five years of the servicing contract, the Department allocated new loan volume among the four TIVAS based on the following performance metrics:
- Two performance metrics measured the success of default prevention efforts as reflected by the percentage of borrowers (20 percent) and percentage of dollars (20 percent) in each servicer's portfolio that went into default.
 - Three metrics measured the satisfaction among separate borrower groups, including borrowers (20 percent), financial aid personnel at postsecondary schools participating in federal student loan programs (20 percent), and Federal Student Aid and other federal agency personnel or contractors who worked with the servicers (20 percent).
- (b) For these performance evaluation periods (6 and 7 in the above table), the numerical rankings are among the four TIVAS, since the NFPs received a fixed 25 percent of new loan volume.

Incremental revenue components earned by the Company from the Department (in addition to loan servicing revenues) include:

- *Administration of the Total and Permanent Disability (TPD) Discharge program.* The Company processes applications for the TPD Discharge program and is responsible for discharge, monitoring, and servicing of TPD loans. Individuals who are totally and permanently disabled may qualify for a discharge of their federal student loans, and the Company processes applications under the program and receives a fee from the Department on a per application basis, as well as a monthly servicing fee during the monitoring period. The Company is the exclusive provider of this service to the Department.
- *Origination of consolidation loans.* Beginning in 2014, the Department implemented a process to outsource the origination of consolidation loans whereby each of the four TIVAS receives Federal Direct Loan consolidation origination volume based on borrower choice. The Department pays the Company a fee for each completed consolidation loan application it processes. The Company services the consolidation volume it originates.

Servicing FFELP loans

The Loan Systems and Servicing operating segment provides for the servicing of the Company's student loan portfolio and the portfolios of third parties. The loan servicing activities include loan conversion activities, application processing, borrower updates, customer service, payment processing, due diligence procedures, funds management reconciliations, and claim processing. These activities are performed internally for the Company's portfolio, in addition to generating external fee revenue when performed for third-party clients.

The Company's student loan servicing division uses proprietary systems to manage the servicing process. These systems provide for automated compliance with most of the federal student loan regulations adopted under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (the "Higher Education Act").

The Company serviced FFELP loans on behalf of 25 third-party servicing customers as of December 31, 2016. The Company's FFELP servicing customers include national and regional banks, credit unions, and various state and non-profit secondary markets.

The majority of the Company's external FFELP loan servicing activities are performed under "life of loan" contracts. Life of loan contract servicing essentially provides that as long as the loan exists, the Company shall be the sole servicer of that loan; however, the agreement may contain "deconversion" provisions where, for a fee, the lender may move the loan to another servicer.

The elimination of new FFELP loan originations in July 2010 has caused and will continue to cause FFELP servicing revenue to decline as FFELP loan portfolios are paid down. However, the Company believes there may be opportunities to service additional FFELP loan portfolios from current FFELP participants as the program winds down.

Originating and servicing private education and consumer loans

The Loan Systems and Servicing operating segment conducts origination and servicing activities for consumer loans which include both private education and personal loan products.

Private education loans are loans to students or their families that are non-federal loans; as such, the loans are not issued or guaranteed by the federal government. These loans are used primarily to bridge the gap between the cost of higher education and the amount funded through financial aid, federal loans, or the borrowers' personal resources. Although similar in terms of activities and functions as FFELP loan servicing (i.e., application processing, disbursement processing, payment processing, customer service, statement distribution, and reporting), private education loan servicing activities are not required to comply with provisions of the Higher Education Act and may be more customized to individual client requirements.

The Company has invested in modernizing key technologies and services to position the business for the long-term, expanding services to include personal loan products and other consumer installment assets. Improvements allow for diversified products to be both originated and serviced with state of the art application and servicing platforms to drive growth for the Company's client partners. Presenting a very wide market opportunity of new entrants and existing players, consumer lending is a key growth area. In both backup servicing, and full servicing partnerships, the Company is a valuable resource for consumer lenders and asset holders as it allows for leveraged economies of scale, high compliance, and secure service to client partners.

The Company serviced private education and consumer loans on behalf of 24 third-party servicing customers as of December 31, 2016. In addition, the Company provides back-up servicing arrangements to assist nine entities for more than 200,000 borrowers. For a monthly fee, these arrangements require 30 to 90 day notice from a triggering event to transfer the customer's servicing volume to the Company's platform and becoming a full servicing customer.

Providing student loan servicing software and other information technology products and services

The Loan Systems and Servicing operating segment provides data center services and student loan servicing software for servicing private education and federal loans. These proprietary software systems are used internally by the Company and licensed to third-party student loan holders and servicers. These software systems have been adapted so they can be offered as hosted servicing software solutions that can be used by third-parties to service various types of student loans, including Federal Direct Loan Program and FFEL Program loans. The Company earns a monthly fee from its remote hosting customers for each unique borrower on the Company's platform, with a minimum monthly charge for most contracts. As of December 31, 2016, 2.2 million borrowers were hosted on the Company's hosted servicing software solution platforms.

Providing outsourced services including call center, processing, and marketing services

The Company provides business process outsourcing specializing in contact center management. The contact center solutions and services include taking inbound calls, helping with outreach campaigns and sales, and interacting with customers through multi-channels.

Servicing and outsourcing services for FFELP guaranty agencies, including FFELP guaranty collection services

A significant amount of the Company's guaranty servicing revenue historically came from a single guaranty servicing client, College Assist, the Colorado state-designated guarantor. The contract with College Assist expired on October 31, 2015, and was not renewed. FFELP guaranty servicing and FFELP guaranty collection revenue recognized by the Company from College Assist for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$37.4 million, and \$48.8 million, respectively.

The Company's second largest guaranty servicing client, Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation ("TSAC"), exited the FFELP guaranty business at the end of their contract term on June 30, 2016. FFELP guaranty servicing and FFELP guaranty collection

revenue recognized by the Company from TSAC for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$9.6 million, \$19.5 million, and \$17.9 million, respectively.

After the expiration of TSAC's contract, the Company has no remaining guaranty revenue.

Competition

The Company's scalable servicing platform allows it to provide compliant, efficient, and reliable service at a low cost, giving the Company a competitive advantage over others in the industry for all of this segment's services, the competitive environment for which is discussed below.

Loan servicing

The principal competitor for existing and prospective FFELP and private education loan servicing business is Navient Corporation ("Navient"). Navient is the largest for-profit provider of servicing functions. In contrast to its competitors, the Company has segmented its private education loan servicing on a distinct platform, created specifically to meet the needs of private education student loan borrowers, their families, the schools they attend, and the lenders who serve them. This ensures access to specialized teams with a dedicated focus on servicing these borrowers.

With the elimination of new loan originations under the FFEL Program, four servicers, including the Company, were named by the Department in 2009 as servicers of federally-owned loans. The three other servicers are Great Lakes, FedLoan Servicing (Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency ("PHEAA")), and Navient. In addition, the Department has contracts with 31 NFP entities to service student loans that are serviced by five prime servicers. These NFP entities were authorized in 2012 to begin servicing loans for existing borrower accounts. While previously these entities have only serviced existing loans, effective January 1, 2015 they began to receive a portion of new borrower loan activity. The Company currently licenses its hosted servicing software to three prime servicers that represent 13 NFP organizations. PHEAA is the only other TIVAS servicer offering a hosted Federal Direct Loan Program servicing solution to the NFP servicers.

As described above, the Company's contract with the Department expires on June 16, 2019. In April 2016, the Department's Office of Federal Student Aid released information regarding a new contract procurement process for the Department to acquire a single servicing system platform with multiple customer service providers to manage all student loans owned by the Department. The contract solicitation process is divided into two phases, and the Company and Great Lakes submitted a joint response to Phase I as part of a newly created joint venture to respond to the contract solicitation process and to provide services under the new contract in the event that the Department selects it to be awarded with the contract. On June 30, 2016, the Department announced which entities were selected to respond to Phase II of the procurement selection process. GreatNet was one of three entities selected, and PHEAA and Navient were also selected to respond to Phase II. On January 6, 2017, GreatNet submitted its Phase II response to the Department and is currently awaiting announcement from the new administration on the next steps in the procurement process.

Software and technology

The Company is one of the leaders in the development of servicing software for guaranty agencies, consumer loan programs, the Federal Direct Loan Program, and FFELP student loans. Many student loan lenders and servicers utilize the Company's software either directly or indirectly. The Company believes the investments it has made to scale its systems and to create a secure infrastructure to support the Department's servicing volume and requirements increase its competitive advantage as a long-term partner in the loan servicing market.

Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce

The Company's Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce operating segment provides products and services to help students and families manage the payment of education costs at all levels (K-12 and higher education). It also provides innovative education-focused technologies, services, and support solutions to help schools automate administrative processes and collect and process commerce data. The majority of this segment's customers are located in the United States; however, the Company has begun providing its products and services in Australia and currently believes there are opportunities to increase its customer base and revenue in Australia.

See Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce Operating Segment - Results of Operations" for a discussion of the seasonality of the business in this operating segment.

K-12

In the K-12 market, the Company offers tuition management services, school information systems, and assistance with financial needs assessment and donor management. The Company provides services for nearly 13,500 K-12 schools and serves over two million families representing over three million students.

The Company is the market leader in actively managed tuition payment plans. Tuition management services include payment plan administration, incidental billing, accounts receivable management, and record keeping. K-12 educational institutions contract with the Company to administer deferred payment plans that allow families to make monthly payments generally over 6 to 12 months. The Company collects a fee from either the institution or the payer as an administration fee.

The Company's financial needs assessment service helps K-12 schools evaluate and determine the amount of financial aid to disburse to the families it serves. The Company's donor services allow schools to assess and deliver strategic fundraising solutions using the latest technology.

On June 3, 2014, the Company purchased 100 percent of the ownership interests of RenWeb. RenWeb provides school information systems to help schools automate administrative processes such as admissions, enrollment, scheduling, student billing, attendance, and grade book management. RenWeb's information systems software is sold as a subscription service to schools. The combination of RenWeb's school administration software and the Company's tuition management and financial needs assessment services has significantly increased the value of the Company's offerings in this area, allowing the Company to deliver a comprehensive suite of solutions to schools.

Higher Education

The Company offers two principal products to the higher education market: actively managed tuition payment plans, and campus commerce technologies and payment processing. The Company provides service for 970 colleges and universities world-wide and serves over 7 million students and families.

Higher education institutions contract with the Company to administer actively managed payment plans that allow the student and family to make monthly payments on either a semester or annual basis. The Company collects a fee from the student or family as an administration fee.

The Company's suite of campus commerce solutions provides services that allow for families' electronic billing and payment of campus charges. Campus commerce includes cashiering for face-to-face transactions, campus-wide commerce management, and refunds management, among other activities. The Company earns revenue for e-billing, hosting and maintenance, credit card processing fees, and e-payment transaction fees, which are powered by the Company's secure payment processing systems.

The Company's campus commerce products are sold as a subscription service to colleges and universities. The systems process payments through the appropriate channels in the banking or credit card networks to make deposits into the client's bank account. The systems can be further deployed to other departments around campus as requested (e.g., application fees, alumni giving, parking, events, etc.).

Competition

The Company is the largest provider of tuition management services to the private and faith-based K-12 market in the United States. Competitors include financial institutions, tuition management providers, financial needs assessment providers, accounting firms, and a myriad of software companies.

In the higher education market, the Company targets business offices at colleges and universities. In this market, the primary competition is limited to only a few campus commerce and tuition payment providers, as well as solutions developed in-house by colleges and universities.

The Company's principal competitive advantages are (i) the customer service it provides to institutions and consumers, (ii) the technology provided with the Company's service, and (iii) the Company's ability to integrate its technology with the institution

clients and their third party service providers. The Company believes its clients select products primarily based on technology features and functionality and the ability to integrate with other systems, but price and service also impact the selection process.

Communications

On December 31, 2015, the Company acquired the majority of the membership interests of Allo. Allo derives its revenue primarily from the sale of advanced telecommunication services, including internet, broadband, telephone, and television services, to business and residential customers in Nebraska, and specializes in high-speed internet and broadband services available through its all-fiber network. Allo currently serves the Scottsbluff, Gering, Bridgeport, North Platte, Ogallala, and Alliance communities in Nebraska. In September 2016, Allo began providing services in Lincoln, Nebraska, as part of a multi-year project to pass substantially all commercial and residential properties in the community. Allo currently plans to expand to additional communities in Nebraska and possibly surrounding states over the next several years.

Internet, broadband, and television services

Internet, broadband, and television services include data and video products and services to residential and business subscribers. Allo data services provide high-speed internet access over Allo's all-fiber network at various symmetrical speeds up to 1 gigabit per second, depending on the nature of the network facilities that are available, the level of service selected, and the geographic market availability. Allo also offers a variety of data connectivity services, including Ethernet services capable of connecting multiple connections over Allo's fiber-based networks. Allo's Internet Protocol Television Video ("IPTV") services range from limited basic service to advanced television, which includes several plans each with hundreds of local, national, and music channels, including premium and pay-per-view channels, as well as video on demand service. Subscribers may also subscribe to Allo's advanced video services, which consist of high-definition television, digital video recorders ("DVR"), and/or a whole home DVR. Allo's whole home DVR gives customers the ability to watch recorded shows on any television in the house, record multiple shows at one time, and utilize an intuitive on-screen guide and user interface.

Allo expects that internet and broadband services will continue to increase as a more significant component of its overall services, and offset the anticipated decline in traditional residential telephone and television services.

Telephone services

Local calling services include a full suite of telephone services, including basic services, primary rate interface ("PRI"), and session initiation protocol ("SIP"). Allo's service plans include options for voice-mail and other enhanced custom calling features including hunting, caller ID, call forwarding, and call waiting, among others. Services are charged at a fixed monthly rate or can be bundled with selected services at a discounted rate. Allo provides a hosted private branch exchange ("PBX") package, which utilizes a soft switch and allows the customer the flexibility of utilizing new telephone technology and features without investing in a new telephone system. The package bundles local service, calling features, and internet protocol ("IP") business telephones.

Long-distance services include traditional domestic and international long distance which enables customers to make calls that terminate outside their local calling area. These services also include toll free calls and conference calling. Allo offers a variety of long-distance plans, including unlimited flat-rate calling plans, and offers a combination of subscription and usage fees.

Sales and Marketing

The key components of Allo's overall marketing strategy include:

- Promoting the advantages of an all-fiber network connected directly to homes and businesses that delivers synchronous internet speeds of one gigabit per second (about 100 times faster than standard broadband connections with copper or coaxial cable)
- Building complete fiber communities by passing all homes and businesses within their network
- Organizing sales and marketing activities around consumer, enterprise, and carrier customers
- Positioning Allo as a single point of contact for customers' communications needs
- Providing customers with a broad array of internet, broadband, television, and telephone services and bundling these services whenever possible
- Providing excellent customer service, including 24/7/365 centralized customer support to coordinate installation of new services, repair, and maintenance functions
- Developing and delivering new services to meet evolving customer needs and market demands
- Utilizing proven modern technology to deliver services

Allo currently offers services through direct marketing, call centers, its website, communication centers, and commissioned sales representatives. Allo markets its services both individually and as bundled services, including its triple-play offering of internet, television, and telephone services. By bundling service offerings, Allo is able to offer and sell a more complete and competitive package of services, which simultaneously increases its margin per customer and adds value for the consumer. Allo also believes that bundling leads to increased customer loyalty and retention.

Network Architecture and Technology

Allo has made significant investments in its technologically advanced telecommunications networks. As a result, Allo is able to deliver high-quality, reliable internet, broadband, telephone, and television services through fiber optics. Allo's wide-ranging network and extensive use of fiber provide an easy reach into existing and new areas. By bringing the fiber network to the customer premises, Allo can increase its service offerings, quality, and bandwidth services. Allo's existing fiber network enables it to efficiently respond and adapt to changes in technology and is capable of supporting the rising customer demand for bandwidth in order to support the growing amount of internet devices in the home. Allo's all-fiber network enhances its operating efficiencies by facilitating new network and technology choices that provide for lower costs to operate. Allo's networks are supported by an advanced digital telephone switch and IPTV service platform. The digital switch provides all local telephone customers with access to a full suite of telecommunication products, custom calling features, and value-added services. Allo's fiber network utilizes fiber-to-the-premise ("FTTP") networks to offer bundled residential and commercial services. Allo leverages its high definition IPTV headend equipment to distribute content across its network allowing Allo to provide a sharp video picture, and to better manage costs of future channel additions and upgrades. Allo's network provides substantially all of its marketable homes and businesses with bandwidth of 1 gigabit per second.

Growth Strategy

As discussed above, Allo plans to increase its customer base with its superior all-fiber network by increasing market share in existing markets and entering additional markets currently served by carriers using traditional copper and coaxial cable in their telecommunications network, including Lincoln, Nebraska and additional communities in Nebraska and possibly surrounding states. Although the initial capital expenditures for these expansion efforts are expected to be significant, Allo believes that its service delivery model will continue to generate customer demand sufficient to provide attractive returns on the capital investment. In addition, Allo is focused on increasing revenues per customer by capitalizing on increased demand for bandwidth by commercial and residential customers.

Competition

Telecommunications businesses are highly competitive and continue to face increased competition as a result of technology changes and industry legislative and regulatory developments. Allo faces actual or potential competition from many existing and emerging companies, including incumbent and competitive local telephone companies, long-distance carriers and resellers, wireless companies, internet service providers ("ISPs"), satellite companies, cable television companies, and in some cases by new forms of providers who are able to offer competitive services through software applications, requiring a comparatively small initial investment. Due to consolidation and strategic alliances within the industry, Allo cannot predict the number of competitors it will face at any given time. The wireless business has expanded significantly and has caused many residential subscribers of traditional telephone services to discontinue those services and to rely exclusively on wireless service. Consumers are finding individual television shows of interest to them through the internet and are watching content that is downloaded to their computers. Some providers, including television and cable television content owners, have initiated what are referred to as "over-the-top" services that deliver video content to televisions and computers over the internet. Over-the-top services can include episodes of highly-rated television series in their current broadcast seasons. They also can include content that is related to broadcast or sports content that Allo carries, but that is distinct and may be available only through the alternative source. Finally, the transition to digital broadcast television has allowed many consumers to obtain high definition local broadcast television signals (including many network affiliates) over-the-air, using a simple antenna. Consumers can pursue each of these options without foregoing any of the other options. The incumbent telephone carriers in the markets Allo serves enjoy certain business advantages, including size, financial resources, favorable regulatory position, a more diverse product mix, brand recognition, and connection to virtually all of Allo's customers and potential customers. The largest cable operators also enjoy certain business advantages, including size, financial resources, ownership of or superior access to desirable programming and other content, a more diverse product mix, brand recognition, and first-in-the-field advantages with a customer base that generates positive cash flow for its operations. Allo's competitors continue to add features and adopt aggressive pricing and packaging for services comparable to the services Allo offers. Their success in selling some services competitive with Allo's can lead to revenue erosion in other related areas. Allo faces

intense competition in its markets for long-distance, internet access, and other ancillary services that are important to Allo's business and to its growth strategy.

Asset Generation and Management

The Asset Generation and Management operating segment includes the acquisition, management, and ownership of the Company's student loan assets. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's student loan portfolio was \$24.9 billion. The Company generates a substantial portion of its earnings from the spread, referred to as the Company's student loan spread, between the yield it receives on its student loan portfolio and the associated costs to finance such portfolio. See Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Asset Generation and Management Operating Segment - Results of Operations - Student Loan Spread Analysis," for further details related to the student loan spread. The student loan assets are held in a series of education lending subsidiaries and associated securitization trusts designed specifically for this purpose. In addition to the student loan spread earned on its portfolio, all costs and activity associated with managing the portfolio, such as servicing of the assets and debt maintenance, are included in this segment.

Student loans consist of federally insured student loans and private education loans. Federally insured student loans were originated under the FFEL Program. The Company's portfolio of federally insured student loans is subject to minimal credit risk, as these loans are guaranteed by the Department at levels ranging from 97 percent to 100 percent. Substantially all of the Company's loan portfolio (98.9 percent as of December 31, 2016) is federally insured. The Company's portfolio of private education loans is subject to credit risk similar to other consumer loan assets.

The Higher Education Act regulates every aspect of the federally insured student loan program, including certain communications with borrowers, loan originations, and default aversion. Failure to service a student loan properly could jeopardize the guarantee on federal student loans. In the case of death, disability, or bankruptcy of the borrower, the guarantee covers 100 percent of the loan's principal and accrued interest.

FFELP loans are guaranteed by state agencies or non-profit companies designated as guarantors, with the Department providing reinsurance to the guarantor. Guarantors are responsible for performing certain functions necessary to ensure the program's soundness and accountability. Generally, the guarantor is responsible for ensuring that loans are serviced in compliance with the requirements of the Higher Education Act. When a borrower defaults on a FFELP loan, the Company submits a claim to the guarantor, who provides reimbursements of principal and accrued interest, subject to the applicable risk share percentage.

Origination and Acquisition

The Reconciliation Act of 2010 eliminated originations of new FFELP loans effective July 1, 2010. However, the Company believes there will be ongoing opportunities to continue to purchase FFELP loan portfolios from current FFELP participants looking to adjust their FFELP businesses. For example, from July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2016, the Company purchased a total of \$21.1 billion of FFELP student loans from various third-parties. The Company's competition for the purchase of student loan portfolios and residuals includes large banks, hedge funds, and other student loan finance companies.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Because the Company generates a significant portion of its earnings from its student loan spread, the interest rate sensitivity of the Company's balance sheet is very important to its operations. The current and future interest rate environment can and will affect the Company's interest income and net income. The effects on the Company's results of operations as a result of the changing interest rate environments are further outlined in Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Asset Generation and Management Operating Segment - Results of Operations - Student Loan Spread Analysis" and Part II, Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk."

Corporate and Other Activities

Real Estate and Other Investments

The Company makes investments to further diversify the Company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses, including investments in real estate and start-up ventures. Recent real estate investments have been focused on the development of commercial properties in the Midwest, and particularly in Lincoln, Nebraska, where the Company's headquarters are located. These investments include projects for the development of properties in Lincoln's east downtown Telegraph District, including a building planned as a new location for the Company's student loan servicing operations, and the development of a

building in Lincoln's Haymarket District that will be the new headquarters of Hudl, which provides online video analysis and coaching tools software for athletes of all levels, and where the Company will also be a tenant. As of December 31, 2016, the total amount of real estate investments by the Company was \$48.4 million. In addition, the Company has an equity investment in Hudl of \$41.4 million. David S. Graff, a member of the Company's Board of Directors, is a co-founder, the Chief Executive Officer, and a director of Hudl.

Regulation and Supervision

The Company's operating segments and industry partners are heavily regulated by federal and state government regulatory agencies. The following provides a summary of the more significant existing and proposed legislation and regulations affecting the Company. A failure to comply with these laws and regulations could subject the Company to substantial fines, penalties, and remedial and other costs, restrictions on business, and the loss of business. Regulations and supervision can change rapidly, and changes could alter the manner in which the Company operates and increase the Company's operating expenses as new or additional regulatory compliance requirements are addressed.

Loan Systems and Servicing

The Company's Loan Systems and Servicing operating segment, which services Federal Direct Loan Program, FFELP, and private education and consumer loans, is subject to federal and state consumer protection, privacy, and related laws and regulations. Some of the more significant federal laws and regulations include:

- The Higher Education Act, which establishes financial responsibility and administrative capability that govern all third-party servicers of federally insured student loans
- The Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), which governs communication methods that may be used to contact customers
- The Truth-In-Lending Act and Regulation Z, which governs disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers
- The Fair Credit Reporting Act and Regulation V, which governs the use and provision of information to consumer reporting agencies
- The Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or other prohibited factors in extending credit
- The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act ("SCRA"), which applies to all debts incurred prior to commencement of active military service and limits the amount of interest, including certain fees or charges that are related to the obligation or liability
- The Electronic Funds Transfer Act ("EFTA") and Regulation E, which protects individual consumers engaged in electronic fund transfers ("EFTs")
- The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act ("GLBA") and Regulation P, which governs a financial institution's treatment of nonpublic personal information about consumers and requires that an institution, under certain circumstances, notify consumers about its privacy policies and practices
- Laws prohibiting unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices
- Various laws, regulations, and standards that govern government contractors

As a student loan servicer for the federal government and for financial institutions, including the Company's FFELP student loan portfolio, the Company is subject to the Higher Education Act and related laws, rules, regulations, and policies. The Higher Education Act regulates every aspect of the federally insured student loan program. The Company has designed its servicing operations to comply with the Higher Education Act, and it regularly monitors the Company's operations to maintain compliance.

Under the TCPA, plaintiffs may seek actual monetary loss or damages of \$500 - \$1,500 per violation, whichever is greater, and the courts may treble the damage award for willful or knowing violations. In addition, TCPA lawsuits have asserted putative class action claims.

In July 2010, Congress passed The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). The Dodd-Frank Act established the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB"), which has broad authority to regulate a wide range of consumer financial products and services. The Company's student loan servicing business is subject to CFPB oversight authority.

In May 2015, the CFPB launched a public inquiry into student loan servicing practices throughout the industry. In September 2015, the CFPB issued a report discussing public comments submitted in response to the inquiry, and suggesting a framework to improve borrower outcomes and reduce defaults, including the creation of consistent, industry-wide standards for the entire

servicing market. In July 2016, the Department expanded on those principles by outlining enhanced customer service standards and protections that will be incorporated into federal servicing contracts and guidelines.

The CFPB is authorized to draft new regulations implementing federal consumer financial protection laws, to enforce those laws and regulations, and to conduct examinations of the Company's operations to determine compliance. The CFPB's authority includes the ability to assess financial penalties and fines and provide for restitution to consumers if it determines there have been violations of consumer financial protection laws. The CFPB also provides consumer financial education, tracks consumer complaints, requests data from industry participants, and promotes the availability of financial services to underserved consumers and communities. The CFPB has authority to prevent unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices and to ensure that all consumers have access to fair, transparent, and competitive markets for consumer financial products and services. The CFPB's scrutiny of financial services has impacted participants' approach to their services, including how the Company interacts with consumers.

In addition, where a company has violated Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act or CFPB regulations implemented under Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Dodd-Frank Act empowers state attorneys general and state regulators to bring civil actions to remedy violations of state law. Most states also have statutes that prohibit unfair and deceptive practices. To the extent states enact requirements that differ from federal standards or state officials and courts adopt interpretations of federal consumer laws that differ from those adopted by the CFPB under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Company's ability to offer the same products and services to consumers nationwide may be limited.

As a third-party service provider to financial institutions, the Company is subject to periodic examination by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council ("FFIEC"). FFIEC is a formal interagency body of the U.S. government empowered to prescribe uniform principles, standards, and report forms for the federal examination of financial institutions by the Federal Reserve Banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the CFPB, and to make recommendations to promote uniformity in the supervision of financial institutions.

Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce

The Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce operating segment provides tuition management services and school information software for K-12 schools and tuition management services and campus commerce solutions for higher education institutions. As a service provider that takes payment instructions from institutions and their constituents and sends them to bank partners, the Company is directly or indirectly subject to a variety of federal and state laws and regulations. The Company's contracts with clients and bank partners require the Company to comply with these laws and regulations.

The Company's payment processing services are subject to the EFTA and Regulation E, which govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of debit cards and certain other electronic banking services. The Company assists bank partners with fulfilling their compliance obligations pursuant to these requirements.

The Company's payment processing services are also subject to the National Automated Clearing House Association ("NACHA") requirements, which include operating rules and sound risk management procedures to govern the use of the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") Network. These rules are used to ensure that the ACH Network is efficient, reliable, and secure for its members. Because the ACH Network uses a batch process, the importance of proper submissions by NACHA members is magnified.

The Company is also impacted by laws and regulations that affect the bankcard industry. The Company is registered with Visa, MasterCard, American Express, and the Discover Network as a service provider and is subject to their respective rules.

The Company's higher education institution clients are subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), which protects the privacy of student education records. The Company's higher education institution clients disclose certain non-directory information concerning their students to the Company, including contact information, student identification numbers, and the amount of students' credit balances pursuant to one or more exceptions under FERPA. Additionally, as the Company is indirectly subject to FERPA, it may not permit the transfer of any personally identifiable information to another party other than in a manner in which an educational institution may properly disclose it. While the Company believes that it has adequate policies and procedures in place to safeguard the privacy of such information, a breach of this prohibition could result in a five-year suspension of the Company's access to the related client's records. The Company may also be subject to similar state laws and regulations that restrict higher education institutions from disclosing certain personally identifiable student information.

Some of the Company's K-12 and higher education institution clients choose to charge convenience fees to students, parents, or other payers who make online payments using a credit or debit card. Laws and regulations related to such fees vary from state to

state and certain states have laws that to varying degrees prohibit the imposition of a surcharge on a cardholder who elects to use a credit or debit card in lieu of cash, check, or other means.

The CFPB has regulatory oversight authority over consumer credit services and the prepaid card industry. The CFPB has proposed regulations regarding the prepaid card industry, which, if adopted as proposed, could impose significant additional disclosure requirements, overdraft requirements, and other requirements on the prepaid card industry. Similarly, other future actions of the CFPB could require further regulatory disclosures and changes to payment card practices, fees, routing, and other matters with respect to credit, debit, and prepaid cards.

The Company's contracts with higher education institution clients also require us to comply with regulations promulgated by the Department regarding the handling of student financial aid funds received by institutions on behalf of their students under Title IV of the Higher Education Act. On October 30, 2015, the Department amended cash management and other regulations to ensure students have convenient access to their Title IV funds, do not incur unreasonable fees, and are not led to believe they must open a financial account to receive such funds.

Communications

The telecommunications business that the Company has entered through the acquisition of Allo on December 31, 2015 is subject to extensive federal, state, and local regulation. Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("Telecommunications Act"), federal and state regulators share responsibility for implementing and enforcing statutes and regulations designed to encourage competition and to preserve and advance widely available, quality telephone service at affordable prices.

At the federal level, the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") generally exercises jurisdiction over facilities and services of local exchange carriers to the extent they are used to provide, originate, or terminate interstate or international communications. The FCC has the authority to condition, modify, cancel, terminate, or revoke operating authority for failure to comply with applicable federal laws or FCC rules, regulations, and policies.

State regulatory commissions generally exercise jurisdiction over carriers' facilities and services to the extent they are used to provide, originate, or terminate intrastate communications. In addition, municipalities and other local government agencies regulate the public rights-of-way necessary to install and operate networks.

The Communications Act of 1934 ("Communications Act") requires, among other things, that telecommunications carriers offer services at just and reasonable rates and on non-discriminatory terms and conditions. The 1996 amendments to the Communications Act, contained in the Telecommunications Act, dramatically changed, and likely will continue to change, the landscape of the telecommunications industry. The central aim of the Telecommunications Act is to open local telecommunications markets to competition while enhancing universal service. The Telecommunications Act imposes a number of interconnection and other requirements on all local communications providers. All telecommunications carriers have a duty to interconnect directly or indirectly with the facilities and equipment of other telecommunications carriers.

The State of Nebraska Public Services Commission dictates service requirements and fees which have required Allo to obtain franchises from each incorporated municipality in which Allo operates. Allo is also required to obtain permits for street opening and construction, or for operating franchises to install and expand fiber optic facilities. These permits or other licenses or agreements typically require the payment of fees.

Allo's aerial and underground construction operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to the maintenance of safe conditions in the workplace. Allo could also be subject to potential liabilities in the event it causes a release of hazardous substances or other environmental damage resulting from underground objects Allo encounters.

Internet services

The provision of internet access services is not significantly regulated by either the FCC or the state commissions. However, the FCC has in recent years taken some steps toward the imposition of some controls on the provision of internet access, and has asserted that it has jurisdictional authority in some areas related to the promotion of an open internet. The extent of the FCC's jurisdiction with respect to the internet has not been resolved, and the outcome could lead to increased costs for Allo in connection with its provision of internet services, and could affect Allo's ability to effectively compete.

As the internet has matured, it has become the subject of increasing regulatory interest. Congress and federal regulators have adopted a wide range of measures directly or potentially affecting internet use, including, for example, consumer privacy, copyright

protections, defamation liability, taxation, obscenity, and unsolicited commercial e-mail. Allo's internet services are subject to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act ("CALEA") requirements regarding law enforcement surveillance. Content owners are now seeking additional legal mechanisms to combat copyright infringement over the internet. Pending and future legislation in this area could adversely affect Allo's operations as an ISP and relationship with internet customers. Additionally, the FCC and Congress are considering subjecting internet access services to the Universal Service funding requirements. These funding requirements could impose significant new costs on Allo's high-speed internet service. Also, the FCC and some state regulatory commissions direct certain subsidies to telephone companies deploying broadband to areas deemed to be "unserved" or "underserved." State and local governmental organizations have also adopted internet-related regulations. These various governmental jurisdictions are also considering additional regulations in these and other areas, such as privacy, pricing, service and product quality, and taxation. The adoption of new internet regulations or the adaptation of existing laws to the internet could adversely affect Allo's business.

On June 12, 2015, the FCC Net Neutrality Order became effective. The new rules prohibit ISPs from engaging in blocking, throttling, and paid prioritization, and transparency rules compelling the disclosure of network management policies were enhanced. The FCC would also have authority under the proposed rules to hear complaints and take enforcement action if it determines that the interconnection activities of ISPs are not just and reasonable, or if ISPs fail to meet general obligations not to harm consumers or what are referred to as edge providers. The rules could limit Allo's ability to efficiently manage internet service and respond to operational and competitive challenges.

Television services

Federal regulations currently restrict the prices that cable systems charge for the minimum level of television programming service, referred to as "basic service," and associated equipment. All other television service offerings are now universally exempt from rate regulation. Although basic service rate regulation operates pursuant to a federal formula, local governments, commonly referred to as local franchising authorities, are primarily responsible for administering this regulation. The majority of Allo's local franchising authorities have never been certified to regulate basic service cable rates (and order rate reductions and refunds), but they generally retain the right to do so (subject to potential regulatory limitations under state franchising laws), except in those specific communities facing "effective competition," as defined under federal law. There have been frequent calls to impose expanded rate regulation on the cable industry. As a result of rapidly increasing cable programming costs, it is possible that Congress may adopt new constraints on the retail pricing or packaging of cable programming. Federal rate regulations currently include certain marketing restrictions that could affect Allo's pricing and packaging of service tiers and equipment. As Allo attempts to respond to a changing marketplace with competitive pricing practices, we may face regulations that impede our ability to compete.

IPTV operations require state or local franchise or other authorization in order to provide cable service to customers. Allo is subject to regulation under a Communications Act framework that addresses such issues as the use of local streets and rights of way; the carriage of public, educational, and governmental channels; the provision of channel space for leased commercial access; the amount and payment of franchise fees; consumer protection; and similar issues. In addition, federal laws and FCC regulations place limits on the common ownership of cable systems and competing multichannel television distribution systems, and on the common ownership of cable systems and local telephone systems in the same geographic area. The FCC has recently expanded its oversight and regulation of cable television-related matters. Federal law and regulations also affect numerous issues related to television programming and other content. Under federal law, certain local television broadcast stations (both commercial and non-commercial) can elect, every three years, to take advantage of rules that require a cable operator to distribute the station's content to the cable system's customers without charge, or to forego this "must-carry" obligation and to negotiate for carriage on an arm's length contractual basis, which typically involves the payment of a fee by the cable operator, and sometimes involves other consideration as well. The current three year cycle began on January 1, 2015. Allo has successfully negotiated agreements with all of the local television broadcast stations that would have been eligible for "must carry" treatment in each of our current markets. The contractual relationships between cable operators and most providers of content who are not television broadcast stations generally are not subject to FCC oversight or other regulation.

The Communications Act requires most utilities owning utility poles to provide access to poles and conduits, and subjects the rates charged for this access to either federal or state regulation. In 2011, the FCC amended its existing pole attachment rules to promote broadband deployment. The 2011 order allows for new penalties in certain cases involving unauthorized attachments, but generally strengthens the ability to access investor-owned utility poles on reasonable rates, terms, and conditions.

Allo's IPTV systems are subject to a federal copyright compulsory license covering carriage of television and radio broadcast signals. The possible modification or elimination of this compulsory copyright license is the subject of continuing legislative proposals and administrative review and could adversely affect Allo's ability to obtain desired broadcast programming. Copyright clearances for non-broadcast programming services are arranged through private negotiations. IPTV operators also must obtain

music rights for locally originated programming and advertising from the major music performing rights organizations. These licensing fees have been the source of litigation in the past, and license fee disputes may arise in the future.

Telephone services

Allo offers voice communications services over a broadband network. The FCC has ruled that competitive telephone companies are entitled to interconnect with incumbent providers of traditional telecommunications services, which ensures that services can compete in the market. The FCC has also declared that certain services are not subject to traditional state public utility regulation. The full extent of the FCC preemption of state and local regulation of services is not yet clear. In November 2011, the FCC released an order significantly changing the rules governing intercarrier compensation payments for the origination and termination of telephone traffic between carriers. These rules have resulted and will continue to result in a substantial decrease in intercarrier compensation payments over a multi-year period.

Asset Generation and Management

The Dodd-Frank Act provides the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") with substantial authority to regulate over-the-counter derivative transactions, and includes provisions that require derivative transactions to be executed through an exchange or central clearinghouse. On December 24, 2016, new risk retention rules went into effect that require issuers of asset-backed securities or persons who organize and initiate asset-backed securities transactions to retain a percentage of the underlying assets' credit risk. The higher retention requirements could decrease the leverage the Company obtains in a securitization and therefore potentially decrease the Company's return on equity from securitization transactions. These rules also expand disclosure and reporting requirements for each tranche of asset-backed securities, including new loan-level data requirements, and expand disclosure requirements relating to the representations, warranties, and enforcement mechanisms available to investors.

Corporate

Governmental bodies in the United States and abroad have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, laws and regulations restricting the transfer of, and safeguarding, non-public personal information. For example, in the United States, the Company and its financial institution clients are, respectively, subject to the Federal Trade Commission's and the federal banking regulators' privacy and information safeguarding requirements under the GLBA. The GLBA and Regulation P govern a financial institution's treatment of nonpublic personal information about consumers and require that an institution, under certain circumstances, notify consumers about its privacy policies and practices. With certain exceptions, the GLBA prohibits a financial institution from disclosing a consumer's nonpublic personal information to a nonaffiliated third-party unless the institution satisfies various notice requirements and the consumer does not elect to prevent, or "opt out of," the disclosure. The GLBA also imposes specific requirements regarding the disclosure of customer account numbers and the reuse and redisclosure of information a financial institution provides to a third party. While the Company's operations are subject to certain provisions of these privacy laws, the Company has limited use of consumer information solely to providing services to other businesses and financial institutions. The Company limits sharing of non-public personal information to that necessary to complete transactions on behalf of the consumer and to that permitted by federal and state laws.

Intellectual Property

The Company owns numerous trademarks and service marks ("Marks") to identify its various products and services. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had 56 registered Marks. The Company actively asserts its rights to these Marks when it believes infringement may exist. The Company believes its Marks have developed and continue to develop strong brand-name recognition in the industry and the consumer marketplace. Each of the Marks has, upon registration, an indefinite duration so long as the Company continues to use the Mark on or in connection with such goods or services as the Mark identifies. In order to protect the indefinite duration, the Company makes filings to continue registration of the Marks. The Company owns one patent application that has been published, but has not yet been issued, and has also actively asserted its rights thereunder in situations where the Company believes its claims may be infringed upon. The Company owns many copyright protected works, including its various computer system codes and displays, Web sites, books and other publications, and marketing materials. The Company also has trade secret rights to many of its processes and strategies and its software product designs. The Company's software products are protected by both registered and common law copyrights, as well as strict confidentiality and ownership provisions placed in license agreements, which restrict the ability to copy, distribute, or improperly disclose the software products. The Company also has adopted internal procedures designed to protect the Company's intellectual property.

The Company seeks federal and/or state protection of intellectual property when deemed appropriate, including patent, trademark/service mark, and copyright. The decision whether to seek such protection may depend on the perceived value of the intellectual property, the likelihood of securing protection, the cost of securing and maintaining that protection, and the potential for infringement. The Company's employees are trained in the fundamentals of intellectual property, intellectual property protection, and infringement issues. The Company's employees are also required to sign agreements requiring, among other things, confidentiality of trade secrets, assignment of inventions, and non-solicitation of other employees post-termination. Consultants, suppliers, and other business partners are also required to sign nondisclosure agreements to protect the Company's proprietary rights.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had approximately 3,700 employees. None of the Company's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. The Company is not involved in any material disputes with any of its employees, and the Company believes that relations with its employees are good.

Available Information

Copies of the Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to such reports are available on the Company's Web site free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC. Investors and other interested parties can access these reports and the Company's proxy statements at <http://www.nelnetinvestors.com>. The Company routinely posts important information for investors on its Web site.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics and Conduct that applies to directors, officers, and employees, including the Company's principal executive officer and its principal financial and accounting officer, and has posted such Code of Ethics and Conduct on its Web site. Amendments to and waivers granted with respect to the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct relating to its executive officers and directors which are required to be disclosed pursuant to applicable securities laws and stock exchange rules and regulations will also be posted on its Web site. The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, Audit Committee Charter, Compensation Committee Charter, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter, Risk and Finance Committee Charter, and Compliance Committee Charter are also posted on its Web site.

Information on the Company's Web site is not incorporated by reference into this report and should not be considered part of this report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We operate our businesses in a highly competitive and regulated environment. We are subject to risks including, but not limited to, market, liquidity, credit, regulatory, technology, operational, security, and other business risks such as reputation damage related to negative publicity and dependencies on key personnel, customers, vendors, and systems. This section highlights specific risks that could affect us. Although this section attempts to highlight key risk factors, other risks may emerge at any time and we cannot predict all risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our financial performance. These risk factors should be read in conjunction with the other information included in this report.

Student Loan Portfolio

Our student loan portfolio is subject to certain risks related to interest rates, our ability to manage the risks related to interest rates, prepayment, and credit risk, each of which could reduce the expected cash flows and earnings on our portfolio.

Interest rate risk - basis and repricing risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk in the form of basis risk and repricing risk because the interest rate characteristics of our student loan assets do not always match the interest rate characteristics of the funding for those assets.

We fund the majority of our FFELP student loan assets with one-month or three-month LIBOR indexed floating rate securities. In addition, the interest rates on some of our debt are set via a "dutch auction." Meanwhile, the interest earned on our FFELP student loan assets is indexed to one-month LIBOR, three-month commercial paper, and Treasury bill rates. The different interest rate characteristics of our loan assets and our liabilities funding these assets result in basis risk. We also face repricing risk due to the timing of the interest rate resets on our liabilities, which may occur as infrequently as once a quarter, in contrast to the timing

of the interest rate resets on our assets, which generally occur daily. In a declining interest rate environment, this may cause our student loan spread to compress, while in a rising interest rate environment, it may cause the spread to increase.

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$22.8 billion, \$1.3 billion, and \$0.7 billion of FFELP loans indexed to the one-month LIBOR, three-month commercial paper, and three-month Treasury bill rate, respectively, all of which reset daily, and \$13.7 billion of debt indexed to three-month LIBOR, which resets quarterly, and \$9.1 billion of debt indexed to one-month LIBOR, which resets monthly. While these indices are all short term in nature with rate movements that are highly correlated over a longer period of time, there have been points in recent history related to the U.S. and European debt crisis that have caused volatility to be high and correlation to be reduced. There can be no assurance that the indices' historically high level of correlation will not be disrupted in the future due to capital market dislocations or other factors not within our control. In such circumstances, our earnings could be adversely affected, possibly to a material extent.

We have entered into basis swaps to hedge our basis and repricing risk. For these derivatives, we receive three-month LIBOR set discretely in advance and pay one-month LIBOR plus or minus a spread as defined in the agreements (the "1:3 Basis Swaps").

Interest rate risk - loss of floor income

FFELP loans originated prior to April 1, 2006 generally earn interest at the higher of the borrower rate, which is fixed over a period of time, or a floating rate based on the Special Allowance Payments ("SAP") formula set by the Department. The SAP rate is based on an applicable index plus a fixed spread that depends on loan type, origination date, and repayment status. We generally finance our student loan portfolio with variable rate debt. In low and/or certain declining interest rate environments, when the fixed borrower rate is higher than the SAP rate, these student loans earn at a fixed rate while the interest on the variable rate debt typically continues to reflect the low and/or declining interest rates. In these interest rate environments, we may earn additional spread income that we refer to as floor income.

Depending on the type of loan and when it was originated, the borrower rate is either fixed to term or is reset to an annual rate each July 1. As a result, for loans where the borrower rate is fixed to term, we may earn floor income for an extended period of time, which we refer to as fixed rate floor income, and for those loans where the borrower rate is reset annually on July 1, we may earn floor income to the next reset date, which we refer to as variable rate floor income.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, we earned \$152.3 million of fixed rate floor income, net of \$17.6 million of settlements paid related to derivatives used to hedge loans earning fixed rate floor income. Absent the use of derivative instruments, a rise in interest rates will reduce the amount of floor income received and this will have an impact on earnings due to interest margin compression caused by increased financing costs, until such time as the federally insured loans earn interest at a variable rate in accordance with their SAP formulas. In higher interest rate environments, where the interest rate rises above the borrower rate and fixed rate loans effectively convert to variable rate loans, the impact of the rate fluctuations is reduced.

Interest rate risk - use of derivatives

We utilize derivative instruments to manage interest rate sensitivity. Our derivative instruments are intended as economic hedges but do not qualify for hedge accounting; consequently, the change in fair value, called the "mark-to-market," of these derivative instruments is included in our operating results. Changes or shifts in the forward yield curve can and have significantly impacted the valuation of our derivatives. Accordingly, changes or shifts in the forward yield curve will impact our financial position and results of operations.

Although we believe our derivative instruments are highly effective, developing an effective strategy for dealing with movements in interest rates is complex, and no strategy can completely insulate us from risks associated with such fluctuations. Because many of our derivatives are not balance guaranteed to a particular pool of student loans and we may not elect to fully hedge our risk on a notional and/or duration basis, we are subject to the risk of being under or over hedged, which could result in material losses. In addition, our interest rate risk management activities could expose us to substantial mark-to-market losses if interest rates move in a materially different way than was expected based on the environment when the derivatives were entered into. As a result, we cannot offer any assurance that our economic hedging activities will effectively manage our interest rate sensitivity or have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

By using derivative instruments, we are exposed to credit and market risk. We attempt to manage credit and market risks associated with interest rates by establishing and monitoring limits as to the types and degree of risk that may be undertaken and by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties that are reviewed periodically by our risk committee. As of December 31, 2016,

all of our derivative counterparties had investment grade credit ratings. We also have a policy of requiring that all derivative contracts be governed by an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. Master Agreement.

The Dodd-Frank Act provides the CFTC with substantial authority to regulate over-the-counter derivative transactions. The CFTC issued final regulations that require derivative transactions to be executed through an exchange or central clearinghouse. As such, effective June 10, 2013, all over-the-counter derivative contracts executed by us are cleared post-execution at a regulated clearinghouse. Clearing is a process by which a third-party, the clearinghouse, steps in between the original counterparties and guarantees the performance of both, by requiring that each post substantial amounts of liquid collateral on an initial and mark-to-market basis to cover the clearinghouse's potential future exposure in the event of default. The new clearing requirements did not alter or affect the terms and conditions of our derivative instruments executed prior to June 10, 2013. The new clearing requirements require us to post substantial amounts of liquid collateral when executing new derivative instruments, which could negatively impact our liquidity and capital resources and may prevent or limit us from utilizing derivative instruments to manage interest rate sensitivity and risks. However, the new clearing requirements reduce counterparty risk associated with derivatives executed by us after June 10, 2013.

When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive (an asset on our balance sheet), this generally indicates that the counterparty or clearinghouse owes us if the derivative was settled. If the counterparty or clearinghouse fails to perform, credit risk with such counterparty or clearinghouse is equal to the extent of the fair value gain in the derivative less any collateral held by us. If we were unable to collect from a counterparty or clearinghouse, we would have a loss equal to the amount the derivative is recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.

When the fair value of a derivative instrument is negative (a liability on our balance sheet), we would owe the counterparty if the derivative was settled and, therefore, have no immediate credit risk. If the negative fair value of derivatives with a counterparty exceeds a specified threshold, we may have to make a collateral deposit with the counterparty. The threshold at which we may be required to post collateral is dependent upon our unsecured credit rating. We believe any downgrades from our current unsecured credit ratings (Standard & Poor's: BBB- (stable outlook) and Moody's: Ba1 (stable outlook)), would not result in additional collateral requirements of a material nature. In addition, no counterparty has the right to terminate our contracts in the event of downgrades from the current ratings. However, some derivative contracts have mutual optional termination provisions that can be exercised during 2022. As of December 31, 2016, the fair value of derivatives with early termination provisions was a negative \$2.7 million (a liability on the Company's balance sheet).

Interest rate movements have an impact on the amount of collateral we are required to deposit with our derivative instrument counterparties or the clearinghouse. Based on the interest rate swaps outstanding as of December 31, 2016 (for both the floor income and hybrid debt hedges), if the forward interest rate curve was one basis point lower for the remaining duration of these derivatives, we would have been required to post \$1.6 million in additional collateral. In addition, if the forward basis curve between 1-month and 3-month LIBOR experienced a one basis point reduction in spread for the remaining duration of our 1:3 Basis Swaps (in which we pay 1-month LIBOR and receive 3-month LIBOR), we would have been required to post \$1.6 million in additional collateral.

With our current derivative portfolio, we do not currently anticipate a near term movement in interest rates having a material impact on our liquidity or capital resources, nor expect future movements in interest rates to have a material impact on our ability to meet potential collateral deposit requirements with our counterparties or clearinghouse. Due to the existing low interest rate environment, our exposure to downward movements in interest rates on our interest rate swaps is limited. In addition, we believe the historical high correlation between 1-month and 3-month LIBOR limits our exposure to interest rate movements on the 1:3 Basis Swaps.

However, if interest rates move materially and negatively impact the fair value of our derivative portfolio or if we enter into additional derivatives in which the fair value of such derivatives becomes negative, we could be required to deposit a significant amount of collateral with our derivative instrument counterparties and/or the clearinghouse. The collateral deposits, if significant, could negatively impact our liquidity and capital resources.

Our outstanding cross-currency interest rate swap is a derivative entered into as a result of an asset-backed security financing. This derivative was entered into at the securitization trust level with the counterparty and does not contain credit contingent features related to our or the trust's credit ratings. As such, there are no collateral requirements and the impact of changes to foreign currency rates has no impact on the amount of collateral we would be required to deposit with the counterparty on this derivative.

Prepayment risk

Higher rates of prepayments of student loans, including consolidations by the Department through the Federal Direct Loan Program or private refinancing programs, would reduce our interest income.

Pursuant to the Higher Education Act, borrowers may prepay loans made under the FFEL Program at any time without penalty. Prepayments may result from consolidations of student loans by the Department through the Federal Direct Loan Program or by a lending institution through a private education loan, which historically tend to occur more frequently in low interest rate environments; from borrower defaults, which will result in the receipt of a guaranty payment; and from voluntary full or partial prepayments; among other things.

Legislative risk exists as Congress evaluates proposals to reauthorize the Higher Education Act. If the federal government and the Department initiate additional loan forgiveness, other repayment options or plans, or consolidation loan programs, such initiatives could further increase prepayments and reduce interest income, and could also reduce servicing fees.

The rate of prepayments of student loans may be influenced by a variety of economic, social, political, and other factors affecting borrowers, including interest rates, federal budgetary pressures, and the availability of alternative financing. Our profits could be adversely affected by higher prepayments, which reduce the balance of loans outstanding and, therefore, the amount of interest income we receive.

Credit risk

Future losses due to defaults on loans held by us present credit risk which could adversely affect our earnings.

The vast majority (98.9 percent) of our student loan portfolio is federally guaranteed. The allowance for loan losses from the federally insured loan portfolio is based on periodic evaluations of our loan portfolios, considering loans in repayment versus those in nonpaying status, delinquency status, trends in defaults in the portfolio based on Company and industry data, past experience, trends in student loan claims rejected for payment by guarantors, changes to federal student loan programs, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. The federal government currently guarantees 97 percent of the principal and interest on federally insured student loans disbursed on and after July 1, 2006 (and 98 percent for those loans disbursed on and after October 1, 1993 and prior to July 1, 2006), which limits our loss exposure on the outstanding balance of our federally insured portfolio. Student loans disbursed prior to October 1, 1993 are fully insured for both principal and interest.

Our private education loans are unsecured, with neither a government nor a private insurance guarantee. Accordingly, we bear the full risk of loss on these loans if the borrower and co-borrower, if applicable, default. In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses on the private education loans, we consider several factors, including: loans in repayment versus those in a nonpaying status, delinquency status, type of program, trends in defaults in the portfolio based on Company and industry data, past experience, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. We place a private education loan on nonaccrual status when the collection of principal and interest is 90 days past due, and charge off the loan when the collection of principal and interest is 120 days past due.

The evaluation of the allowance for loan losses is inherently subjective, as it requires material estimates that may be subject to significant changes. As of December 31, 2016, our allowance for loan losses was \$51.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized a provision for loan losses of \$13.5 million. The provision for loan losses reflects the activity for the applicable period and provides an allowance at a level that management believes is appropriate to cover probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. However, future defaults can be higher than anticipated due to a variety of factors, such as downturns in the economy, regulatory or operational changes, and other unforeseen future trends. If actual performance is significantly worse than currently estimated, it would materially affect our estimate of the allowance for loan losses and the related provision for loan losses in our statements of income.

Liquidity and Funding

We fund student loans in warehouse facilities. The current maturities of these facilities do not match the maturity of the related funded assets. Therefore, we will need to modify and/or find alternative funding related to the student loan collateral in these facilities prior to their expiration. If we cannot find any funding alternatives, we would lose our collateral, including the student loan assets and cash advances, related to these facilities.

The majority of our portfolio of student loans is funded through asset-backed securitizations that are structured to substantially match the maturity of the funded assets, and there are minimal liquidity issues related to these facilities. We also have student loans funded in shorter term warehouse facilities. The current maturities of these facilities do not match the maturity of the related funded assets. Therefore, we will need to modify and/or find alternative funding related to the student loan collateral in these facilities prior to their expiration.

As of December 31, 2016, we maintained three FFELP warehouse facilities as described in note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report. The FFELP warehouse facilities have revolving financing structures supported by 364-day liquidity provisions, which expire in 2017 and 2018. In the event we are unable to renew the liquidity provisions for a facility, the facility would become a term facility at a stepped-up cost, with no additional student loans being eligible for financing, and we would be required to refinance the existing loans in the facility by the final maturity dates in 2018 and 2019. The FFELP warehouse facilities also contain financial covenants relating to levels of our consolidated net worth, ratio of adjusted EBITDA to corporate debt interest, and unencumbered cash. Any noncompliance with these covenants could result in a requirement for the immediate repayment of any outstanding borrowings under the facilities. As of December 31, 2016, \$1.7 billion was outstanding under the FFELP warehouse facilities and \$83.8 million was advanced as equity support.

If we are unable to obtain cost-effective funding alternatives for the loans in the warehouse facilities prior to the facilities' maturities, our cost of funds could increase, adversely affecting our results of operations. If we cannot find any funding alternatives, we would lose our collateral, including the student loan assets and cash advances, related to these facilities.

We are exposed to mark-to-formula collateral support risk on one of our FFELP warehouse facilities.

One of our FFELP warehouse facilities provides formula based advance rates based on market conditions, which requires equity support to be posted to the facility. As of December 31, 2016, \$656.3 million was outstanding under this warehouse facility and \$20.3 million was advanced as equity support. In the event that a significant change in the valuation of loans results in additional required equity funding support for this warehouse facility greater than what we can provide, the warehouse facility could be subject to an event of default resulting in termination of the facility and an acceleration of the repayment provisions. If we cannot find any funding alternatives, we would lose our collateral, including the student loan assets and cash advances, related to this facility. A default on the FFELP warehouse facility would result in an event of default on our \$350.0 million unsecured line of credit that would result in the outstanding balance on the line of credit becoming immediately due and payable. The other two FFELP warehouse facilities have static advance rates that require initial equity for loan funding, but do not require increased equity based on market movements.

We are subject to economic and market fluctuations related to our investments.

We currently invest a substantial portion of our excess cash in student loan asset-backed securities and other investments that are subject to market fluctuations. The fair value of these investments was \$106.6 million as of December 31, 2016, including \$103.8 million in student loan asset-backed securities. The student loan asset-backed securities earn a floating interest rate and carry expected returns of approximately LIBOR + 200-400 basis points to maturity. While the vast majority of these securities are backed by FFELP government guaranteed student loan collateral, most are in subordinate tranches and have a greater risk of loss with respect to the applicable student loan collateral pool. While we expect these securities to have few credit issues if held to maturity, they do have limited liquidity, and we could incur a significant loss if the investments were sold prior to maturity at an amount less than the original purchase price.

Changes in ratings on asset-backed securitization transactions, including those we sponsor, can have a material adverse impact on our ability to access the asset-backed securities market.

After securitizations are initially issued, if their performance does not align with rating agencies' expectations at the time of issuance, or if the rating agencies modify their assumptions and methodologies used for rating student loan securitizations, it is possible that initial high quality ratings on our subsidiaries' securitizations, or those of other asset-backed securities issuers, could be materially lowered. Such actions could adversely affect our ability to access the asset-backed securities market, or make new securitization transactions more expensive by requiring us to pay a higher spread over LIBOR when pricing new bonds.

Operations

Risks associated with our operations, as further discussed below, include those related to our information technology systems and potential security and privacy breaches, our ability to manage performance related to regulatory requirements, and the importance of maintaining scale by retaining existing customers and attracting new business opportunities.

Various events could disrupt our networks, information systems, or properties and could impair our operating activities and negatively impact our reputation.

As a loan servicer, software provider, payment provider, and telecommunications company for the federal government, financial institutions, education industry, and local communities that serve millions of customers through the internet and other distribution channels across the U.S., we depend on our ability to process, secure, record, and monitor a large number of customer transactions and confidential information on a continuous basis. Additionally, we depend on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our computer network systems, software, datacenter, and telecommunications systems, as well as the systems of third parties.

Information security risks have significantly increased in recent years in part because of the proliferation of new technologies, the use of the internet and telecommunications technologies to support and process customer transactions, and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists, activists, and other external parties. Our business segments rely on our digital technologies, computer and email systems, software, and networks to conduct their operations. In addition, to access our products and services, our customers may use personal smartphones, tablet PCs, and other mobile devices that are beyond our control systems.

Although we believe we have robust information security procedures, controls, and business continuity plans, we may be subject to information technology system failures and network disruptions. Malicious and abusive activities, such as the dissemination of computer viruses, worms, and other destructive or disruptive software, computer hackings, social engineering, process breakdowns, denial of service attacks, and other malicious activities have become more common. If directed at us or technologies upon which we depend, these activities could have adverse consequences on our network and our customers, including degradation of service, excessive call volume to call centers, and damage to our or our customers' equipment and data. Further, these activities could result in security breaches, such as misappropriation, misuse, leakage, falsification or accidental release or loss of information maintained in our information technology systems and networks, and in our vendors' systems and networks, including customer, personnel, and vendor data. System failures and network disruptions may also be caused by natural disasters, accidents, power disruptions, or telecommunications failures. If a significant incident were to occur, it could damage our reputation and credibility, lead to customer dissatisfaction and, ultimately, loss of customers or revenue, in addition to increased costs to service our customers and protect our network. These events also could result in large expenditures to repair or replace the damaged properties, networks, or information systems or to protect them from similar events in the future. System redundancy may be ineffective or inadequate, and our business continuity plans may not be sufficient for all eventualities. Any significant loss of customers or revenue, or significant increase in costs of serving those customers, could adversely affect our growth, financial condition, and results of operations.

Although to date we have not experienced a material loss relating to cyber attacks, information security breaches, or system outage, there can be no assurance that we will not suffer such losses in the future or that there is not a current threat that remains undetected at this time. Our risk and exposure to these matters remains heightened because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats, and the size and scale of our services.

In addition, the personal consumer data that we receive and maintain in our operations is subject to privacy laws and regulations, and we expect regulatory oversight will continue to increase and consumer privacy protection regulations, standards, supervision, examinations, and enforcement practices will continue to evolve in both detail and scope. This evolution may significantly add to our privacy compliance and operating costs.

As a result of these matters, the continued development and enhancement of our training, controls, processes, and practices designed to protect, monitor, and restore our systems, computers, software, data, and networks from attack, damage, or unauthorized access remain a priority for the Company and each of our business segments. Even though we maintain technology and telecommunication, professional services, media, network security, privacy, injury, and liability insurance coverage to offset costs that may be incurred as a result of a cyber attack, information security breach, or extended system outage, this insurance coverage may not cover all costs of such incidents.

We outsource critical operations, which exposes us to risks related to our third-party vendors.

We have entered into contracts with third-party service providers that provide critical services, technology, and software to our business segments. Some of our third-party vendors are primary service providers for which there are few substitutes. If any of these vendors should experience financial difficulties, system interruptions, regulatory violations, security threats, or they cannot otherwise meet our specifications, our ability to provide some services may be materially adversely affected, in which case our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We must satisfy certain requirements necessary to maintain the federal guarantees of our federally insured loans and the federally insured loans that we service for third parties, and we may incur penalties or lose our guarantees if we fail to meet these requirements.

As of December 31, 2016, we serviced \$24.4 billion of FFELP loans that maintained a federal guarantee, of which \$17.0 billion and \$7.4 billion were owned by the Company and third-party entities, respectively.

We must meet various requirements in order to maintain the federal guarantee on federally insured loans. The federal guarantee on federally insured loans is conditional based on compliance with origination, servicing, and collection policies set by the Department and guaranty agencies. If the Company misinterprets Department guidance, or incorrectly applies the Higher Education Act, the Department could determine that the Company is not in compliance. Federally insured loans that are not originated, disbursed, or serviced in accordance with the Department's and guaranty agency regulations may risk partial or complete loss of the guarantee. If we experience a high rate of servicing deficiencies (including any deficiencies resulting from the conversion of loans from one servicing platform to another, errors in the loan origination process, establishment of the borrower's repayment status, and due diligence or claim filing processes), it could result in the loan guarantee being revoked or denied. In most cases we have the opportunity to cure these deficiencies by following a prescribed cure process which usually involves obtaining the borrower's reaffirmation of the debt. However, not all deficiencies can be cured.

We are allowed three years from the date of the loan rejection to cure most loan rejections. If a cure cannot be achieved during this three year period, insurance is permanently revoked, although we maintain our right to collect the loan proceeds from the borrower. In cases where we purchase loans that were previously serviced by another servicing institution and we identify a servicing deficiency by the prior servicer, we may, based on the terms of the purchase agreement, have the ability to require the previous lender to repurchase the rejected loans.

A guaranty agency may also assess an interest penalty upon claim payment if the deficiency does not result in a loan rejection. These interest penalties are not subject to cure provisions and are typically related to isolated instances of due diligence deficiencies. Additionally, we may become ineligible for special allowance payment benefits from the time of the first deficiency leading to the loan rejection through the date that the loan is cured.

Failure to comply with federal and guarantor regulations may result in fines, penalties, the loss of the insurance and related federal guarantees on affected FFELP loans, the loss of special allowance payment benefits, expenses required to cure servicing deficiencies, suspension or termination of the right to participate as a FFELP servicer, negative publicity, and potential legal claims, including potential claims by our servicing customers if they lose the federal guarantee on loans that we service for them. If the Company is subjected to significant fines, or loss of insurance or guarantees on a material number of FFELP loans, or if the Company loses its ability to service FFELP loans, it could have a material, negative impact on the Company's business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Our largest fee-based customer, the Department of Education, represented approximately 20 percent of our revenue in 2016. Failure to extend the Department contract or obtain a new Department contract, unfavorable contract modifications or interpretations, or our inability to consistently surpass competitor performance metrics, could significantly lower loan servicing revenue and hinder future servicing opportunities.

We are one of four TIVAS awarded a student loan servicing contract by the Department to provide additional servicing capacity for loans owned by the Department, with new loan volume historically allocated among the four TIVAS based on certain performance metrics established by the Department and compared among that group. As of December 31, 2016, we were servicing \$162.5 billion of student loans for 6.0 million borrowers under this contract. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recognized \$151.7 million in revenue from the Department, which represented approximately 20 percent of our revenue.

The Department also has contracts with 31 NFP entities to service student loans, although currently five NFP servicers service the volume allocated to these 31 entities. On March 2, 2016, the Department announced that new student loans will be allocated for servicing among the TIVAS and NFP servicers on the basis of performance metrics as compared among all loan servicers in that group. This change resulted in a decrease in our and the other TIVAS overall government allocation of new student loans for servicing. The amount of future allocations of new loan volume could be negatively impacted if we are unable to consistently surpass comparable competitor performance metrics. In addition, in the event the existing Department servicing contract becomes subject to unfavorable modifications or interpretations by the Department, loan servicing revenue could decrease significantly.

Our contract with the Department expires on June 16, 2019. In April 2016, the Department's Office of Federal Student Aid released information regarding a new contract procurement process for the Department to acquire a single servicing platform with multiple customer service providers to manage all student loans owned by the Department. The contract solicitation process is divided into two phases.

On May 5, 2016, we entered into an operating agreement with Great Lakes, also one of the four TIVAS, to form the joint venture GreatNet. The joint venture will operate as a separate legal entity and was created to deliver the single federal aid servicing solution to the Department. We and Great Lakes each own 50 percent of the ownership interest of GreatNet.

On June 30, 2016, the Department announced which entities were selected to respond to Phase II of the procurement selection process. GreatNet was one of three entities selected, and PHEAA and Navient, the other two TIVAS, were also selected to respond to Phase II. On January 6, 2017, GreatNet submitted its Phase II response to the Department and is currently awaiting announcement from the new administration on the next steps in the procurement process. We have been informed that one of the two other bidders filed a bid protest in relation to this contract solicitation process on January 5, 2017.

In the event the Department servicing contract is not extended beyond the current expiration date or GreatNet is not chosen as the subsequent servicer, loan servicing revenue would decrease significantly. During a year of new political administration transitions, there are significant risks and uncertainties regarding the current Department contract and potential future Department contract, including potential delays, cancellation, or material changes to the structure of the contract procurement process.

Additionally, we are partially dependent on the existing Department contract to broaden servicing operations with the Department, other federal and state agencies, and commercial clients. The size and importance of this contract provides us the scale and infrastructure needed to profitably expand into new business opportunities. Failure to extend the Department contract beyond the current expiration date, or obtain a new Department contract, could significantly hinder future opportunities.

Our ability to continue to grow and maintain our contracts with commercial businesses and government agencies is partly dependent on our ability to maintain compliance with various laws, regulations, and industry standards applicable to those contracts.

We are subject to various laws, regulations, and industry standards related to our commercial and government contracts. In most cases, these contracts are subject to termination rights, audits, and investigations. The laws and regulations that impact our operating segments are outlined in Part I, Item 1, "Regulation and Supervision." Additionally, our contracts with the federal government require that we maintain internal controls in accordance with the National Institute of Standards and Technologies ("NIST") and our operating segments that utilize payment cards are subject to the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards ("PCI-DSS"). If we are found to be in noncompliance with the contract provisions or applicable laws, regulations, or standards, or the contracted party exercises its termination or other rights for that or other reasons, our reputation could be negatively affected, and our ability to compete for new contracts or maintain existing contracts could diminish. If this were to occur, our results of operations from existing contracts and future opportunities for new contracts could be negatively affected.

Although we expect that our acquisition of Allo and resulting entry into the communications business will result in benefits to us, we may not be able to realize those benefits.

The success of our acquisition of Allo and resulting entry by us into the communications business depends in large part on the ability of Allo to successfully develop and expand fiber networks in existing service areas and additional communities within acceptable cost parameters, gain market share in communities in existing service areas, and obtain acceptable market share levels in additional communities that we do not yet serve. Allo may not be able to achieve those objectives and we may not realize the expected benefits from the acquisition of Allo. In addition, the expected benefits are subject to risks related to the uncertain nature of our ability to successfully integrate operations; the ability to successfully maintain technological competitive advantages with respect to the offered telecommunications, internet, television, telephone, and other related services and minimize potential system disruptions to the availability, speed, and quality of such services; potential changes in the marketplace, including potential decreases in market pricing for telecommunications and related services; potential changes in the demand for fiber optic internet, television, and telephone services; and increases in transport and content costs as discussed below.

Transport and content costs related to Allo's video products and services are substantial and continue to increase.

The cost of video transport and content costs is expected to continue to be one of Allo's largest operating costs associated with providing television service. Television programming content includes cable-oriented programming, as well as the programming of local over-the-air television stations that Allo retransmits. In addition, on-demand programming is being made available in response to customer demand. In recent years, the cable industry has experienced rapid increases in the cost of programming, especially the costs for sports programming and for local broadcast station retransmission consent. Programming costs are generally assessed on a per-subscriber basis, and therefore are related directly to the number of subscribers to which the programming is provided. Allo's relatively small base of subscribers limits our ability to negotiate lower per-subscriber programming costs, whereas larger providers can often obtain discounts based on the number of their subscribers. This cost difference can cause Allo to experience reduced operating margins relative to our competitors with a larger subscriber base. In addition, escalators in existing content agreements cause cost increases that are out of line with general inflation. While Allo expects these increases to continue, it may not be able to pass programming cost increases on to customers, particularly as an increasing amount of programming content becomes available via the internet at little or no cost. Also, some competitors (or their affiliates) own programming in their own right and Allo may be unable to secure license rights to that programming. As Allo's programming contracts with content providers expire, there can be no assurance that they will be renewed on acceptable terms or that they will be renewed at all, in which case Allo may be unable to provide such television programming causing business results to be adversely affected.

If Allo cannot obtain and maintain necessary rights-of-way for its communications network, Allo's operations may be interrupted and it would likely face increased costs.

Allo is dependent on easements, franchises, and licenses from various private parties such as established telephone companies and other utilities, railroads, long-distance companies and from state highway authorities, local governments and transit authorities for access to aerial pole space, underground conduits, and other rights-of-way in order to construct and operate its networks. Some agreements relating to rights-of-way may be short-term or revocable at will, and Allo cannot be certain that it will continue to have access to existing rights-of-way after the governing agreements are terminated or expire. If any of Allo's right-of-way agreements were terminated or could not be renewed, it may be forced to remove network facilities from the affected areas, relocate, or abandon networks, which would interrupt operations and force Allo to find alternative rights-of-way, and make unexpected capital expenditures.

If Allo cannot successfully manage construction risks and uncertainties, the expansion of its communications networks may not be achieved within acceptable cost parameters or result in desired levels of market share.

The success of our acquisition of Allo depends on the ability of Allo to successfully execute its current efforts and plans to construct expanded fiber communications networks to make its services available to additional homes and businesses. The construction of communications networks is subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties related to the determination of the precise locations of easements and other rights-of-way necessary to construct and operate the networks, and the management of such construction in a manner that reasonably minimizes the disruption to other private property owners, including minimizing any unintended damage to property or equipment owned or utilized by private parties. If Allo is not successful in managing these and similar construction risks, it could experience higher than expected costs and reputational damage that adversely impacts market share and future revenues, and the currently expected benefits from its expansion efforts and plans may not be realized.

Allo may incur liabilities or suffer negative financial impact relating to occupational, health, and safety matters or failure to comply with safety or environmental laws.

Aerial and underground construction of new networks and service requires employees and contractors to work in the proximity of gas, electric, water, sewer, and other competitors' utility services, and Allo's operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to the maintenance of safe conditions in the workplace. While Allo has invested, and will continue to invest, substantial resources in its robust occupational, health, and safety programs, Allo's business involves a high degree of operational risk, and there can be no assurance that it will avoid significant exposure. These hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, and other consequential damages and could lead to suspension of operations, large damage claims and, in extreme cases, criminal liability. Allo could also be subject to potential liabilities in the event it causes a release of hazardous substances or other environmental damage resulting from underground objects they encounter. Environmental laws and regulations can impose significant fines and criminal sanctions for violations. Costs associated with the discharge of hazardous substances may include clean-up costs and related damages or liabilities. These costs could be significant and could adversely affect Allo's results of operations and cash flows.

Industry changes and competitive pressures may harm revenues and profit margins, including future revenues and profit margins of our new communications business through Allo.

We face aggressive price competition for our products and services and, as a result, we may have to lower our product and service prices to stay competitive, while at the same time, expand market share and maintain profit margins. Even if we are able to maintain or increase market share for a product or service, revenue or profit margins could decline because the product or service is in a maturing market or market conditions have changed due to economic, political, or regulatory pressures.

The internet, television, and telecommunications businesses are highly competitive. For a discussion of the competitive factors faced by Allo, see Part I, Item I, "Communications - Competition." Allo may not be able to successfully anticipate and respond to many of these various competitive factors affecting the industry, including regulatory changes that may affect competitors and Allo differently, new technologies, services and applications that may be introduced, and changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends, and discount or bundled pricing strategies by competitors which are larger and have more resources than Allo. If Allo does not compete effectively, it could lose customers, revenue, and market share; customers may reduce their usage of Allo's services or switch to a less profitable service; and Allo may need to lower prices or increase marketing efforts to remain competitive.

Our failure to successfully manage other business and certain asset acquisitions and other investments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and/or results of operations.

We may acquire other new businesses, products, and services, or enhance existing businesses, products, and services, or make other investments to further diversify our businesses both within and outside of our historical education-related businesses, through acquisitions of other companies, product lines, technologies, and personnel, or through investments in real estate or other companies. Any acquisition or investment is subject to a number of risks. Such risks may include diversion of management time and resources, disruption of our ongoing businesses, difficulties in integrating acquisitions, extensive regulatory requirements, dilution to existing shareholders if our common stock is issued in consideration for an acquisition or investment, incurring or assuming indebtedness or other liabilities in connection with an acquisition, unexpected declines in real estate values or the failure to realize expected benefits from real estate development projects, lack of familiarity with new markets, and difficulties in supporting new product lines. Our failure to successfully manage acquisitions or investments, or successfully integrate acquisitions, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and/or results of operations. Correspondingly, our expectations as to the accretive nature of the acquisitions or investments could be inaccurate.

We must adapt to rapid technological change. If we are unable to take advantage of technological developments, or if we adopt and implement them more slowly than our competitors, we may experience a decline in the demand for our products and services.

Our long-term operating results depend substantially upon our ability to continually enhance, develop, introduce, and market new products and services. We must continually and cost-effectively maintain and improve our information technology systems and infrastructure in order to successfully deliver competitive products and services to our customers. The widespread adoption of new technologies and market demands could require substantial expenditures to enhance system infrastructure and existing products and services. If we fail to enhance and scale our systems and operational infrastructure or products and services, our operating segments may lose their competitive advantage and this could adversely affect financial and operating results.

Regulatory and Legal

Federal and state laws and regulations can restrict our business and result in increased compliance expenses, and noncompliance with these laws and regulations could result in penalties, litigation, reputation damage, and a loss of customers.

Our operating segments and customers are heavily regulated by federal and state government regulatory agencies. See Part I, Item 1, "Regulation and Supervision." The laws and regulations enforced by these agencies are proposed or enacted to protect consumers and the financial industry as a whole, not necessarily the Company, our operating segments, or our shareholders. We have procedures and controls in place to monitor compliance with numerous federal and state laws and regulations. However, because these laws and regulations are complex, differ between jurisdictions, and are often subject to interpretation, or as a result of unintended errors, we may, from time to time, inadvertently violate these laws and regulations. Compliance with these laws and regulations is expensive and requires the time and attention of management. These costs divert capital and focus away from efforts intended to grow our business. If we do not successfully comply with laws, regulations, or policies, we could incur fines or penalties, lose existing or new customer contracts or other business, and suffer damage to our reputation. Changes in these laws and regulations can significantly alter our business environment, limit business operations, and increase costs of doing business, and we cannot predict the impact such changes would have on our profitability.

The CFPB has the authority to supervise and examine large nonbank student loan servicers, including us. If in the course of such an examination the CFPB were to determine that we were not in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and CFPB positions, it is possible that this could result in material adverse consequences, including, without limitation, settlements, fines, penalties, adverse regulatory actions, changes in our business practices, or other actions. In 2015, the CFPB conducted a public inquiry into student loan servicing practices and issued a report recommending the creation of consistent, industry-wide standards for the entire servicing market. In July 2016, the Department expanded on this by outlining enhanced customer service standards and protections that will be incorporated into federal servicing contracts and guidelines. The CFPB has also announced that it may issue student loan servicing rules in the future. This area is expected to be a continuing focus of the CFPB.

There is significant uncertainty regarding how the CFPB's recommendations, strategies, and priorities will impact our businesses and our results of operations going forward. Actions by the CFPB could result in requirements to alter our services, causing them to be less attractive or effective and impair our ability to offer them profitably. In the event that the CFPB changes regulations adopted in the past by other regulators, or modifies past regulatory guidance, our compliance costs and litigation exposure could increase. Our litigation exposure could also increase if the CFPB exercises its authority to limit or ban pre-dispute arbitration clauses or class action waiver clauses in contracts for consumer financial services.

As a result of the Reconciliation Act of 2010, interest income on our existing FFELP loan portfolio, as well as revenue from third-party FFELP servicing and FFELP loan servicing software licensing and consulting fees, will decline over time as our and our third-party lender clients' FFELP loan portfolios are paid down and FFELP clients exit the market.

The Reconciliation Act of 2010 prohibits new loan originations under the FFEL Program and requires that all new federal loan originations be made through the Federal Direct Loan Program. The law did not alter or affect the terms and conditions of existing FFELP loans.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we recognized approximately \$360 million, \$425 million, and \$430 million, respectively, of net interest income on our FFELP loan portfolio, approximately \$26 million, \$71 million, and \$80 million, respectively, in guaranty and third-party FFELP servicing revenue, and approximately \$6 million, \$5 million, and \$5 million, respectively, in FFELP loan servicing software licensing and consulting fees related to the FFEL Program. These amounts will decline over time as our and our third-party lender clients' FFELP loan portfolios are paid down.

The Company's FFELP guaranty servicing revenue was earned from two guaranty clients. A contract with one client expired on October 31, 2015 and was not renewed. The remaining guaranty client exited the FFELP guaranty business at the end of their contract term on June 30, 2016. FFELP guaranty servicing revenue recognized by us from these two clients during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$9.6 million, \$56.9 million, and \$66.7 million, respectively. After June 30, 2016, we have no remaining guaranty revenue.

If we are unable to grow or develop new revenue streams, our consolidated revenue and operating margin will decrease as a result of the decline in FFELP loan volume outstanding.

Exposure related to certain tax issues could decrease our net income.

Federal and state income tax laws and regulations are often complex and require interpretation. The nexus standards and the sourcing of receipts from intangible personal property and services have been the subject of state audits and litigation with state taxing authorities and tax policy debates by various state legislatures. As the U.S. Congress and U.S. Supreme Court have not provided clear guidance in this regard, conflicting state laws and court decisions create significant uncertainty and expense for taxpayers conducting interstate commerce. Changes in income tax regulations could negatively impact our results of operations. If states enact legislation, alter apportionment methodologies, or aggressively apply the income tax nexus standards, we may become subject to additional state taxes.

From time to time, we engage in transactions in which the tax consequences may be subject to uncertainty. Examples of such transactions include asset and business acquisitions and dispositions, financing transactions, apportionment, nexus standards, and income recognition. Significant judgment is required in assessing and estimating the tax consequences of these transactions. We prepare and file tax returns based on the interpretation of tax laws and regulations. In the normal course of business, our tax returns are subject to examination by various taxing authorities. Such examinations may result in future tax and interest assessments by these taxing authorities. In accordance with authoritative accounting guidance, we establish reserves for tax contingencies related to deductions and credits that we may be unable to sustain. Differences between the reserves for tax contingencies and the amounts ultimately owed are recorded in the period they become known. Adjustments to our reserves could have a material effect on our financial statements.

In addition to corporate tax matters, as both a lender and servicer of student loans, we are required to report student loan interest received and cancellation of indebtedness to individuals and the Internal Revenue Service on an annual basis. These informational forms assist individuals in complying with their federal and state income tax obligations. The statutory and regulatory guidance regarding the calculations, recipients, and timing are complex and we know that interpretations of these rules vary across the industry. The complexity and volume associated with these informational forms creates a risk of error which could result in penalties or damage to our reputation.

Principal Shareholder and Related Party Transactions

Our Executive Chairman beneficially owns 77.6 percent of the voting rights of our shareholders and effectively has control over all matters at our Company.

Michael S. Dunlap, our Executive Chairman and a principal shareholder, beneficially owns 77.6 percent of the voting rights of our shareholders. Accordingly, each member of the Board of Directors and each member of management has been elected or effectively appointed by Mr. Dunlap and can be removed by Mr. Dunlap. As a result, Mr. Dunlap, as Executive Chairman and controlling shareholder, has control over all matters at our Company and has the ability to take actions that benefit him, but may not benefit other minority shareholders, and may otherwise exercise his control in a manner with which other minority shareholders may not agree or which they may not consider to be in their best interests.

Our contractual arrangements and transactions with Union Bank, which is under common control with us, present conflicts of interest and pose risks to our shareholders that the terms may not be as favorable to us as we could receive from unrelated third parties.

Union Bank is controlled by Farmers & Merchants Investment Inc. ("F&M"), which owns 81.4 percent of Union Bank's common stock and 15.4 percent of Union Bank's non-voting non-convertible preferred stock. Mr. Dunlap, a significant shareholder, as well as Executive Chairman, and a member of our Board of Directors, along with his spouse and children, owns or controls a total of 33.0 percent of the stock of F&M, including a total of 48.6 percent of the outstanding voting common stock of F&M, and Mr. Dunlap's sister, Angela L. Muhleisen, along with her spouse and children, owns or controls a total of 31.7 percent of F&M stock, including a total of 47.5 percent of the outstanding voting common stock of F&M. Mr. Dunlap serves as a Director and Chairman of F&M. Ms. Muhleisen serves as a Director and Chief Executive Officer of F&M and as a Director, Chairperson, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Union Bank. Union Bank is deemed to have beneficial ownership of a significant number of shares of Nelnet because it serves in a capacity of trustee or account manager for various trusts and accounts holding shares of Nelnet, and may share voting and/or investment power with respect to such shares. As of December 31, 2016, Union Bank was deemed to beneficially own 11.4 percent of the voting rights of our common stock. As of December 31, 2016, Mr. Dunlap and Ms. Muhleisen beneficially owned 77.6 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively, of the voting rights of our outstanding common stock.

We have entered into certain contractual arrangements with Union Bank, including loan purchases and sales, loan servicing, loan participations, banking services, 529 Plan administration services, lease arrangements, and various other investment and advisory

services. The net aggregate impact on our consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 related to the transactions with Union Bank was income (before income taxes) of \$7.0 million, \$6.6 million, and \$17.1 million, respectively. See note 19 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information related to the transactions between us and Union Bank.

Transactions between Union Bank and us are generally based on available market information for comparable assets, products, and services and are extensively negotiated. In addition, all related party transactions between Union Bank and us are approved by both the Union Bank Board of Directors and our Board of Directors. Furthermore, Union Bank is subject to regulatory oversight and review by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve, and the State of Nebraska Department of Banking and Finance. The FDIC and the State of Nebraska Department of Banking and Finance regularly review Union Bank's transactions with affiliates. The regulatory standard applied to the bank falls under Regulation W, which places restrictions on certain "covered" transactions with affiliates.

We intend to maintain our relationship with Union Bank, which our management believes provides certain benefits to us. Those benefits include Union Bank's knowledge of and experience in the FFELP industry, its willingness to provide services, and at times liquidity and capital resources, on an expedient basis, and the proximity of Union Bank to our corporate headquarters located in Lincoln, Nebraska.

The majority of the transactions and arrangements with Union Bank are not offered to unrelated third parties or subject to competitive bids. Accordingly, these transactions and arrangements not only present conflicts of interest, but also pose the risk to our shareholders that the terms of such transactions and arrangements may not be as favorable to us as we could receive from unrelated third parties. Moreover, we may have and/or may enter into contracts and business transactions with related parties that benefit Mr. Dunlap and his sister, as well as other related parties, that may not benefit us and/or our minority shareholders.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

The Company has no unresolved comments from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding its periodic or current reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The following table lists the principal facilities for office space owned or leased by the Company as of December 31, 2016. The Company owns the building in Lincoln, Nebraska where its principal office is located.

| Location | Primary function or segment | Approximate square feet | Lease expiration date |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Lincoln, NE | Corporate Headquarters, Loan Systems and Servicing, Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | 187,000 (a) | — |
| Highlands Ranch, CO | Loan Systems and Servicing | 67,000 | October 2020 |
| Omaha, NE | Loan Systems and Servicing, Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | 56,000 | December 2017, December 2020, and December 2025 |
| Lincoln, NE | Loan Systems and Servicing, Asset Generation and Management | 51,000 | November 2023 and March 2024 |
| Aurora, CO | Loan Systems and Servicing | 37,000 | September 2019 |
| Lincoln, NE | Communications | 29,000 | — |
| Lincoln, NE | Loan Systems and Servicing, Asset Generation and Management, Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | 22,000 (b) | Month-to-month, February 2017, and October 2017 (b) |
| Burleson, TX | Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | 17,000 | October 2021 |
| Imperial, NE | Communications | 6,000 | — |

(a) Excludes a total of approximately 27,000 square feet of owned office space that the Company leases to third parties.

- (b) Includes a total of approximately 16,000 square feet that became subject to month-to-month lease terms upon the expiration of the original lease in December 2016. Also includes approximately 4,200 square feet under a lease that expired in February 2017, at which time the Company vacated the property.

Allo's physical assets consist of network plant and fiber, including signal receiving, encoding and decoding devices, headend reception facilities, distribution systems, and customer-located property. The network plant and fiber assets are generally attached to utility poles under pole rental agreements with local public utilities and telephone companies, or are buried in underground ducts or trenches, generally in utility easements. Allo owns or leases real property for signal reception sites, and owns its own vehicles. Allo's headend reception facilities and most offices are located on leased property.

The Company leases other office facilities located throughout the United States. These properties are leased on terms and for durations that are reflective of commercial standards in the communities where these properties are located. The Company believes that its respective properties are generally adequate to meet its long term business goals. The Company's principal office is located at 121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is subject to various claims, lawsuits, and proceedings that arise in the normal course of business. These matters frequently involve claims by student loan borrowers disputing the manner in which their student loans have been serviced or the accuracy of reports to credit bureaus, claims by student loan borrowers or other consumers alleging that state or Federal consumer protection laws have been violated in the process of collecting loans or conducting other business activities, and disputes with other business entities. In addition, from time to time the Company receives information and document requests from state or federal regulators concerning its business practices. The Company cooperates with these inquiries and responds to the requests. While the Company cannot predict the ultimate outcome of any regulatory examination, inquiry, or investigation, the Company believes its activities have materially complied with applicable law, including the Higher Education Act, the rules and regulations adopted by the Department thereunder, and the Department's guidance regarding those rules and regulations. On the basis of present information, anticipated insurance coverage, and advice received from counsel, it is the opinion of the Company's management that the disposition or ultimate determination of these claims, lawsuits, and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II.

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's Class A common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NNI," while its Class B common stock is not publicly traded. As of January 31, 2017, there were 30,627,012 and 11,476,932 shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock outstanding, respectively. The number of holders of record of the Company's Class A common stock and Class B common stock as of January 31, 2017 was 904 and 45, respectively. The record holders of the Class B common stock are Michael S. Dunlap and Stephen F. Butterfield, an entity controlled by them, various members of their families, and various estate planning trusts established by them. Because many shares of the Company's Class A common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of shareholders, the Company is unable to estimate the total number of beneficial owners represented by these record holders. The following table sets forth the high and low intraday sales prices for the Company's Class A common stock for each full quarterly period in 2016 and 2015.

| | 2016 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter |
| High | \$ 37.28 | \$ 38.19 | \$ 44.92 | \$ 44.08 | \$ 48.80 | \$ 48.69 | \$ 44.92 | \$ 36.97 |
| Low | 26.15 | 35.05 | 37.06 | 38.24 | 43.00 | 40.81 | 34.26 | 30.55 |

Dividends on the Company's Class A and Class B common stock were paid as follows during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

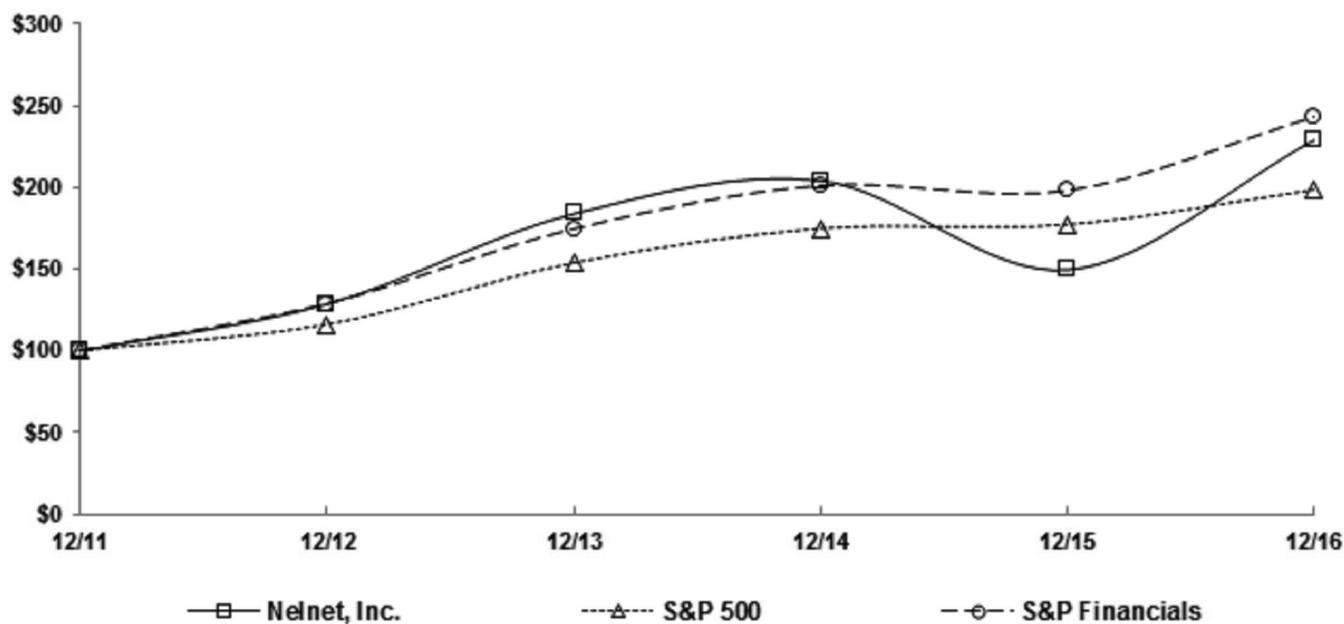
| | 2016 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Record date | 3/1/16 | 6/1/16 | 9/1/16 | 12/1/16 | 2/27/15 | 6/1/15 | 9/1/15 | 12/1/15 |
| Payment date | 3/15/16 | 6/15/16 | 9/15/16 | 12/15/16 | 3/13/15 | 6/15/15 | 9/15/15 | 12/15/15 |
| Dividend amount per share | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.12 | \$ 0.14 | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.12 |

The Company currently plans to continue making regular quarterly dividend payments, subject to future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, and other factors. In addition, the payment of dividends is subject to the terms of the Company's outstanding junior subordinated hybrid securities, which generally provide that if the Company defers interest payments on those securities it cannot pay dividends on its capital stock.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the change in the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company's Class A common stock to that of the cumulative return of the S&P 500 Index and the S&P Financials Index. The graph assumes that the value of an investment in the Company's Class A common stock and each index was \$100 on December 31, 2011 and that all dividends, if applicable, were reinvested. The performance shown in the graph represents past performance and should not be considered an indication of future performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN
Among Nelnet, Inc., the S&P 500 Index
and the S&P Financials Index



| <u>Company/Index</u> | <u>12/31/2011</u> | <u>12/31/2012</u> | <u>12/31/2013</u> | <u>12/31/2014</u> | <u>12/31/2015</u> | <u>12/31/2016</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 100.00 | \$ 128.55 | \$ 183.76 | \$ 203.98 | \$ 149.41 | \$ 228.77 |
| S&P 500 | 100.00 | 116.00 | 153.58 | 174.60 | 177.01 | 198.18 |
| S&P Financials | 100.00 | 128.82 | 174.71 | 201.27 | 198.20 | 243.38 |

The preceding information under the caption "Performance Graph" shall be deemed to be "furnished" but not "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Stock Repurchases

The following table summarizes the repurchases of Class A common stock during the fourth quarter of 2016 by the Company or any “affiliated purchaser” of the Company, as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Certain share repurchases included in the table below were made pursuant to a trading plan adopted by the Company in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

| Period | Total number of shares purchased (a) | Average price paid per share | Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs (b) | Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (b) |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| October 1 - October 31, 2016 | 154,618 | \$ 39.65 | 154,140 | 4,639,743 |
| November 1 - November 30, 2016 | 68,955 | 39.18 | 68,649 | 4,571,094 |
| December 1 - December 31, 2016 | 2,203 | 52.22 | — | 4,571,094 |
| Total | <u>225,776</u> | <u>\$ 39.63</u> | <u>222,789</u> | |

- (a) The total number of shares includes: (i) shares repurchased pursuant to the stock repurchase program discussed in footnote (b) below; and (ii) shares owned and tendered by employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of restricted shares. Shares of Class A common stock tendered by employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations included 478 shares, 306 shares, and 2,203 shares in October, November, and December, respectively. Unless otherwise indicated, shares owned and tendered by employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations were purchased at the closing price of the Company’s shares on the date of vesting.
- (b) On August 4, 2016, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program in May 2016 to repurchase up to a total of five million shares of the Company's Class A common stock during the three-year period ending May 25, 2019.

Equity Compensation Plans

For information regarding the securities authorized for issuance under the Company's equity compensation plans, see Part III, Item 12 of this report.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial and other operating information of the Company. The selected financial data in the table is derived from the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, the related notes, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this report.

| | Year ended December 31, | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | (Dollars in thousands, except share data) | | | | |
| Operating Data: | | | | | |
| Net interest income | \$ 372,563 | 431,899 | 436,563 | 413,875 | 345,287 |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 214,846 | 239,858 | 240,414 | 243,428 | 209,748 |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | 132,730 | 120,365 | 98,156 | 80,682 | 74,410 |
| Communications revenue | 17,659 | — | — | — | — |
| Enrollment services revenue | 4,326 | 51,073 | 62,949 | 79,275 | 98,510 |
| Other income | 53,929 | 47,262 | 73,936 | 65,101 | 58,891 |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | 7,981 | 5,153 | 3,651 | 11,699 | 4,139 |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | 256,751 | 267,979 | 307,610 | 302,672 | 177,997 |
| Earnings per common share attributable to Nelnet, Inc. shareholders - basic and diluted: | 6.02 | 5.89 | 6.62 | 6.50 | 3.76 |
| Dividends per common share | 0.50 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 1.40 |
| Other Data: | | | | | |
| Fixed rate floor income, net of derivative settlements | \$ 152,336 | 184,746 | 179,870 | 148,431 | 145,345 |
| Core student loan spread | 1.28% | 1.43% | 1.48% | 1.54% | 1.44% |
| Acquisition of student loans (par value) | \$ 356,110 | 4,036,333 | 6,099,249 | 4,058,997 | 3,885,138 |
| Student loans serviced (at end of period) | 194,821,646 | 176,436,497 | 161,642,254 | 138,208,897 | 97,492,053 |
| | As of December 31, | | | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | (Dollars in thousands, except share data) | | | | |
| Balance Sheet Data: | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 69,654 | 63,529 | 130,481 | 63,267 | 66,031 |
| Student loans receivable, net | 24,903,724 | 28,324,552 | 28,005,195 | 25,907,589 | 24,830,621 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets, net | 195,125 | 197,062 | 168,782 | 123,250 | 126,511 |
| Total assets | 27,180,108 | 30,419,144 | 30,027,739 | 27,704,028 | 26,543,573 |
| Bonds and notes payable | 24,668,490 | 28,105,921 | 27,956,946 | 25,888,468 | 25,034,513 |
| Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity | 2,061,655 | 1,884,432 | 1,725,448 | 1,443,662 | 1,165,208 |
| Tangible Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity (a) | 1,866,530 | 1,687,370 | 1,556,666 | 1,320,412 | 1,038,697 |
| Outstanding common shares | 42,105,044 | 43,953,460 | 46,243,316 | 46,376,715 | 46,612,290 |
| Book value per common share | 48.96 | 42.87 | 37.31 | 31.13 | 25.00 |
| Tangible book value per common share (a) | 44.33 | 38.39 | 33.66 | 28.47 | 22.28 |
| Ratios: | | | | | |
| Shareholders' equity to total assets | 7.59% | 6.19% | 5.75% | 5.21% | 4.39% |

- (a) Tangible Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity, a non-GAAP measure, equals "Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity" less "Goodwill and intangible assets, net." Management believes tangible shareholders' equity and the corresponding tangible book value per common share are useful supplemental non-GAAP measures to evaluate the strength of the Company's capital position and facilitate comparisons with other companies in the financial services industry. However, there is no comprehensive

authoritative guidance for the presentation of these measures, and similarly titled measures may be calculated differently by other companies.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014. All dollars are in thousands, except share data, unless otherwise noted.)

The following discussion and analysis provides information that the Company's management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of the Company. The discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements and should be read in conjunction with the disclosures and information contained in "Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements" and Item 1A "Risk Factors" included in this report.

OVERVIEW

The Company is a diverse company with a focus on delivering education-related products and services and student loan asset management. The largest operating businesses engage in student loan servicing, tuition payment processing and school information systems, and communications. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is net interest income earned on a portfolio of federally insured student loans. The Company also makes investments to further diversify the Company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses, including, but not limited to, investments in real estate and start-up ventures.

GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Net Income, Excluding Adjustments

A reconciliation of the Company's GAAP net income to net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, is provided below.

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| GAAP net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 256,751 | 267,979 | 307,610 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments | (71,744) | (28,651) | (37,703) |
| Tax effect (a) | \$ 27,263 | 10,887 | 14,327 |
| Net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments (b) | <u>\$ 212,270</u> | <u>250,215</u> | <u>284,234</u> |
| Earnings per share: | | | |
| GAAP net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 6.02 | 5.89 | 6.62 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments | (1.68) | (0.63) | (0.81) |
| Tax effect (a) | 0.63 | 0.24 | 0.31 |
| Net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments (b) | <u>\$ 4.97</u> | <u>5.50</u> | <u>6.12</u> |

- (a) The tax effects are calculated by multiplying the derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments by the applicable statutory income tax rate.
- (b) The Company provides additional non-GAAP financial information related to specific items management believes to be important in the evaluation of its operating results and performance. "Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments" include (i) the unrealized gains and losses that are caused by changes in fair values of derivatives which do not qualify for "hedge treatment" under GAAP; and (ii) the foreign currency transaction gains or losses caused by the re-measurement of the Company's Euro-denominated bonds to U.S. dollars. The Company believes these point-in-time estimates of asset and liability values related to these financial instruments that are subject to interest and currency rate fluctuations are subject to volatility mostly due to timing and market factors beyond the control of management, and affect the period-to-period comparability of the results of operations. Accordingly, the Company's management utilizes operating results excluding these items for comparability purposes when making decisions regarding the Company's performance and in presentations with credit rating agencies, lenders, and investors. Consequently, the Company reports this non-GAAP information because the Company believes that it provides additional information regarding operational and performance indicators that are closely assessed by management. There is no comprehensive, authoritative guidance for the presentation of such non-GAAP information, which is only meant to supplement GAAP results by providing additional information that management utilizes to assess performance.

The decrease in net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, for 2016 as compared to 2015, was expected due to the runoff of the Company's student loan portfolio and lower student loan spread, which decreased net interest income.

Operating Results

The Company earns net interest income on its FFELP student loan portfolio in its Asset Generation and Management ("AGM") operating segment. This segment is expected to generate a stable net interest margin and significant amounts of cash as the FFELP portfolio amortizes. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a \$24.9 billion student loan portfolio that will amortize over the next approximately 25 years. The Company actively seeks to acquire FFELP loan portfolios to leverage its servicing scale and expertise to generate incremental earnings and cash flow.

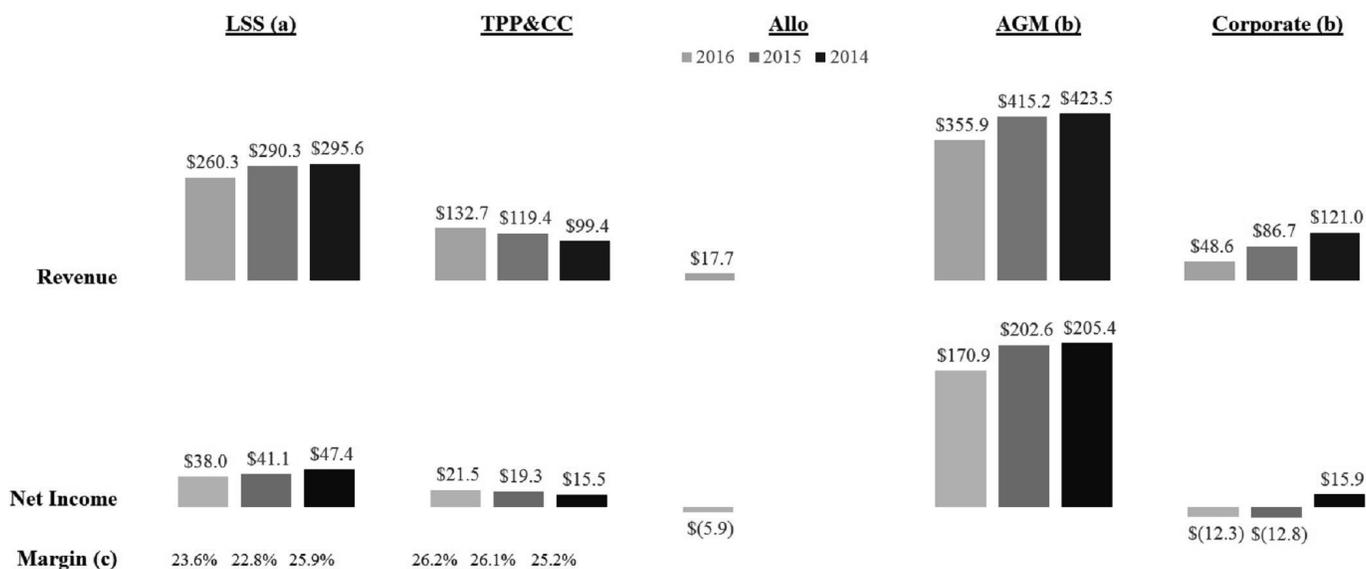
In addition, the Company earns fee-based revenue through the following reportable operating segments:

- Loan Systems and Servicing ("LSS") - referred to as Nelnet Diversified Solutions ("NDS")
- Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce ("TPP&CC") - referred to as Nelnet Business Solutions ("NBS")
- Communications - referred to as Allo Communications ("Allo")

Other business activities and operating segments that are not reportable are combined and included in Corporate and Other Activities ("Corporate"). Corporate and Other Activities also includes income earned on certain investments and interest expense incurred on unsecured debt transactions.

Prior to January 1, 2016, the Company allocated certain corporate overhead expenses that are incurred within the Corporate and Other Activities segment to the other operating segments. These expenses included certain corporate activities related to executive management, internal audit, enterprise risk management, and other costs incurred by the Company due to corporate-wide initiatives. Effective January 1, 2016, internal reporting to executive management (the "chief operating decision maker") changed to eliminate the allocation of these expenses to the other segments. Management believes the change in its allocation methodology results in a better reflection of the operating results of each of the reportable segments as if they each operated as a standalone business entity, which also reflects how management evaluates the performance of the segments. Prior period segment operating results have been restated to conform to the current period presentation.

The information below provides the operating results for each reportable operating segment and Corporate and Other Activities for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 (dollars in millions).



(a) Revenue includes intersegment revenue earned by LSS as a result of servicing loans for AGM.

(b) Total revenue includes "net interest income after provision for loan losses" and "total other income" from the Company's segment statements of income, excluding the impact from changes in fair values of derivatives and foreign currency transaction adjustments. Net income excludes changes in fair values of derivatives and foreign currency transaction adjustments, net of tax. For information regarding the exclusion of the impact from changes in fair values of derivatives and foreign currency transaction adjustments, see "GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Net Income, Excluding Adjustments" above.

(c) Computed as income before income taxes divided by total revenue.

The Company's current outlook for 2017-2019 operating results is that the Company believes that net income for those years will be at decreased levels compared to 2016, due to the continued amortization of the Company's FFELP loan portfolio and anticipated

increases in interest rates. The Company currently believes that in the short-term it will most likely not be able to invest the excess cash generated from the FFELP loan portfolio into assets that immediately generate the rates of return historically realized from that portfolio. In addition, the Company currently anticipates Allo's operating results will be dilutive to the Company's consolidated earnings over the next several years as it continues to build its network in Lincoln, Nebraska, due to large upfront capital expenditures and associated depreciation and upfront customer acquisition costs.

A summary of the results and financial highlights for each reportable operating segment and a summary of the Company's liquidity and capital resources follows. See "Results of Operations" for each reportable operating segment and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" under this Item 7 for additional detail.

Loan Systems and Servicing

- As of December 31, 2016, the Company was servicing \$194.8 billion in FFELP, private, and government owned student loans, as compared with \$176.4 billion and \$161.6 billion of loans as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The year over year increase was due to an increase in government and private loan servicing volume.
- Revenue decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 and 2015 compared to 2014 due primarily to the loss of two guaranty servicing and collection clients. The Company's guaranty servicing and collection revenue was earned from two guaranty clients, and a significant amount of such revenue came from one of those clients. The contract with this client expired on October 31, 2015. The other guaranty servicing and collection client exited the FFELP guaranty business at the end of their contract term on June 30, 2016. After this customer's exit from the FFELP guaranty business effective June 30, 2016, the Company has no remaining guaranty revenue. FFELP guaranty servicing and FFELP guaranty collection revenue recognized by the Company from these clients for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, was \$9.6 million, \$56.9 million, and \$66.7 million, respectively. The decrease in revenue was partially offset by an increase in government and private servicing revenue.
- Revenue from the government servicing contract increased to \$151.7 million in 2016 compared to \$133.2 million and \$124.4 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase in 2016 compared to 2015 was due to a shift in the portfolio of loans serviced to a greater portion of loans in higher paying repayment statuses, an increase in billable applications for TPD borrowers due to a new change request matching eligible borrowers to the social security administration database, and the transfer of borrowers from a not-for-profit servicer who exited the loan servicing business in August 2016. The increase in 2015 compared to 2014 was due to an increase in the number of borrowers serviced under the government servicing contract.
- In April 2016, the Department's Office of Federal Student Aid released information regarding a new contract procurement process for the Department to acquire a single servicing system platform with multiple customer service providers to manage all student loans owned by the Department. The contract solicitation process is divided into two phases.

On May 6, 2016, the Company and Great Lakes submitted a joint response to Phase I as part of a newly created joint venture to respond to the contract solicitation process and to provide services under the new contract in the event that the Department selects it to be awarded with the contract. The joint venture will operate as a new legal entity called GreatNet. The Company and Great Lakes each own 50 percent of the ownership interests of GreatNet. In addition to the Company, Great Lakes is also one of four TIVAS that currently has a student loan servicing contract with the Department to provide servicing for loans owned by the Department. GreatNet was one of three entities selected to respond to Phase II of the procurement selection process. On January 6, 2017, GreatNet submitted its Phase II response to the Department and is currently awaiting announcement from the new administration on the next steps in the procurement process.

Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce

- Revenue increased in 2016 and 2015, compared to 2015 and 2014, respectively, due to increases in the number of managed tuition payment plans, campus commerce customer transaction volume, and new school customers. In addition, the Company purchased RenWeb on June 3, 2014, which contributed revenue of \$8.8 million, \$19.9 million, and \$23.2 million in 2014, 2015, and 2016, respectively.

Communications

- On December 31, 2015, the Company purchased the majority of the ownership interests of Allo for total cash consideration of \$46.25 million. On January 1, 2016, the Company sold a 1.0 percent ownership interest in Allo to a non-related third-party for \$0.5 million. The remaining 7.5 percent of the ownership interests of Allo is owned by members of Allo management, who have the opportunity to earn an additional 11.5 percent (up to 19 percent) of the total ownership interests based on the financial performance of Allo. The Allo assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded by the Company at their respective estimated fair values at the date of acquisition, and such assets and liabilities were included in the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2015. However, Allo had no impact on the consolidated statement of income for 2015. On January 1, 2016, the Company began to reflect the operations of Allo in the consolidated statements of income.
- For the year ended December 31, 2016, the operating segment recorded a net loss of \$5.9 million. The Company anticipates this operating segment will be dilutive to consolidated earnings over the next several years as it continues to build its network in Lincoln, Nebraska, due to large upfront capital expenditures and associated depreciation and upfront customer acquisition costs.
- The Company anticipates total network capital expenditures of approximately \$80 million in 2017; however, such amount could change based on customer demand for Allo's services. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Allo's capital expenditures were \$38.8 million.

Asset Generation and Management

- During the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015, the average balance of the Company's student loan portfolio decreased \$1.8 billion, to \$26.9 billion, due primarily to the amortization of the portfolio, and limited portfolio acquisitions from third parties. The Company acquired \$356.1 million of FFELP and private education student loans during 2016, compared to \$4.0 billion in 2015 and \$6.1 billion in 2014.
- Core student loan spread decreased to 1.28% for 2016, compared to 1.43% for 2015. This decrease was a result of decreases in variable student loan spread and fixed rate floor income. Variable student loan spread decreased due to a widening in the basis between the asset and debt indices in which the Company earns interest on its loans and funds such loans. Fixed rate floor income decreased due to an increase in interest rates.
- Due to historically low interest rates, the Company continues to earn significant fixed rate floor income. During 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company earned \$152.3 million, \$184.7 million, and \$179.9 million, respectively, of fixed rate floor income (net of \$17.6 million, \$23.0 million, and \$24.4 million of derivative settlements, respectively, used to hedge such loans).
- In the third quarter of 2016, the Company revised its policy to correct for an error in its method of applying the interest method used to amortize premiums and accrete discounts on its student loan portfolio. Previously, the Company amortized premiums and accreted discounts by including in its prepayment assumption forecasted payments in excess of contractually required payments as well as forecasted defaults. The Company has determined that only payments in excess of contractually required payments should be included in the prepayment assumption. Under the Company's revised policy, as of September 30, 2016, the constant prepayment rate used by the Company to amortize/accrete student loan premiums/discounts was decreased. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an adjustment to reflect the net impact on prior periods for the correction of this error that resulted in an \$8.2 million reduction to the Company's net loan discount balance and a corresponding pre-tax increase to interest income (\$5.1 million after tax). The Company concluded this error had an immaterial impact on 2016 results as well as the results for prior periods.
- During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company redeemed certain debt securities prior to their legal maturity and recognized \$7.4 million, or \$4.6 million after tax, in interest expense to write off the remaining debt discount associated with these bonds.

Corporate and Other Activities

- Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC, the Company's SEC-registered investment advisory subsidiary, recognized investment advisory revenue of \$6.1 million, \$4.3 million, and \$17.7 million for 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. These amounts include performance fees earned from the sale of managed securities or managed securities being called prior to the full contractual maturity. Due to improvements in the capital markets, the opportunities to earn performance fees on the sale of student loan asset-backed securities were more limited in 2016 and 2015 as compared to 2014.
- On February 1, 2016, the Company sold 100 percent of the membership interests in Sparkroom LLC, which includes the majority of the Company's inquiry management products and services within Nelnet Enrollment Services. The Company retained the digital marketing and content solution products and services under the brand name Peterson's within the Nelnet Enrollment Services business, which include test preparation study guides, school directories and databases, career exploration guides, on-line courses, scholarship search and selection data, career planning information and guides, and on-line information about colleges and universities. The Company reclassified the revenue and cost of goods sold attributable to the Peterson's products and services from "enrollment services revenue" and "cost to provide enrollment services" to "other income" and "other expenses," respectively, on the consolidated statements of income. After this reclassification, "enrollment services revenue" and "cost to provide enrollment services" include the operating results of the products and services sold as part of the Sparkroom disposition for all periods presented. These reclassifications had no effect on consolidated net income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

- As of December 31, 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$69.7 million. In addition, the Company had a portfolio of available-for-sale and trading investments, consisting primarily of student loan asset-backed securities, with a fair value of \$106.6 million as of December 31, 2016.
- For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company generated \$325.3 million in net cash provided by operating activities.
- Forecasted undiscounted future cash flows from the Company's student loan portfolio financed in asset-backed securitization transactions are estimated to be approximately \$2.07 billion as of December 31, 2016.
- As of December 31, 2016, no amounts were outstanding on the Company's unsecured line of credit and \$350.0 million was available for future use. The unsecured line of credit has a maturity date of December 12, 2021.
- During 2016, the Company repurchased a total of 2,038,368 shares of Class A common stock for \$69.1 million (\$33.90 per share).
- During 2016, the Company paid cash dividends of \$21.2 million (\$0.50 per share).
- The Company intends to use its liquidity position to capitalize on market opportunities, including FFELP and private education loan acquisitions; strategic acquisitions and investments; expansion of Allo's telecommunications network; and capital management initiatives, including stock repurchases, debt repurchases, and dividend distributions. The timing and size of these opportunities will vary and will have a direct impact on the Company's cash and investment balances.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

An analysis of the Company's operating results for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 is provided below.

The Company's operating results are primarily driven by the performance of its existing portfolio and the revenues generated by its fee-based businesses and the costs to provide such services. The performance of the Company's portfolio is driven by net interest income (which includes financing costs) and losses related to credit quality of the assets, along with the cost to administer and service the assets and related debt.

The Company operates as distinct reportable operating segments as described above. For a reconciliation of the reportable segment operating results to the consolidated results of operations, see note 14 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report. Since the Company monitors and assesses its operations and results based on these segments, the discussion following the consolidated results of operations is presented on a reportable segment basis.

| | Year ended December 31, | | | Additional information |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------|--|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Loan interest | \$ 751,280 | 726,258 | 703,007 | Increase in 2016 compared to 2015 due to an increase in the gross yield earned on the student loan portfolio and an adjustment recorded during 2016 to reflect the net impact on prior periods for a correction of an error regarding the Company's method of applying the interest method to amortize premiums and accrete discounts on its student loan portfolio, partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of student loans and a decrease in gross fixed rate floor income. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 due to an increase in the average balance of student loans and the gross yield earned on student loans. |
| Investment interest | 9,466 | 7,851 | 6,793 | Includes income from unrestricted interest-earning deposits and investments and funds in asset-backed securitizations. |
| Total interest income | 760,746 | 734,109 | 709,800 | |
| Interest expense | 388,183 | 302,210 | 273,237 | Increase in 2016 compared to 2015 due to an increase in the Company's cost of funds. In addition, during 2016, the Company redeemed certain debt securities prior to their legal maturity and recognized interest expense to write off the remaining debt discount associated with these bonds. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in average debt outstanding. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 due to an increase in the Company's cost of funds and an increase in average debt outstanding. |
| Net interest income | 372,563 | 431,899 | 436,563 | See table below for additional analysis. |
| Less provision for loan losses | 13,500 | 10,150 | 9,500 | Represents the periodic expense of maintaining an allowance appropriate to absorb losses inherent in the portfolio of student loans. See AGM operating segment - results of operations. |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | 359,063 | 421,749 | 427,063 | |
| Other income: | | | | |
| LSS revenue | 214,846 | 239,858 | 240,414 | See LSS operating segment - results of operations. |
| TPP&CC revenue | 132,730 | 120,365 | 98,156 | See TPP&CC operating segment - results of operations. |
| Communications revenue | 17,659 | — | — | See Communications operating segment - results of operations. |
| Enrollment services revenue | 4,326 | 51,073 | 62,949 | See table below for additional analysis. |
| Other income | 53,929 | 47,262 | 73,936 | See table below for the components of "other income." |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | 7,981 | 5,153 | 3,651 | Gains are primarily from the repurchase of the Company's own asset-backed and unsecured debt securities. In 2014, gains from debt repurchases were partially offset by losses on the sale of loans. |
| Derivative settlements, net | (21,949) | (24,250) | (21,843) | The Company maintains an overall risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to reduce the economic effect of interest rate volatility. Derivative settlements for each applicable period should be evaluated with the Company's net interest income. See table below for additional analysis. |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, net | 71,744 | 28,651 | 37,703 | Includes (i) the unrealized gains and losses that are caused by changes in fair values of derivatives which do not qualify for "hedge treatment" under GAAP; and (ii) the foreign currency transaction gains or losses caused by the re-measurement of the Company's Euro-denominated bonds to U.S. dollars. |
| Total other income | 481,266 | 468,112 | 494,966 | |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Salaries and benefits | 255,924 | 247,914 | 228,079 | Increase in 2016 compared to 2015 due to additional personnel to support the increase in TPP&CC revenue and the acquisition of Allo on December 31, 2015, partially offset by a decrease in personnel in the LSS operating segment as a result of the loss of guaranty servicing clients and improved operational efficiencies, and a decrease in personnel due to the sale of Sparkroom during the first quarter of 2016. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 due to additional personnel to support increased LSS servicing volume and TPP&CC revenue, as well as increased headcount as a result of a TPP&CC acquisition during 2014. |
| Depreciation and amortization | 33,933 | 26,343 | 21,134 | Increases due to investments in information technology infrastructure, additional investments in TPP&CC systems and products, and due to the acquisition of Allo on December 31, 2015 and a TPP&CC acquisition on June 3, 2014. Allo's capital expenditures during 2016 were \$38.8 million. Intangible amortization expense for 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$11.6 million, \$9.8 million, and \$6.5 million, respectively. |
| Loan servicing fees | 25,750 | 30,213 | 27,009 | Third-party servicing fees decreased in 2016 due to a declining loan portfolio. Additionally, the Company pays higher third-party servicing fees on delinquent loans, and the Company's third-party serviced loan portfolio had fewer delinquent loans in 2016 compared to 2015 and thus, third-party fees decreased. The increase in 2015 compared to 2014 was due to purchases of a significant amount of loans serviced at third parties. |
| Cost to provide communication services | 6,866 | — | — | Represents cost of services primarily composed of television programming costs in the Communications operating segment. |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | 3,623 | 41,733 | 49,985 | See table below for additional analysis. |
| Other | 115,419 | 123,014 | 126,303 | Decrease due to a decrease in collection costs associated with the decrease in FFELP guaranty collection revenue, partially offset by increases as a result of the acquisition of Allo on December 31, 2015, and a TPP&CC acquisition on June 3, 2014, and an increase to support the increase in tuition payment plans and campus commerce activity and continued investments in and enhancements of payment plan and campus commerce systems and products. |
| Total operating expenses | 441,515 | 469,217 | 452,510 | |
| Income before income taxes | 398,814 | 420,644 | 469,519 | |
| Income tax expense | 141,313 | 152,380 | 160,238 | Effective tax rate: 2016 - 35.50%, 2015 - 36.25%, 2014 - 34.25%. During 2014, income tax expense was reduced by \$5.9 million due to a tax capital loss resulting from certain asset sales. The Company currently expects its effective tax rate to range between 35.50% and 37.50% in future periods. |
| Net income | 257,501 | 268,264 | 309,281 | |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest | 750 | 285 | 1,671 | |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 256,751 | 267,979 | 307,610 | |

Additional information:

| | | | |
|---|------------|----------|----------|
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 256,751 | 267,979 | 307,610 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments | (71,744) | (28,651) | (37,703) |
| Tax effect | 27,263 | 10,887 | 14,327 |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc., excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments | \$ 212,270 | 250,215 | 284,234 |

See "Overview - GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Net Income, Excluding Adjustments" above for additional information about non-GAAP net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments.

The following table summarizes the components of "net interest income" and "derivative settlements, net."

| | Year ended December 31, | | | Additional information |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Variable student loan interest margin, net of settlements on derivatives | \$ 195,823 | 222,479 | 234,814 | Represents the yield the Company receives on its student loan portfolio less the cost of funding these loans. Variable student loan spread is also impacted by the amortization/accretion of loan premiums and discounts, the 1.05% per year consolidation loan rebate fee paid to the Department, and yield adjustments from borrower benefit programs. See AGM operating segment - results of operations. |
| Fixed rate floor income, net of settlements on derivatives | 152,336 | 184,746 | 179,870 | The Company has a portfolio of student loans that are earning interest at a fixed borrower rate which exceeds the statutorily defined variable lender rates, generating fixed rate floor income. See Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk" for additional information. |
| Investment interest | 9,466 | 7,851 | 6,793 | |
| Non-portfolio related derivative settlements | (915) | (1,014) | (1,026) | |
| Corporate debt interest expense | (6,096) | (6,413) | (5,731) | Includes interest expense on the Junior Subordinated Hybrid Securities and unsecured and secured lines of credit. |
| Net interest income (net of settlements on derivatives) | \$ 350,614 | 407,649 | 414,720 | |

The following tables summarize the components of "Enrollment services revenue" and "cost to provide enrollment services."

| | Inquiry management (marketing) (a) | Inquiry management (software) (a) | Total (a) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Year ended December 31, 2016 | | | |
| Enrollment services revenue | \$ 4,005 | 321 | 4,326 |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | 3,623 | — | 3,623 |
| Gross profit | \$ 382 | 321 | 703 |
| Gross profit % | 9.5% | | |
| Year ended December 31, 2015 | | | |
| Enrollment services revenue | \$ 47,277 | 3,796 | 51,073 |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | 41,733 | — | 41,733 |
| Gross profit | \$ 5,544 | 3,796 | 9,340 |
| Gross profit % | 11.7% | | |
| Year ended December 31, 2014 | | | |
| Enrollment services revenue | \$ 58,341 | 4,608 | 62,949 |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | 49,985 | — | 49,985 |
| Gross profit | \$ 8,356 | 4,608 | 12,964 |
| Gross profit % | 14.3% | | |

- (a) On February 1, 2016, the Company sold 100 percent of the membership interests in Sparkroom LLC, which includes the majority of the Company's inquiry management products and services within Nelnet Enrollment Services. After the sale of Sparkroom LLC, the Company no longer earns inquiry management revenue.

The following table summarizes the components of "other income."

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Peterson's revenue (a) | \$ 14,254 | 19,632 | 19,934 |
| Borrower late fee income | 12,838 | 14,693 | 14,760 |
| Investment advisory fees (b) | 6,129 | 4,302 | 17,653 |
| Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments classified as available-for-sale and trading, net | 2,773 | 143 | 7,289 |
| Remeasurement of business acquisition contingent consideration | — | (925) | 1,268 |
| Reduction of repurchase obligation (c) | — | — | 4,235 |
| Other (d) | 17,935 | 9,417 | 8,797 |
| Other income | <u>\$ 53,929</u> | <u>47,262</u> | <u>73,936</u> |

- (a) The decrease in revenue in 2016 compared to 2015 and 2014 was due to the loss of rights to a certain publication.
- (b) The Company provides investment advisory services under various arrangements and earns annual fees of 25 basis points on the outstanding balance of investments and up to 50 percent of the gains from the sale of securities or securities being called prior to the full contractual maturity for which it provides advisory services. Due to improvements in the capital markets, the opportunities to earn performance fees on the sale of student loan asset-backed securities were more limited in 2016 and 2015 as compared to 2014. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding balance of investments subject to these arrangements was \$907.0 million.
- (c) During 2014, the Company recognized income related to the modification of certain servicing agreements in which the Company's loan repurchase obligation was reduced.
- (d) The operating results for the year ended December 31, 2016 include a gain of approximately \$3.0 million related to the Company's sale of Sparkroom, LLC in February 2016. In addition, during 2016 the Company recognized net gains of \$5.1 million related to the sale of various real estate, venture capital, and other investments.

LOAN SYSTEMS AND SERVICING OPERATING SEGMENT – RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Student Loan Servicing Volumes (dollars in millions)



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Company owned | \$21,237 | \$21,397 | \$19,742 | \$19,369 | \$18,934 | \$18,593 | \$18,886 | \$18,433 | \$18,079 | \$17,429 | \$16,962 |
| % of total | 21.8% | 15.5% | 12.2% | 11.5% | 11.1% | 10.6% | 10.7% | 10.1% | 9.8% | 9.0% | 8.7% |

Number of servicing borrowers:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Government servicing | 3,892,929 | 5,305,498 | 5,915,449 | 5,882,446 | 5,817,078 | 5,886,266 | 5,842,163 | 5,786,545 | 5,726,828 | 6,009,433 | 5,972,619 |
| FFELP servicing | 1,626,146 | 1,462,122 | 1,397,295 | 1,358,551 | 1,353,785 | 1,339,307 | 1,335,538 | 1,298,407 | 1,296,198 | 1,357,412 | 1,312,192 |
| Private servicing | 173,948 | 195,580 | 202,529 | 205,926 | 209,854 | 230,403 | 245,737 | 250,666 | 267,073 | 292,989 | 355,096 |
| Total: | 5,693,023 | 6,963,200 | 7,515,273 | 7,446,923 | 7,380,717 | 7,455,976 | 7,423,438 | 7,335,618 | 7,290,099 | 7,659,834 | 7,639,907 |

Number of remote hosted borrowers

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 6,912,204 | 1,915,203 | 1,611,654 | 1,592,813 | 1,559,573 | 1,710,577 | 1,755,341 | 1,796,783 | 1,842,961 | 2,103,989 | 2,230,019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Summary and Comparison of Operating Results

| | Year ended December 31, | | | Additional information |
|--|-------------------------|----------|----------|--|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Net interest income | \$ 111 | 49 | 30 | |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 214,846 | 239,858 | 240,414 | See table below for additional analysis. |
| Intersegment servicing revenue | 45,381 | 50,354 | 55,139 | Represents revenue earned by the LSS operating segment as a result of servicing loans for the AGM operating segment. Year over year decrease was due to portfolio run-off. |
| Total other income | 260,227 | 290,212 | 295,553 | |
| Salaries and benefits | 132,072 | 134,635 | 125,844 | Decrease in 2016 compared to 2015 due primarily to a decrease in personnel as a result of the loss of guaranty servicing and collection clients discussed below and improved operational efficiencies, partially offset by additional personnel to support the increase in volume of loans serviced for the government entering repayment status and the increase in private loan servicing volume. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 due to additional personnel to support the increase in volume of loans serviced under the government servicing contract and the increase in private loan servicing volume. |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,980 | 1,931 | 1,734 | |
| Other expenses | 40,715 | 57,799 | 59,521 | Collection costs associated with FFELP guaranty collection revenue were \$3.5 million, \$19.2 million, and \$24.3 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Excluding collection costs, other expenses were \$37.2 million, \$38.6 million, and \$35.2 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. See additional information below regarding the decrease in FFELP guaranty collection revenue. |
| Intersegment expenses, net | 24,204 | 29,706 | 31,956 | Intersegment expenses represent costs for certain corporate activities and services that are allocated to each operating segment based on estimated use of such activities and services. |
| Total operating expenses | 198,971 | 224,071 | 219,055 | |
| Income before income taxes | 61,367 | 66,190 | 76,528 | |
| Income tax expense | (23,319) | (25,153) | (29,081) | |
| Net income | 38,048 | 41,037 | 47,447 | |
| Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest | — | 20 | — | |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 38,048 | 41,057 | 47,447 | |
| Before tax operating margin | 23.6% | 22.8% | 25.9% | |

Loan systems and servicing revenue

| | Year ended December 31, | | | Additional information |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Government servicing | \$ 151,728 | 133,189 | 124,378 | Increase in 2016 compared to 2015 due to a shift in the portfolio of loans serviced to a greater portion of loans in higher paying repayment statuses, an increase in billable applications for TPD borrowers due to a new change request matching eligible borrowers to the social security administration database, and the transfer of borrowers from a not-for-profit servicer who exited the loan servicing business in August 2016. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 was due to an increase in the number of borrowers serviced under the government servicing contract. |
| FFELP servicing | 15,948 | 14,248 | 13,334 | Year over year increases due to an increase in third-party servicing volume as a result of conversions to the Company's servicing platform. Over time, FFELP servicing revenue will decrease as third-party customers' FFELP portfolios run off. |
| Private servicing | 15,600 | 12,040 | 10,497 | Increase due to growth in private loan servicing volume from existing and new clients. |
| FFELP guaranty servicing | 2,349 | 9,318 | 11,284 | The Company's guaranty servicing revenue was earned from two guaranty servicing clients. A contract with one client expired on October 31, 2015, and was not renewed. Guaranty servicing revenue from this customer was \$4.9 million and \$6.4 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The remaining guaranty servicing client exited the FFELP guaranty business at the end of their contract term on June 30, 2016. Guaranty servicing revenue from this customer was \$2.3 million, \$4.4 million, and \$4.9 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Effective June 30, 2016, the Company has no remaining guaranty servicing revenue. |
| FFELP guaranty collection | 7,211 | 47,597 | 55,369 | The Company's guaranty collection revenue was earned from two guaranty collection clients. A contract with one client expired on October 31, 2015, and was not renewed. Guaranty collection revenue from this customer was \$32.5 million and \$42.4 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The remaining guaranty servicing client exited the FFELP guaranty business at the end of their contract term on June 30, 2016. Guaranty collection revenue from this customer was \$7.2 million, \$15.1 million, and \$13.0 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The Company incurred collection costs that were directly related to guaranty collection revenue. Effective June 30, 2016, the Company has no remaining guaranty collection revenue. |
| Software services | 18,132 | 19,492 | 22,349 | The majority of software services revenue relates to providing hosted student loan servicing. Year over year decreases were due to a decrease in the average number of remote hosted borrowers. In addition, in August 2016, a not-for-profit servicer exited the business and their servicing volume was transferred to the Company and is included in the Company's government servicing volume. |
| Other | 3,878 | 3,974 | 3,203 | The majority of this revenue relates to providing contact center outsourcing activities. |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | <u>\$ 214,846</u> | <u>239,858</u> | <u>240,414</u> | |

TUITION PAYMENT PROCESSING AND CAMPUS COMMERCE OPERATING SEGMENT – RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This segment of the Company's business is subject to seasonal fluctuations which correspond, or are related to, the traditional school year. Tuition management revenue is recognized over the course of the academic term, but the peak operational activities take place in summer and early fall. Higher amounts of revenue are typically recognized during the first quarter due to fees related to grant and aid applications as well as online applications and enrollment services. The Company's operating expenses do not follow the seasonality of the revenues. This is primarily due to generally fixed year-round personnel costs and seasonal marketing costs. Based on the timing of revenue recognition and when expenses are incurred, revenue and pre-tax operating margin are higher in the first quarter as compared to the remainder of the year.

The Company purchased RenWeb on June 3, 2014. The results of RenWeb's operations are reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. RenWeb's revenue from the date of acquisition through December 31, 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 was \$8.8 million, \$19.9 million, and \$23.2 million, respectively.

Summary and Comparison of Operating Results

| | Year ended December 31, | | | Additional information |
|---|-------------------------|----------|---------|--|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Net interest income | \$ 9 | 3 | 6 | |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | 132,730 | 120,365 | 98,156 | In addition to the acquisition of RenWeb referred to above, the remaining increase was due to an increase in the number of managed tuition payment plans, campus commerce customer transaction volume, and new school customers. |
| Other income (expense) | — | (925) | 1,268 | Amount represents the remeasurement of contingent consideration to fair value related to the acquisition of RenWeb. |
| Total other income | 132,730 | 119,440 | 99,424 | |
| Salaries and benefits | 62,329 | 55,523 | 48,453 | In addition to the acquisition of RenWeb referred to above, the remaining increase was due to additional personnel to support the increase in payment plans and school information system customers and continued system maintenance and enhancements. |
| Depreciation and amortization | 10,595 | 8,992 | 8,169 | Amortization of intangible assets for 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$9.2 million, \$8.9 million, and \$6.5 million, respectively. As a result of the acquisition of RenWeb, the Company recorded \$37.2 million of intangible assets. |
| Other expenses | 18,486 | 15,161 | 13,006 | In addition to the acquisition of RenWeb referred to above, the remaining increase was due to additional expenses to support the increase in payment plans and school information system customers and continued system maintenance and enhancements. |
| Intersegment expenses, net | 6,615 | 8,617 | 4,769 | Intersegment expenses represent costs for certain corporate activities and services that are allocated to each operating segment based on estimated use of such activities and services. |
| Total operating expenses | 98,025 | 88,293 | 74,397 | |
| Income before income taxes | 34,714 | 31,150 | 25,033 | |
| Income tax expense | (13,191) | (11,838) | (9,513) | |
| Net income | \$ 21,523 | 19,312 | 15,520 | |
| Before tax operating margin | 26.2% | 26.1% | 25.2% | |

COMMUNICATIONS OPERATING SEGMENT - RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The acquisition of privately held Allo was completed on December 31, 2015. The fair value of Allo's assets acquired and liabilities assumed are included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015. However, no operating results of Allo are included in the consolidated income statement of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015. See note 7 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information related to the acquisition of Allo.

Summary of Operating Results - Year ended December 31, 2016

During 2016, Allo began providing services in Lincoln, Nebraska, as part of a multi-year project to pass substantially all commercial and residential properties in the community. Due to the substantial increase of activity within this segment throughout 2016 as a result of the Lincoln network build-out, the Company has provided the 2016 quarterly results for the Communications segment below.

| | Three months ended | | | | Year ended | Additional information |
|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | March 31, 2016 | June 30, 2016 | September 30, 2016 | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2016 | |
| Net interest expense | \$ (147) | (205) | (318) | (600) | (1,270) | Allo has a line of credit with Nelnet, Inc. (parent company). The interest expense incurred by Allo and related interest income earned by Nelnet, Inc. is eliminated for the Company's consolidated financial statements. The outstanding balance on this line of credit as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 was \$13.9 million and \$58.0 million, respectively. |
| Communications revenue | 4,346 | 4,478 | 4,343 | 4,492 | 17,659 | Communications revenue is derived primarily from the sale of pure fiber optic services to residential and business customers in Nebraska, including internet, television, and telephone services. |
| Salaries and benefits | 1,089 | 1,377 | 2,325 | 2,857 | 7,649 | At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016, Allo had 97 and 318 employees, respectively, including part-time employees. Allo also uses temporary employees in the normal course of business. Certain costs qualify for capitalization as Allo builds its network. |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,129 | 1,378 | 1,630 | 1,923 | 6,060 | Depreciation reflects the allocation of the costs of Allo's property and equipment over the period in which such assets are used. The gross property and equipment balances related to this segment as of December 31, 2015 and 2016 were \$34.4 million and \$71.3 million, respectively. Amortization reflects the allocation of costs related to intangible assets recorded at fair value as of the date the Company acquired Allo over their estimated useful lives. |
| Cost to provide communications services | 1,703 | 1,681 | 1,784 | 1,697 | 6,866 | Cost of services is primarily composed of television programming costs. |
| Other expenses | 753 | 813 | 1,545 | 1,260 | 4,370 | Other operating expenses include selling, general, and administrative expenses necessary for operations, such as advertising, occupancy, professional services, construction materials, personal property taxes, and provision for losses on accounts receivable. |
| Intersegment expenses, net | 144 | 187 | 279 | 347 | 958 | Intersegment expenses represent costs for certain corporate activities and services that are allocated to each operating segment based on estimated use of such activities and services. |
| Total operating expenses | 4,818 | 5,436 | 7,563 | 8,084 | 25,903 | |
| Loss before income taxes | (619) | (1,163) | (3,538) | (4,192) | (9,514) | |
| Income tax benefit | 235 | 442 | 1,344 | 1,593 | 3,615 | |
| Net loss | \$ (384) | (721) | (2,194) | (2,599) | (5,899) | |

Additional Information:

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| Net loss | \$ (384) | (721) | (2,194) | (2,599) | (5,899) | |
| Net interest expense | 147 | 205 | 318 | 600 | 1,270 | |
| Income tax benefit | (235) | (442) | (1,344) | (1,593) | (3,615) | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,129 | 1,378 | 1,630 | 1,923 | 6,060 | |
| Earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) | \$ 657 | 420 | (1,590) | (1,669) | (2,184) | For additional information regarding this non-GAAP measure, see the table immediately below. |

Certain financial and operating data for Allo is summarized in the tables below.

| | Year ended December 31, | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 (a) | 2014 (a) | 2013 (a) |
| Residential revenue | \$ 10,480 | 8,665 | 6,155 | 3,988 |
| Business revenue | 6,362 | 6,940 | 6,163 | 5,541 |
| Other revenue | 817 | — | — | — |
| Total revenue | \$ 17,659 | 15,605 | 12,318 | 9,529 |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (5,899) | 600 | (499) | (1,034) |
| EBITDA (b) | (2,184) | 4,274 | 3,000 | 1,715 |
| Capital expenditures | 38,817 | 6,678 | 4,522 | 6,775 |
| Revenue contribution: | | | | |
| Internet | 38.8% | 36.1% | 33.3% | 31.8% |
| Telephone | 26.5 | 29.9 | 34.9 | 42.1 |
| Television | 32.1 | 32.6 | 29.4 | 24.7 |
| Other | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Residential customer information: | | | | |
| Households served | 9,814 | 7,600 | 5,794 | 3,905 |
| Households passed (c) | 30,962 | 21,274 | 16,433 | 16,054 |
| Total households in current markets | 137,500 | 28,874 | 19,592 | 19,592 |
| Total households in current markets and new markets announced (d) | 137,500 | 137,500 | 23,389 | 19,592 |

- (a) Represents unaudited historical financial and operating data of Allo prior to the Company's acquisition.
- (b) Earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") is a supplemental non-GAAP performance measure that is frequently used in capital-intensive industries such as telecommunications. Allo's management uses EBITDA to compare Allo's performance to that of its competitors and to eliminate certain non-cash and non-operating items in order to consistently measure performance from period to period. EBITDA excludes interest and income taxes because these items are associated with a company's particular capitalization and tax structures. EBITDA also excludes depreciation and amortization expense because these non-cash expenses primarily reflect the impact of historical capital investments, as opposed to the cash impacts of capital expenditures made in recent periods, which may be evaluated through cash flow measures. The Company reports EBITDA for Allo because the Company believes that it provides useful additional information for investors regarding a key metric used by management to assess Allo's performance. There are limitations to using EBITDA as a performance measure, including the difficulty associated with comparing companies that use similar performance measures whose calculations may differ from Allo's calculations. In addition, EBITDA should not be considered a substitute for other measures of financial performance, such as net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of EBITDA from net income

(loss) under GAAP for 2016 is presented in the table, "Summary of Operating Results - Year Ended December 31, 2016," above, and for the years 2015, 2014, and 2013 is presented in the table immediately below.

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 600 | (499) | (1,034) |
| Net interest expense | 623 | 614 | 555 |
| Income taxes | — | — | — |
| Depreciation and amortization | 3,051 | 2,885 | 2,194 |
| Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) | \$ 4,274 | 3,000 | 1,715 |

- (c) Represents the estimated number of single residence homes, apartments, and condominiums that Allo already serves and those in which Allo has the capacity to connect to its network distribution system without further material extensions to the transmission lines, but have not been connected.
- (d) In November 2015, Allo announced plans to expand its network to make services available to substantially all commercial and residential premises in Lincoln, Nebraska, and currently plans to expand to additional communities in Nebraska and surrounding states over the next several years.

ASSET GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT OPERATING SEGMENT – RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Student Loan Portfolio

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a \$24.9 billion student loan portfolio that will amortize over the next approximately 25 years. For a summary of the Company's student loan portfolio as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, see note 3 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Loan Activity

The following table sets forth the activity of loans:

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Beginning balance | \$ 28,555,749 | 28,223,908 | 26,121,306 |
| Loan acquisitions | 356,110 | 4,036,333 | 6,099,249 |
| Repayments, claims, capitalized interest, and other | (2,520,835) | (2,466,378) | (2,745,341) |
| Consolidation loans lost to external parties | (1,242,621) | (1,234,118) | (990,960) |
| Loans sold | (44,760) | (3,996) | (260,346) |
| Ending balance | \$ 25,103,643 | 28,555,749 | 28,223,908 |

Allowance for Loan Losses and Loan Delinquencies

The Company maintains an allowance appropriate to absorb losses, net of recoveries, inherent in the portfolio of student loans, which results in periodic expense provisions for loan losses. Delinquencies have the potential to adversely impact the Company's earnings through increased servicing and collection costs and account charge-offs.

For a summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses for 2016, 2015, and 2014, and a summary of the Company's student loan delinquency amounts as of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, see note 3 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Provision for loan losses for federally insured loans was \$14.0 million in 2016 compared to \$8.0 million in 2015. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company determined an additional allowance was necessary related to a \$1.2 billion (principal balance as of September 30, 2016) portfolio of federally insured rehabilitated loans that were purchased in 2012 and 2013 and recognized \$5.0 million (pre-tax) in provision expense related to these loans. For loans purchased where there is evidence of credit deterioration since the origination of the loan, the Company records a credit discount, separate from the allowance for loan losses, which is non-accretable to interest income. Remaining discounts and premiums for purchased loans are recognized in interest income over the remaining estimated lives of the loans. The Company continues to evaluate credit losses associated with purchased loans based on current information and changes in expectations to determine the need for any additional allowance for loan losses. As of the date of acquisition of the \$1.2 billion federally insured rehabilitated loan portfolio, which had a balance of \$2.9 billion as of the date of acquisition, the Company recognized a non-accretable credit discount of \$33.2 million and an accretable discount of \$37.1 million.

The Company's provision for loan losses for private education loans decreased during 2016 compared to 2015 as a result of the Company purchasing more private education loans in 2015 as compared to 2016.

The Company currently expects the credit performance of its overall student loan portfolio to improve as loans continue to season with the length of time they are in active repayment.

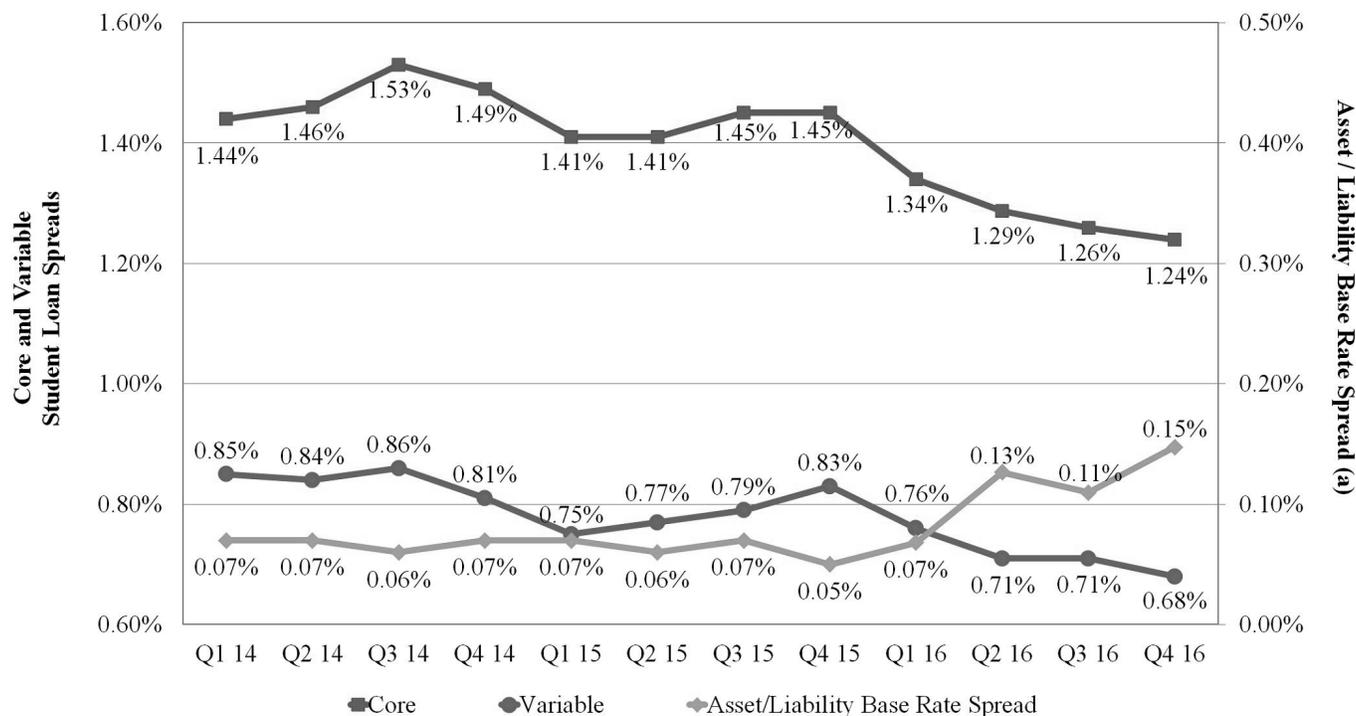
Student Loan Spread Analysis

The following table analyzes the student loan spread on the Company's portfolio of student loans, which represents the spread between the yield earned on student loan assets and the costs of the liabilities and derivative instruments used to fund the assets.

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Variable student loan yield, gross | 2.90% | 2.59% | 2.55% |
| Consolidation rebate fees | (0.83) | (0.83) | (0.82) |
| Discount accretion, net of premium and deferred origination costs amortization (a) | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Variable student loan yield, net | 2.13 | 1.81 | 1.78 |
| Student loan cost of funds - interest expense (b) | (1.41) | (1.02) | (0.95) |
| Student loan cost of funds - derivative settlements | (0.01) | — | 0.01 |
| Variable student loan spread | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.84 |
| Fixed rate floor income, net of settlements on derivatives | 0.57 | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Core student loan spread | <u>1.28%</u> | <u>1.43%</u> | <u>1.48%</u> |
| Average balance of student loans | \$ 26,863,526 | 28,647,108 | 28,036,577 |
| Average balance of debt outstanding | 26,729,196 | 28,687,086 | 28,116,989 |

- (a) In the third quarter of 2016, the Company revised its policy to correct for an error in its method of applying the interest method used to amortize premiums and accrete discounts on its student loan portfolio. Under the Company's revised policy, as of September 30, 2016, the constant prepayment rate used by the Company to amortize/accrete student loan premiums/discounts was decreased. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an adjustment to reflect the net impact on prior periods for the correction of this error that resulted in an \$8.2 million reduction to the Company's net loan discount balance and a corresponding increase in interest income. The impact of this adjustment was excluded from the above table.
- (b) In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company redeemed certain debt securities prior to their legal maturity and recognized \$7.4 million in interest expense to write off the remaining debt discount associated with these bonds. The impact of this expense was excluded from the above table.

A trend analysis of the Company's core and variable student loan spreads is summarized below.



(a) The interest earned on a large portion of the Company's FFELP student loan assets is indexed to the one-month LIBOR rate. The Company funds the majority of its assets with three-month LIBOR indexed floating rate securities. The relationship between the indices in which the Company earns interest on its loans and funds such loans has a significant impact on student loan spread. This table (the right axis) shows the difference between the Company's liability base rate and the one-month LIBOR rate by quarter. See Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk," which provides additional detail on the Company's FFELP student loan assets and related funding for those assets.

Variable student loan spread decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 due to a widening in the basis between the asset and debt indices in which the Company earns interest on its loans and funds such loans (as reflected in the table above), and decreased in 2015 as compared to 2014 as a result of earning a lower yield on the student loans included in securitizations of which residual interests were acquired relative to the yield earned on the rest of the student loan portfolio.

The primary difference between variable student loan spread and core student loan spread is fixed rate floor income. A summary of fixed rate floor income and its contribution to core student loan spread follows:

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Fixed rate floor income, gross | \$ 169,979 | 207,787 | 204,250 |
| Derivative settlements (a) | (17,643) | (23,041) | (24,380) |
| Fixed rate floor income, net | \$ 152,336 | 184,746 | 179,870 |
| Fixed rate floor income contribution to spread, net | 0.57% | 0.64% | 0.64% |

(a) Includes settlement payments on derivatives used to hedge student loans earning fixed rate floor income.

The high levels of fixed rate floor income earned during 2016, 2015, and 2014 were due to historically low interest rates. If interest rates remain low, the Company anticipates continuing to earn significant fixed rate floor income in future periods. The decrease in fixed rate floor income in 2016 compared to 2015 was due to an increase in interest rates. See Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk," which provides additional detail on the Company's portfolio earning fixed rate floor income and the derivatives used by the Company to hedge these loans.

Summary and Comparison of Operating Results

| | Year ended December 31, | | | Additional information |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | \$ 355,375 | 420,424 | 424,140 | See table below for additional analysis. |
| Other income | 15,709 | 15,939 | 21,532 | The primary component of other income is borrower late fees, which were \$12.8 million, \$14.7 million, and \$14.8 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. In 2014, \$4.2 million in income was recognized related to the modification of certain servicing agreements in which the Company's loan repurchase obligation was reduced. |
| Gain (loss) on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | 5,846 | 2,034 | (1,357) | Gains were primarily from the Company repurchasing its own asset-backed debt securities. In 2014, the Company recognized a loss from the sale of loans, which was partially offset by gains from debt repurchases. |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, net | 70,368 | 27,216 | 42,936 | Includes (i) the unrealized gains and losses that are caused by changes in fair values of derivatives which do not qualify for "hedge treatment" under GAAP; and (ii) the foreign currency transaction gains or losses caused by the re-measurement of the Company's Euro-denominated bonds to U.S. dollars. |
| Derivative settlements, net | (21,034) | (23,238) | (20,818) | The Company maintains an overall risk management strategy that incorporates the use of derivative instruments to reduce the economic effect of interest rate volatility. Derivative settlements for each applicable period should be evaluated with the Company's net interest income as reflected in the table below. |
| Total other income | 70,889 | 21,951 | 42,293 | |
| Salaries and benefits | 1,985 | 2,172 | 2,316 | |
| Loan servicing fees | 25,750 | 30,213 | 27,009 | Third-party servicing fees decreased in 2016 due to a declining loan portfolio. Additionally, the Company pays higher third-party servicing fees on delinquent loans, and the Company's third-party serviced loan portfolio had fewer delinquent loans in 2016 compared to 2015 and thus, third-party fees decreased. The increase in 2015 compared to 2014 was due to purchases of a significant amount of loans serviced at third parties. |
| Other expenses | 6,005 | 5,083 | 6,602 | |
| Intersegment expenses, net | 46,494 | 50,899 | 56,325 | Amount includes fees paid to the LSS operating segment for the servicing of the Company's student loan portfolio. Decrease due to the run off of the portfolio serviced by LSS. In addition, intersegment expenses represent costs for certain corporate activities and services that are allocated to each operating segment based on estimated use of such activities and services. |
| Total operating expenses | 80,234 | 88,367 | 92,252 | |
| Income before income taxes | 346,030 | 354,008 | 374,181 | |
| Income tax expense | (131,492) | (134,522) | (142,189) | |
| Net income | <u>\$ 214,538</u> | <u>219,486</u> | <u>231,992</u> | |
| Additional information: | | | | |
| Net income | \$ 214,538 | 219,486 | 231,992 | See "Overview - GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Net Income, Excluding Adjustments" above for additional information about non-GAAP net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments. Net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, decreased in 2016 as compared to 2015 due to a decrease in the Company's student loan portfolio and a decrease in variable student loan spread and fixed rate floor income. |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, net | (70,368) | (27,216) | (42,936) | |
| Tax effect | 26,740 | 10,342 | 16,316 | |
| Net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments | <u>\$ 170,910</u> | <u>202,612</u> | <u>205,372</u> | |

The following table summarizes the components of "net interest income after provision for loan losses" and "derivative settlements, net."

| | Year ended December 31, | | | Additional Information |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Variable interest income, net of settlements on derivatives | \$ 776,922 | 740,778 | 718,274 | Increase in 2016 compared to 2015 due to an increase in the gross yield earned on student loans, net of settlements on derivatives, partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of student loans. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 due to an increase in gross yield earned on student loans and an increase in the average balance of student loans. |
| Consolidation rebate fees | (223,911) | (237,233) | (230,956) | Decrease in 2016 compared to 2015 due to a decrease in the average consolidation loan balance. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 due to an increase in the average consolidation loan balance. |
| Discount accretion, net of premium and deferred origination costs amortization | 24,900 | 14,731 | 15,002 | Net discount accretion is due to the Company's purchases of loans at a net discount over the last several years. In the third quarter of 2016, the Company revised its policy to correct for an error in its method of applying the interest method used to amortize premiums and accrete discounts on its student loan portfolio. Under the Company's revised policy, as of September 30, 2016, the constant prepayment rate used by the Company to amortize/accrete student loan premiums/discounts was decreased. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an adjustment to reflect the net impact on prior periods for the correction of this error that resulted in an \$8.2 million reduction to the Company's net loan discount balance and a corresponding increase in discount accretion (interest income). |
| Interest on bonds and notes payable | (382,088) | (295,797) | (267,506) | Increase in 2016 compared to 2015 due to an increase in cost of funds. In addition, during 2016, the Company redeemed certain debt securities prior to their legal maturity and recognized interest expense to write off the remaining debt discount associated with these bonds. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of debt outstanding. Increase in 2015 compared to 2014 due to an increase in cost of funds and an increase in the average balance of debt outstanding. |
| Variable student loan interest margin, net of settlements on derivatives | 195,823 | 222,479 | 234,814 | |
| Fixed rate floor income, net of settlements on derivatives | 152,336 | 184,746 | 179,870 | The high levels of fixed rate floor income earned are due to historically low interest rates. Fixed rate floor income decreased in 2016 compared to 2015 due to the rising interest rate environment. |
| Investment interest | 3,507 | 1,939 | 374 | |
| Intercompany interest | (3,825) | (1,828) | (2,236) | |
| Provision for loan losses - federally insured loans | (14,000) | (8,000) | (11,000) | |
| Recovery of (provision for) loan losses - private education loans | 500 | (2,150) | 1,500 | See "Allowance for Loan Losses and Loan Delinquencies" included above under "Asset Generation and Management Operating Segment - Results of Operations." |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses (net of settlements on derivatives) | <u>\$ 334,341</u> | <u>397,186</u> | <u>403,322</u> | |

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's Loan Systems and Servicing and Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce operating segments are non-capital intensive and both produce positive operating cash flows. As such, a minimal amount of debt and equity capital is allocated to these segments and any liquidity or capital needs are satisfied using cash flow from operations. Therefore, the Liquidity and Capital Resources discussion is concentrated on the Company's liquidity and capital needs to meet existing debt obligations in the Asset Generation and Management operating segment and capital needs to expand Allo's communications network in the Company's Communications operating segment.

The Company may issue equity and debt securities in the future in order to improve capital, increase liquidity, refinance upcoming maturities, or provide for general corporate purposes. Moreover, the Company may from time-to-time repurchase certain amounts of its outstanding secured and unsecured debt securities, including debt securities which the Company may issue in the future, for cash and/or through exchanges for other securities. Such repurchases or exchanges may be made in open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise. Any such repurchases or exchanges will depend on prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions, compliance with securities laws, and other factors. The amounts involved in any such transactions may be material.

The Company has historically utilized operating cash flow, secured financing transactions (which include warehouse facilities, asset-backed securitizations, and liquidity programs offered by the Department), operating lines of credit, and other borrowing arrangements to fund its Asset Generation and Management operations and student loan acquisitions. In addition, the Company has used operating cash flow, borrowings on its unsecured line of credit, and unsecured debt offerings to fund corporate activities, business acquisitions, repurchases of common stock, repurchases of its own debt, and expansion of Allo's fiber network. The Company has also used its common stock to partially fund certain business acquisitions.

Sources of Liquidity

The Company has historically generated positive cash flow from operations. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's net cash provided by operating activities was \$325.3 million and \$391.4 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$69.7 million. The Company also had a portfolio of available-for-sale and trading investments, consisting primarily of student loan asset-backed securities, with a fair value of \$106.6 million as of December 31, 2016.

The Company also has a \$350.0 million unsecured line of credit that matures on December 12, 2021. As of December 31, 2016, no amounts were outstanding on the unsecured line of credit and \$350.0 million was available for future use.

In addition, the Company has repurchased certain of its own asset-backed securities (bonds and notes payable) in the secondary market. For accounting purposes, these notes are effectively retired and are not included on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. However, these securities are legally outstanding at the trust level and the Company could sell these notes to third parties or redeem the notes at par as cash is generated by the trust estate. Upon a sale of these notes to third parties, the Company would obtain cash proceeds equal to the market value of the notes on the date of such sale. As of December 31, 2016, the Company holds \$73.8 million (par value) of its own asset-backed securities that are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company intends to use its liquidity position to capitalize on market opportunities, including FFELP and private education loan acquisitions; strategic acquisitions and investments; expansion of Allo's telecommunications network; and capital management initiatives, including stock repurchases, debt repurchases, and dividend distributions. The timing and size of these opportunities will vary and will have a direct impact on the Company's cash and investment balances.

Cash Flows

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company generated \$325.3 million from operating activities, compared to \$391.4 million for the same period in 2015. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities reflects a decrease in net income, changes in the adjustments to net income for derivative market value adjustments and a decrease in proceeds from terminating certain derivative instrument contracts in 2016 as compared to 2015. These factors were partially offset by changes in non-cash adjustments for foreign currency transaction adjustments and increases in deferred income tax expense, accrued interest payable, and other liabilities in 2016 as compared to 2015. Accrued interest on loans purchased is included in cash flows from operating activities in the respective period of the purchase. Net purchased accrued interest was \$71.4 million in 2015. Net purchased accrued interest for 2016 was not significant.

The primary items included in the statement of cash flows for investing activities are the purchase and repayment of student loans. The primary items included in financing activities are the proceeds from the issuance of and payments on bonds and notes payable used to fund student loans. Cash provided by investing activities and cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$3.3 billion and \$3.6 billion, respectively, and for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$1.4 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively. Investing and financing activities are further addressed in the discussion that follows.

Liquidity Needs and Sources of Liquidity Available to Satisfy Debt Obligations Secured by Student Loan Assets and Related Collateral

The following table shows the Company's debt obligations outstanding that are secured by student loan assets and related collateral:

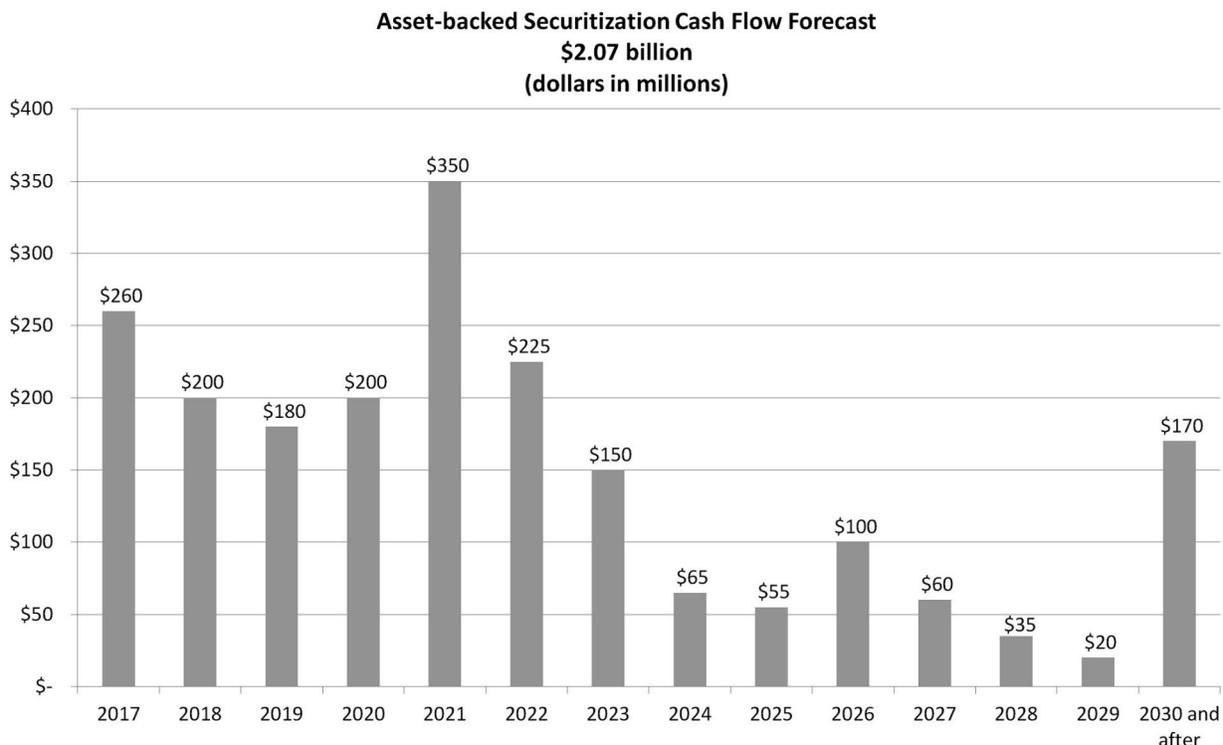
| | As of December 31, 2016 | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Carrying amount | Final maturity |
| Bonds and notes issued in asset-backed securitizations | \$ 23,354,438 | 6/25/21 - 9/25/65 |
| FFELP warehouse facilities | 1,677,443 | 9/7/18 - 12/13/19 |
| | <u>\$ 25,031,881</u> | |

Bonds and Notes Issued in Asset-backed Securitizations

The majority of the Company's portfolio of student loans is funded in asset-backed securitizations that are structured to substantially match the maturity of the funded assets, thereby minimizing liquidity risk. In addition, due to (i) the difference between the yield the Company receives on the loans and cost of financing within these transactions, and (ii) the servicing and administration fees the Company earns from these transactions, the Company has created a portfolio that will generate earnings and significant cash flow over the life of these transactions.

As of December 31, 2016, based on cash flow models developed to reflect management's current estimate of, among other factors, prepayments, defaults, deferment, forbearance, and interest rates, the Company currently expects future undiscounted cash flows from its portfolio to be approximately \$2.07 billion as detailed below. The \$2.07 billion includes approximately \$774.7 million (as of December 31, 2016) of overcollateralization included in the asset-backed securitizations. These excess net asset positions are reflected variously in the following balances on the consolidated balance sheet: "student loans receivable," "restricted cash," and "accrued interest receivable."

The forecasted cash flow presented below includes all loans funded in asset-backed securitizations as of December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had \$23.3 billion of loans included in asset-backed securitizations, which represented 93.0 percent of its total FFELP and private education student loan portfolio. The forecasted cash flow does not include cash flows that the Company expects to receive related to loans funded in its warehouse facilities as of December 31, 2016, private education loans funded with cash on the balance sheet, or loans acquired subsequent to December 31, 2016.



The Company uses various assumptions, including prepayments and future interest rates, when preparing its cash flow forecast. These assumptions are further discussed below.

Prepayments: The primary variable in establishing a life of loan estimate is the level and timing of prepayments. Prepayment rates equal the amount of loans that prepay annually as a percentage of the beginning of period balance, net of scheduled principal payments. A number of factors can affect estimated prepayment rates, including the level of consolidation activity, borrower default rates, and utilization of FFEL Program debt management options such as income-based repayment, deferments, and forbearance. Should any of these factors change, management may revise its assumptions, which in turn would impact the projected future cash flow. The Company's cash flow forecast above assumes prepayment rates that are generally consistent with those utilized in the Company's recent asset-backed securitization transactions. If management used a prepayment rate assumption two times greater than what was used to forecast the cash flow, the cash flow forecast would be reduced by approximately \$190 million to \$250 million.

Interest rates: The Company funds the majority of its student loans with three-month LIBOR indexed floating rate securities. Meanwhile, the interest earned on the Company's student loan assets is indexed primarily to a one-month LIBOR rate. The different interest rate characteristics of the Company's loan assets and liabilities funding these assets result in basis risk. The Company's cash flow forecast assumes three-month LIBOR will exceed one-month LIBOR by 12 basis points for the life of the portfolio, which approximates the historical relationship between these indices. If the forecast is computed assuming a spread of 24 basis points between three-month and one-month LIBOR for the life of the portfolio, the cash flow forecast would be reduced by approximately \$90 million to \$130 million.

The Company uses the current forward interest rate yield curve to forecast cash flows. A change in the forward interest rate curve would impact the future cash flows generated from the portfolio. An increase in future interest rates will reduce the amount of fixed rate floor income the Company is currently receiving. The Company attempts to mitigate the impact of a rise in short-term rates by hedging interest rate risks. As of December 31, 2016, the net fair value of the Company's interest rate derivatives used to hedge loans earning fixed rate floor income was a net asset of \$80.9 million. See Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk — Interest Rate Risk."

FFELP Warehouse Facilities

The Company funds a portion of its FFELP loan acquisitions using its FFELP warehouse facilities. Student loan warehousing allows the Company to buy and manage student loans prior to transferring them into more permanent financing arrangements. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had three FFELP warehouse facilities with an aggregate maximum financing amount available of \$2.1 billion, of which \$1.7 billion was outstanding and \$447.6 million was available for additional funding. Of the three facilities, one facility provides for formula-based advance rates, depending on FFELP loan type, up to a maximum of the principal and interest of loans financed. The advance rates for collateral may increase or decrease based on market conditions. The other two FFELP warehouse facilities have static advance rates that require initial equity for loan funding, but do not require increased equity based on market movements. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had \$83.8 million advanced as equity support on these facilities. For further discussion of the Company's FFELP warehouse facilities outstanding at December 31, 2016, see note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Upon termination or expiration of the warehouse facilities, the Company would expect to access the securitization market, obtain replacement warehouse facilities, use operating cash, consider the sale of assets, or transfer collateral to satisfy any remaining obligations.

Other Uses of Liquidity

Effective July 1, 2010, no new loan originations can be made under the FFEL Program and all new federal loan originations must be made through the Federal Direct Loan Program. As a result, the Company no longer originates new FFELP loans, but continues to acquire FFELP loan portfolios from third parties and believes additional loan purchase opportunities exist.

The Company plans to fund additional FFELP student loan acquisitions using current cash and investments; using its Union Bank participation agreement (as described below); using its FFELP warehouse facilities (as described above); and continuing to access the asset-backed securities market.

Union Bank Participation Agreement

The Company maintains an agreement with Union Bank, as trustee for various grantor trusts, under which Union Bank has agreed to purchase from the Company participation interests in student loans. As of December 31, 2016, \$496.8 million of loans were subject to outstanding participation interests held by Union Bank, as trustee, under this agreement. The agreement automatically renews annually and is terminable by either party upon five business days' notice. This agreement provides beneficiaries of Union Bank's grantor trusts with access to investments in interests in student loans, while providing liquidity to the Company. The Company can participate loans to Union Bank to the extent of availability under the grantor trusts, up to \$750 million or an amount in excess of \$750 million if mutually agreed to by both parties. Loans participated under this agreement have been accounted for by the Company as loan sales. Accordingly, the participation interests sold are not included on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Asset-backed Securities Transactions

The Company, through its subsidiaries, has historically funded student loans by completing asset-backed securitizations. Beginning in 2015, Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service placed numerous tranches of FFELP securitizations by various issuers, including certain tranches of prior FFELP securitizations issued by subsidiaries of the Company, on review for potential downgrade due to principal payments and prepayments on the underlying student loans coming in slower than initial expectations, and the resulting risk that certain principal maturities on those FFELP securitizations may not be met by the final maturity dates, which could result in an event of default under the underlying securitization agreements. Such rating actions have caused the spreads on FFELP securitizations in general to widen and have reduced the liquidity in the secondary market for FFELP securitizations.

In July 2016, Fitch published revised criteria for its ratings of FFELP securitizations, and in August 2016, Moody's published an updated methodology for its ratings of FFELP securitizations. In September and October 2016, Fitch downgraded, under its revised criteria, its rating of one tranche from a prior Company-sponsored securitization, and Moody's downgraded, under its updated methodology, its ratings of six tranches from prior Company-sponsored securitizations and four tranches from securitizations acquired by the Company from third parties.

On June 15, 2016, the Company announced the launch of an online investor communication forum to facilitate the amendment of securitizations to extend the legal final maturity dates. During 2016, the Company received investor consent to extend by five

years the legal final maturity on 11 securitizations, which represent a total of approximately \$6.0 billion in original par value. Depending on future investor consent, the Company may seek to extend the legal final maturity dates on additional securitizations.

The ultimate impact of these developments on the Company's current and future securitizations is uncertain. Depending on future rating agency actions and market conditions, the Company currently anticipates continuing to access the asset-backed securitization market. Such asset-backed securitization transactions would be used to refinance student loans included in its warehouse facilities, student loans purchased from third parties, and/or student loans in its existing asset-backed securitizations.

On October 12, 2016, the Company completed a FFELP asset-backed securitization totaling \$426.0 million (par value). The proceeds from this transaction were used primarily to refinance student loans included in the Company's FFELP warehouse facilities. In addition, on December 21, 2016, the Company completed a private education loan asset-backed securitization totaling \$226.0 million (par value). The proceeds from this transaction were used to refinance private education loans included in the Company's private loan warehouse, which was terminated upon completion of this transaction.

Liquidity Impact Related to Hedging Activities

The Company utilizes derivative instruments to manage interest rate sensitivity. By using derivative instruments, the Company is exposed to market risk which could impact its liquidity. Based on the derivative portfolio outstanding as of December 31, 2016, the Company does not currently anticipate any movement in interest rates having a material impact on its capital or liquidity profile, nor does the Company expect that any movement in interest rates would have a material impact on its ability to meet potential collateral deposits with its counterparties. However, if interest rates move materially and negatively impact the fair value of the Company's derivative portfolio or if the Company enters into additional derivatives for which the fair value becomes negative, the Company could be required to deposit additional collateral with its derivative instrument counterparties and/or a third-party clearinghouse. The collateral deposits, if significant, could negatively impact the Company's liquidity and capital resources. As of December 31, 2016, the fair value of the Company's derivatives subject to collateral deposits with counterparties or a third-party clearinghouse which had a negative fair value (a liability in the Company's balance sheet), was \$10.2 million. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had \$7.8 million of collateral deposited with counterparties or a clearinghouse related to these derivatives.

Liquidity Impact Related to the Communications Operating Segment

Allo has made significant investments in its communications network and currently provides fiber directly to homes and businesses in seven Nebraska communities. In November 2015, Allo announced plans to expand its network to make its services available to substantially all commercial and residential premises in Lincoln, Nebraska, and currently plans to expand to additional communities in Nebraska and surrounding states over the next several years. The Company anticipates total capital expenditures of approximately \$80 million in 2017. However, such amounts could change based on customer demand for Allo's services. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's capital expenditures were \$38.8 million. Allo has a line of credit with Nelnet, Inc. (parent company) that Allo uses for its operating activities and capital expenditures. This note and the related interest expense incurred by Allo and the interest income recognized by Nelnet, Inc. is eliminated in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company currently plans to use cash from operating activities and its third-party unsecured line of credit to fund Allo's operating activities and capital expenditures.

Other Debt Facilities

As discussed above, the Company has a \$350.0 million unsecured line of credit with a maturity date of December 12, 2021. As of December 31, 2016, the unsecured line of credit had no amounts outstanding and \$350.0 million was available for future use. Upon the maturity date in 2021 there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to maintain this line of credit, increase the amount outstanding under the line, or find alternative funding if necessary.

The Company has issued Junior Subordinated Hybrid Securities (the "Hybrid Securities") that have a final maturity of September 15, 2061. The Hybrid Securities are unsecured obligations of the Company. As of December 31, 2016, \$50.2 million of Hybrid Securities were outstanding. On January 23, 2017, the Company initiated a cash tender offer to purchase any and all of its outstanding Hybrid Securities, including a related consent solicitation to effect certain amendments to the indenture governing the notes to eliminate a provision requiring a minimum principal amount of the notes to remain outstanding after a partial redemption. The aggregate principal amount of notes tendered to the Company was \$29.2 million. The Company paid \$24.6 million in February 2017 to redeem these notes, and the amendments described above were made to the indenture. After the completion of this tender offer, the Company has \$21.0 million of Hybrid Securities that remain outstanding.

The Company also has two notes payable, which were each issued by TDP Phase Three, LLC ("TDP") on December 30, 2015 in connection with the development of a commercial building in Lincoln, Nebraska that is to be the new corporate headquarters for Hudl, a related party. TDP is an entity established during 2015 for the sole purpose of developing and operating this building. The Company owns 25 percent of TDP. However, because the Company plans to be a tenant in this building once the development is complete, the operating results of TDP are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2016, one of the TDP notes has \$12.0 million outstanding with a maturity date of March 31, 2023; the other TDP note has \$6.4 million outstanding with a maturity date of December 15, 2045. Recourse to the Company on the outstanding balance of these notes is equal to its ownership percentage of TDP.

For further discussion of these debt obligations of the Company, see note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Debt Repurchases

Due to the Company's positive liquidity position and opportunities in the capital markets, the Company has repurchased its own debt over the last several years, and may continue to do so in the future. See note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report for information on debt repurchased by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Stock Repurchases

The Board of Directors has authorized a stock repurchase program to repurchase up to a total of five million shares of the Company's Class A common stock during the three-year period ending May 25, 2019. Shares may be repurchased from time to time depending on various factors, including share prices and other potential uses of liquidity. Shares repurchased by the Company during 2016, 2015, and 2014 are shown in the table below.

| | Total shares repurchased | Purchase price (in thousands) | Average price of shares repurchased (per share) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Year ended December 31, 2016 | 2,038,368 | \$ 69,091 | \$ 33.90 |
| Year ended December 31, 2015 | 2,449,159 | 96,169 | 39.27 |
| Year ended December 31, 2014 | 381,689 | 15,713 | 41.17 |

As of December 31, 2016, 4,571,094 shares remain authorized for purchase under the Company's repurchase program.

Dividends

Dividends of \$0.12 per share on the Company's Class A and Class B common stock were paid on March 15, 2016, June 15, 2016, and September 15, 2016, respectively, and a dividend of \$0.14 per share was paid on December 15, 2016.

The Company's Board of Directors declared a first quarter 2017 cash dividend on the Company's Class A and Class B common stock of \$0.14 per share. The dividend will be paid on March 15, 2017, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 1, 2017.

The Company currently plans to continue making regular quarterly dividend payments, subject to future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, and other factors. In addition, the payment of dividends is subject to the terms of the Company's outstanding Hybrid Securities, which generally provide that if the Company defers interest payments on those securities it cannot pay dividends on its capital stock.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources that are material to investors.

Contractual Obligations

The Company's contractual obligations were as follows:

| | As of December 31, 2016 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Total | Less than 1 year | 1 to 3 years | 3 to 5 years | More than 5 years |
| Bonds and notes payable (a) | \$ 25,100,420 | — | 1,677,443 | 163,267 | 23,259,710 |
| Operating lease obligations | 26,411 | 5,316 | 9,110 | 5,370 | 6,615 |
| Total | \$ 25,126,831 | 5,316 | 1,686,553 | 168,637 | 23,266,325 |

(a) Amounts exclude interest as substantially all bonds and notes payable carry variable rates of interest.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a reserve of \$18.2 million for uncertain income tax positions (including the federal benefit received from state positions). This obligation is not included in the above table as the timing and resolution of the income tax positions cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

In September 2016, Allo began providing telecommunications services in Lincoln, Nebraska, as part of a commitment under franchise agreements with the city for Allo to use commercially reasonable best efforts to pass substantially all commercial and residential properties in the community within the first four years of the agreements. During 2016, Allo's capital expenditures were \$38.8 million, and Allo anticipates capital expenditures of approximately \$80 million in 2017. The majority of these capital expenditures are for the network build-out in Lincoln. The currently anticipated capital expenditures for 2017 and beyond to build out the Lincoln network are not included in the above table, since there are no fixed and/or determinable minimum amounts which Allo must incur, and the amounts and timing thereof could change based on customer demand for Allo's services.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting periods. The Company bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under varying assumptions or conditions. Note 2 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report includes a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, particularly as they relate to accounting policies that management believes are most "critical" — that is, they are most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results of operations and they require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Management has identified the following critical accounting policies and estimates that are discussed in more detail below: allowance for loan losses, revenue recognition, consolidation of Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"), income taxes, and accounting for derivatives.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable losses on student loans. This evaluation process is subject to numerous estimates and judgments. The Company evaluates the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses on its federally insured loan portfolio separately from its private education loan portfolio.

The allowance for the federally insured loan portfolio is based on periodic evaluations of the Company's loan portfolios considering loans in repayment versus those in a nonpaying status, delinquency status, trends in defaults in the portfolio based on Company and industry data, past experience, trends in student loan claims rejected for payment by guarantors, changes to federal student loan programs, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. Should any of these factors change, the estimates made by management would also change, which in turn would impact the level of the Company's future provision for loan losses.

In determining the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses on the private education loans, the Company considers several factors including: loans in repayment versus those in a nonpaying status, delinquency status, type of program, trends in defaults in the portfolio based on Company and industry data, past experience, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors.

Should any of these factors change, the estimates made by management would also change, which in turn would impact the level of the Company's future provision for loan losses. The Company places a private education loan on nonaccrual status when the collection of principal and interest is 90 days past due and charges off the loan and accrued interest when the collection of principal and interest is 120 days past due.

The allowance for federally insured and private education loans and the repurchase obligation related to loans sold are maintained at a level management believes is appropriate to provide for estimated probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolios. This evaluation is inherently subjective because it requires estimates that may be susceptible to significant changes.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes student loan interest income as earned, net of amortization of loan premiums and deferred origination costs and the accretion of loan discounts. Loan interest income is recognized based upon the expected yield of the loan after giving effect to interest rate reductions resulting from borrower utilization of incentives such as timely payments ("borrower benefits") and other yield adjustments. Loan premiums or discounts, deferred origination costs, and borrower benefits are amortized/accreted over the estimated life of the loans, which includes an estimate of forecasted payments in excess of contractually required payments. The Company periodically evaluates the assumptions used to estimate the life of the loans and prepayment rates. The most sensitive estimate related to the amortization/accretion of loan premiums/discounts, deferred origination costs, and borrower benefits is the estimate of the constant prepayment rate ("CPR"). CPR is a variable in the life of loan estimate that measures the rate at which loans in a portfolio pay before their stated maturity. The CPR is directly correlated to the average life of the portfolio. CPR equals the percentage of loans that prepay annually as a percentage of the beginning of period balance, net of scheduled principal payments. A number of factors can affect the CPR estimate, including the level of loan consolidation activity (an event that causes a loan balance to decline faster than contractually required) and utilization of FFEL Program debt management options such as income-based repayment (an event that causes a loan balance to decline slower than contractually required). Other factors that can affect the Company's CPR estimate include changes in the Company's and its competitors' business strategies, legislative changes, interest rate changes, changes to the current economic and credit environment, and which historic period to start with in arriving at the Company's prepayment assumptions and whether additional adjustments may be needed to those historical periods. Should any of these factors change, the estimates made by management would also change, which in turn would impact the amount of loan premium/discount and deferred origination cost amortization recognized by the Company in a particular period.

In the third quarter of 2016, the Company revised its policy to correct for an error in its method of applying the interest method used to amortize premiums and accrete discounts on its student loan portfolio. Previously, the Company amortized premiums and accreted discounts by including in its prepayment assumption forecasted payments in excess of contractually required payments as well as forecasted defaults. The Company has determined that only payments in excess of contractually required payments should be included in the prepayment assumption. Under the Company's revised policy, as of September 30, 2016, the constant prepayment rate used by the Company to amortize/accrete student loan premiums/discounts was decreased. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an adjustment to reflect the net impact on prior periods for the correction of this error that resulted in an \$8.2 million reduction to the Company's net loan discount balance and a corresponding increase in interest income (a \$5.1 million after tax increase to net income). The Company concluded this error had an immaterial impact on 2016 results as well as the results for prior periods.

The Company also earns revenue from its service and product offerings in its fee-based operating segments, including Loan Systems and Servicing, Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce, Communications, and Enrollment Services. The revenue recognition policy for these services and products can be found in note 2 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Fees associated with the majority of the services included in the fee-based operating segments are recognized in the period services are rendered and earned under service arrangements with clients where service fees are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company's service fees are determined based on written price quotations or service agreements having stipulated terms and conditions that do not require management to make any significant judgments or assumptions regarding any potential uncertainties.

The Company assesses collectability of revenues and its allowance for doubtful accounts based on a number of factors, including past transaction history with the customer and the credit-worthiness of the customer. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established to record accounts receivable at estimated net realizable value. If the Company determines that collection of revenues is not reasonably assured at or prior to delivery of the Company's services, revenue is recognized upon the receipt of cash.

Consolidation of VIEs

The Company has determined that its education lending subsidiaries and Allo Communications LLC are VIEs of which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the entity which has both: (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and (2) the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. There can be considerable judgment required in determining the primary beneficiary of the VIEs with which the Company is associated, and there are no "bright line" tests. Rather, the assessment of who has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE's economic performance and who has the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE can be very qualitative and judgmental in nature.

The Company's education lending subsidiaries are engaged in the securitization of education finance assets. These education lending subsidiaries hold beneficial interests in eligible loans, subject to creditors with specific interests. The Company is generally the administrator and master servicer of the securitized assets held in its education lending subsidiaries and owns the residual interest of the securitization trusts. As a result, for accounting purposes, the transfers of student loans to the securitization trusts do not qualify as sales. Accordingly, all the financial activities and related assets and liabilities, including debt, of the securitizations are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements and are summarized as supplemental information on the balance sheet.

The Company owns 91.5 percent of Allo Communications LLC, which provides pure fiber optic services to residential and business customers in Nebraska. In addition to the Company's variable interest of an equity investment, Nelnet, Inc. (parent company) issued a line of credit to Allo to fund Allo's operating activities and capital expenditures. The amounts owed by Allo to Nelnet, Inc., as well as the interest expense incurred by Allo and interest income earned by Nelnet, Inc., are not reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements as they are eliminated in consolidation. All of Allo's financial activities and related assets and liabilities, excluding the line of credit, are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to the income tax laws of the U.S., Canada, Australia, and the states and municipalities in which the Company operates. These tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and the relevant government taxing authorities. In establishing a provision for income tax expense, the Company must make judgments and interpretations about the application of these inherently complex tax laws. The Company must also make estimates about when in the future certain items will affect taxable income in the various tax jurisdictions. Disputes over interpretations of the tax laws may be subject to review/adjudication by the court systems of the various tax jurisdictions or may be settled with the taxing authority upon examination or audit. The Company reviews these balances quarterly and as new information becomes available, the balances are adjusted, as appropriate.

Derivative Accounting

The Company records derivative instruments at fair value on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability. The Company determines the fair value for its derivative contracts using either (i) pricing models that consider current market conditions and the contractual terms of the derivative contract or (ii) counterparty valuations. These factors include interest rates, time value, forward interest rate curve, and volatility factors, as well as foreign exchange rates. Pricing models and their underlying assumptions impact the amount and timing of unrealized gains and losses recognized, and the use of different pricing models or assumptions could produce different financial results. Management has structured the majority of the Company's derivative transactions with the intent that each is economically effective. However, the Company's derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are reported in current period earnings.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued accounting guidance regarding the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. This guidance will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance once it becomes effective on January 1, 2018 and the standard allows the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company currently plans to use the cumulative effect transition method. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact this standard will have on its ongoing financial reporting. However, it does not currently believe the implementation will have a material impact to its financial statements. The majority of the Company's revenue earned in its Asset

Generation and Management segment, including loan interest and derivative activity, is explicitly excluded from the scope of the new guidance. The Company continues to evaluate the impact to revenue earned from its fee-based operating segments and the presentation and disclosures.

Classification and Measurement

In January 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance regarding the recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, which will change the income statement impact of equity investments, and the recognition of changes in fair value of financial liabilities when the fair value option is elected. The new guidance requires all equity investments to be measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value recognized through net income (other than those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) and requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. This guidance is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for the provisions related to the recognition of changes in fair value of financial liabilities when the fair value option is elected. The Company is evaluating the impact this pronouncement will have on its ongoing financial reporting.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance regarding the accounting for leases. The new standard will require the identification of arrangements that should be accounted for as leases by lessees. In general, for lease arrangements exceeding a twelve-month term, these arrangements must be recognized as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet of the lessee. A right-of-use asset and lease obligation will be recorded for all leases, whether operating or financing, while the income statement will reflect lease expense for operating leases and amortization/interest expense for financing leases. The balance sheet amount recorded for existing leases at the date of adoption must be calculated using the applicable incremental borrowing rate at the date of adoption. The standard requires the use of the modified retrospective transition method, which will require adjustment to all comparative periods presented. It will be effective for the Company as of January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact this standard will have on its ongoing financial reporting.

Allowance for Loan Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance regarding the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments, which will change the way entities recognize impairment of many financial assets by requiring immediate recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over the asset's remaining life. This guidance is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2020. Early application is permitted beginning January 1, 2019. The Company is evaluating the impact this standard will have on its ongoing financial reporting.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK **(All dollars are in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)**

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's primary market risk exposure arises from fluctuations in its borrowing and lending rates, the spread between which could impact the Company due to shifts in market interest rates.

The following table sets forth the Company's loan assets and debt instruments by rate characteristics:

| | As of December 31, 2016 | | As of December 31, 2015 | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Dollars | Percent | Dollars | Percent |
| Fixed-rate loan assets | \$ 8,585,283 | 34.2% | \$ 11,229,584 | 39.3% |
| Variable-rate loan assets | 16,518,360 | 65.8 | 17,326,165 | 60.7 |
| Total | <u>\$ 25,103,643</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>\$ 28,555,749</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |
| Fixed-rate debt instruments | \$ 131,733 | 0.5% | \$ 18,355 | 0.1% |
| Variable-rate debt instruments | 24,968,687 | 99.5 | 28,584,976 | 99.9 |
| Total | <u>\$ 25,100,420</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>\$ 28,603,331</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |

FFELP loans originated prior to April 1, 2006 generally earn interest at the higher of the borrower rate, which is fixed over a period of time, or a floating rate based on the SAP formula set by the Department. The SAP rate is based on an applicable index plus a fixed spread that depends on loan type, origination date, and repayment status. The Company generally finances its student loan portfolio with variable rate debt. In low and/or declining interest rate environments, when the fixed borrower rate is higher than the SAP rate, the Company's student loans earn at a fixed rate while the interest on the variable rate debt typically continues to reflect the low and/or declining interest rates. In these interest rate environments, the Company may earn additional spread income that it refers to as floor income.

Depending on the type of loan and when it was originated, the borrower rate is either fixed to term or is reset to an annual rate each July 1. As a result, for loans where the borrower rate is fixed to term, the Company may earn floor income for an extended period of time, which the Company refers to as fixed rate floor income, and for those loans where the borrower rate is reset annually on July 1, the Company may earn floor income to the next reset date, which the Company refers to as variable rate floor income. All FFELP loans first originated on or after April 1, 2006 effectively earn at the SAP rate, since lenders are required to rebate fixed rate floor income and variable rate floor income for those loans to the Department.

No variable-rate floor income was earned by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014. A summary of fixed rate floor income earned by the Company during these years follows.

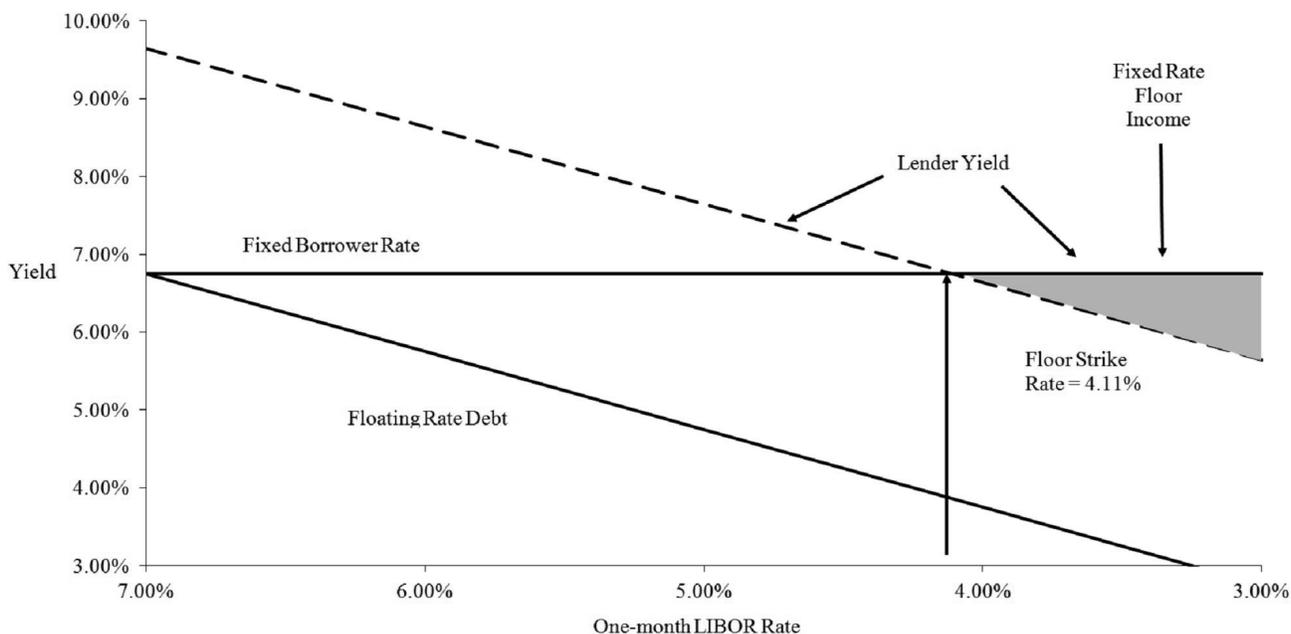
| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Fixed rate floor income, gross | \$ 169,979 | 207,787 | 204,250 |
| Derivative settlements (a) | (17,643) | (23,041) | (24,380) |
| Fixed rate floor income, net | <u>\$ 152,336</u> | <u>184,746</u> | <u>179,870</u> |

(a) Includes settlement payments on derivatives used to hedge student loans earning fixed rate floor income.

The high levels of fixed rate floor income earned during 2016, 2015, and 2014 were due to historically low interest rates. If interest rates remain low, the Company anticipates continuing to earn significant fixed rate floor income in future periods. The decrease in gross fixed rate floor income in 2016 compared to 2015 was due to an increase in interest rates.

Absent the use of derivative instruments, a rise in interest rates may reduce the amount of floor income received and this may have an impact on earnings due to interest margin compression caused by increasing financing costs, until such time as the federally insured loans earn interest at a variable rate in accordance with their special allowance payment formulas. In higher interest rate environments, where the interest rate rises above the borrower rate and fixed rate loans effectively become variable rate loans, the impact of the rate fluctuations is reduced.

The following graph depicts fixed rate floor income for a borrower with a fixed rate of 6.75% and a SAP rate of 2.64%:



The following table shows the Company's federally insured student loan assets that are earning fixed rate floor income as of December 31, 2016:

| Fixed interest rate range | Borrower/lender weighted average yield | Estimated variable conversion rate (a) | Loan balance |
|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| 3.0 - 3.49% | 3.37% | 0.73% | \$ 618,437 |
| 3.5 - 3.99% | 3.65% | 1.01% | 2,068,884 |
| 4.0 - 4.49% | 4.20% | 1.56% | 1,554,758 |
| 4.5 - 4.99% | 4.72% | 2.08% | 936,646 |
| 5.0 - 5.49% | 5.22% | 2.58% | 591,452 |
| 5.5 - 5.99% | 5.67% | 3.03% | 416,122 |
| 6.0 - 6.49% | 6.19% | 3.55% | 480,089 |
| 6.5 - 6.99% | 6.70% | 4.06% | 468,555 |
| 7.0 - 7.49% | 7.17% | 4.53% | 163,681 |
| 7.5 - 7.99% | 7.71% | 5.07% | 279,873 |
| 8.0 - 8.99% | 8.18% | 5.54% | 645,611 |
| > 9.0% | 9.05% | 6.41% | 225,746 |
| | | | <u>\$ 8,449,854</u> |

(a) The estimated variable conversion rate is the estimated short-term interest rate at which loans would convert to a variable rate. As of December 31, 2016, the weighted average estimated variable conversion rate was 2.42% and the short-term interest rate was 61 basis points.

The following table summarizes the outstanding derivative instruments as of December 31, 2016 used by the Company to economically hedge loans earning fixed rate floor income.

| Maturity | Notional amount | Weighted average fixed rate paid by the Company (a) |
|-----------------|------------------------|--|
| 2017 | \$ 750,000 | 0.99% |
| 2018 | 1,350,000 | 1.07 |
| 2019 | 3,250,000 | 0.97 |
| 2020 | 1,500,000 | 1.01 |
| 2025 | 100,000 | 2.32 |
| | <u>\$ 6,950,000</u> | <u>1.02%</u> |

(a) For all interest rate derivatives, the Company receives discrete three-month LIBOR.

In addition, on August 20, 2014, the Company paid \$9.1 million for an interest rate swap option to economically hedge loans earning fixed rate floor income. The interest rate swap option gives the Company the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a \$250 million notional interest rate swap in which the Company would pay a fixed amount of 3.30% and receive discrete one-month LIBOR. If the interest rate swap option is exercised, the swap would become effective in 2019 and mature in 2024.

The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk in the form of basis risk and repricing risk because the interest rate characteristics of the Company's assets do not match the interest rate characteristics of the funding for those assets. The following table presents the Company's FFELP student loan assets and related funding for those assets arranged by underlying indices as of December 31, 2016:

| Index | Frequency of variable resets | Assets | Funding of student loan assets |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 month LIBOR (a) | Daily | \$ 22,840,482 | — |
| 3 month H15 financial commercial paper | Daily | 1,261,717 | — |
| 3 month Treasury bill | Daily | 727,785 | — |
| 3 month LIBOR (a) (b) | Quarterly | — | 13,683,024 |
| 1 month LIBOR | Monthly | — | 9,052,459 |
| Auction-rate (c) | Varies | — | 998,415 |
| Asset-backed commercial paper (d) | Varies | — | 1,072,023 |
| Other (e) | | 1,349,387 | 1,373,450 |
| | | <u>\$ 26,179,371</u> | <u>26,179,371</u> |

(a) The Company has certain basis swaps outstanding in which the Company receives three-month LIBOR and pays one-month LIBOR plus or minus a spread as defined in the agreements (the "1:3 Basis Swaps"). The Company entered into these derivative instruments to better match the interest rate characteristics on its student loan assets and the debt funding such assets. The following table summarizes the 1:3 Basis Swaps outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

| Maturity | Notional amount |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 2026 | \$ 1,150,000 |
| 2028 | 325,000 |
| 2031 | 300,000 |
| | <u>\$ 1,775,000</u> |

The weighted average rate paid by the Company on the 1:3 Basis Swaps as of December 31, 2016 was one-month LIBOR plus 10.1 basis points.

(b) The Company has Euro-denominated notes that reprice on the EURIBOR index. The Company has entered into a cross-currency interest rate swap that converts the EURIBOR index to three-month LIBOR. As a result, these notes are reflected in the three-month LIBOR category in the above table. See "Foreign Currency Exchange Risk" below.

- (c) The interest rates on certain of the Company's asset-backed securities are set and periodically reset via a "dutch auction" ("Auction Rate Securities"). As of December 31, 2016, the Company was sponsor for \$998.4 million of Auction Rate Securities. Since February 2008, problems in the auction rate securities market as a whole have led to failures of the auctions pursuant to which the Company's Auction Rate Securities' interest rates are set. As a result, the Auction Rate Securities generally pay interest to the holder at a maximum rate as defined by the indenture. While these rates will vary, they will generally be based on a spread to LIBOR or Treasury Securities, or the Net Loan Rate as defined in the financing documents.
- (d) The interest rates on certain of the Company's warehouse facilities are indexed to asset-backed commercial paper rates.
- (e) Assets include accrued interest receivable and restricted cash. Funding represents overcollateralization (equity) included in FFELP asset-backed securitizations and warehouse facilities.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following tables summarize the effect on the Company's earnings, based upon a sensitivity analysis performed by the Company assuming hypothetical increases in interest rates of 100 basis points and 300 basis points while funding spreads remain constant. In addition, a sensitivity analysis was performed assuming the funding index increases 10 basis points and 30 basis points while holding the asset index constant, if the funding index is different than the asset index. The sensitivity analysis was performed on the Company's variable rate assets (including loans earning fixed rate floor income) and liabilities. The analysis includes the effects of the Company's interest rate and basis swaps in existence during these periods.

| | Interest rates | | | | Asset and funding index mismatches | | | |
|--|--|---------|--|---------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | Change from increase of 100 basis points | | Change from increase of 300 basis points | | Increase of 10 basis points | | Increase of 30 basis points | |
| | Dollars | Percent | Dollars | Percent | Dollars | Percent | Dollars | Percent |
| Year ended December 31, 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| Effect on earnings: | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease in pre-tax net income before impact of derivative settlements | \$ (67,877) | (17.0)% | \$ (124,818) | (31.3)% | \$ (16,033) | (4.1)% | \$ (48,098) | (12.1)% |
| Impact of derivative settlements | 59,847 | 15.0 | 179,541 | 45.0 | 3,052 | 0.8 | 9,155 | 2.3 |
| Increase (decrease) in net income before taxes | \$ (8,030) | (2.0)% | \$ 54,723 | 13.7 % | \$ (12,981) | (3.3)% | \$ (38,943) | (9.8)% |
| Increase (decrease) in basic and diluted earnings per share | \$ (0.12) | | \$ 0.80 | | \$ (0.19) | | \$ (0.57) | |
| Year ended December 31, 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| Effect on earnings: | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease in pre-tax net income before impact of derivative settlements | \$ (83,412) | (19.8)% | \$ (151,492) | (36.0)% | \$ (17,079) | (4.1)% | \$ (51,238) | (12.2)% |
| Impact of derivative settlements | 38,439 | 9.1 | 115,315 | 27.4 | 6,161 | 1.5 | 18,484 | 4.4 |
| Increase (decrease) in net income before taxes | \$ (44,973) | (10.7)% | \$ (36,177) | (8.6)% | \$ (10,918) | (2.6)% | \$ (32,754) | (7.8)% |
| Increase (decrease) in basic and diluted earnings per share | \$ (0.61) | | \$ (0.49) | | \$ (0.16) | | \$ (0.46) | |
| Year ended December 31, 2014 | | | | | | | | |
| Effect on earnings: | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease in pre-tax net income before impact of derivative settlements | \$ (81,669) | (17.4)% | \$ (144,648) | (30.8)% | \$ (17,231) | (3.6)% | \$ (51,697) | (11.0)% |
| Impact of derivative settlements | 40,267 | 8.6 | 120,801 | 25.7 | 7,649 | 1.6 | 22,951 | 4.9 |
| Increase (decrease) in net income before taxes | \$ (41,402) | (8.8)% | \$ (23,847) | (5.1)% | \$ (9,582) | (2.0)% | \$ (28,746) | (6.1)% |
| Increase (decrease) in basic and diluted earnings per share | \$ (0.55) | | \$ (0.32) | | \$ (0.12) | | \$ (0.38) | |

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Company has issued €352.7 million of student loan asset-backed Euro Notes (the "Euro Notes") with an interest rate based on a spread to the EURIBOR index. As a result, the Company is exposed to market risk related to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Euro. The Company has entered into a cross-currency interest rate swap in connection with the issuance of the Euro Notes. See note 5 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included in this report for additional information, including a summary of the terms of the cross-currency interest rate swap associated with the Euro Notes and the related financial statement impact.

Financial Statement Impact – Derivatives and Foreign Currency Transaction Adjustments

For a table summarizing the effect of derivative instruments in the consolidated statements of income, including the components of "derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net" included in the consolidated statements of income, see note 5 of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reference is made to the consolidated financial statements listed under the heading "(a) 1. Consolidated Financial Statements" of Item 15 of this report, which consolidated financial statements are incorporated into this report by reference in response to this Item 8.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under supervision and with the participation of certain members of the Company's management, including the chief executive and chief financial officers, the Company completed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in SEC Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based on this evaluation, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the chief executive and chief financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) for the Company. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management maintains a comprehensive system of controls intended to ensure that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization, assets are safeguarded, and financial records are reliable. Management also takes steps to ensure that information and communication flows are effective and to monitor performance, including performance of internal control procedures.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 based on the criteria for effective internal control described in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2016, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by KPMG LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included herein, which expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Internal Controls

The Company's management, including the chief executive and chief financial officers, understands that the disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are subject to certain limitations, including the exercise of judgment in designing, implementing, and evaluating the controls and procedures, the assumptions used in identifying the likelihood of future events, and the inability to eliminate misconduct completely. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of a control system must be considered relative to their costs. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors or fraud or ensure that all material information will be made known to management in a timely fashion. By their nature, the Company's or any system of disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance regarding management's control objectives.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Nelnet, Inc.:

We have audited Nelnet, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Nelnet, Inc.'s (the Company) management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable

assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Nelnet, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Nelnet, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and our report dated February 27, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Lincoln, Nebraska
February 27, 2017

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

During the fourth quarter of 2016, no information was required to be disclosed in a report on Form 8-K, but not reported.

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information as to the directors, executive officers, corporate governance, and Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance of the Company set forth under the captions "PROPOSAL 1 - ELECTION OF DIRECTORS - Nominees," "EXECUTIVE OFFICERS," "CORPORATE GOVERNANCE," and "SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS - Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the definitive Proxy Statement to be filed on Schedule 14A with the SEC, no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year, relating to the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held on May 25, 2017 (the "Proxy Statement"), is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information set forth under the captions "CORPORATE GOVERNANCE" and "EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information set forth under the caption "SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS - Stock Ownership" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. There are no arrangements known to the Company, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in the control of the Company.

The following table summarizes information about compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

| Plan category | As of December 31, 2016 | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (a) | Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (b) | Number of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c) |
| Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders | — | — | 2,466,519 (1) |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | 2,466,519 |

(1) Includes 1,902,872, 55,036, and 508,611 shares of Class A Common Stock remaining available for future issuance under the Nelnet, Inc. Restricted Stock Plan, Nelnet, Inc. Directors Stock Compensation Plan, and Nelnet, Inc. Employee Share Purchase Plan, respectively.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information set forth under the captions “CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS,” “CORPORATE GOVERNANCE - Board Composition and Director Independence,” and “CORPORATE GOVERNANCE - Board Committees” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information set forth under the caption “PROPOSAL 2 - RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM - Independent Accountant Fees and Services” in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of Nelnet, Inc. and its subsidiaries and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon are included in Item 8 above:

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | F-2 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 | F-3 |
| Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 | F-4 |
| Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 | F-5 |
| Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 | F-6 |
| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 | F-7 |
| Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements | F-8 |

2. Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the accompanying index to exhibits are filed, furnished, or incorporated by reference as part of this report.

(b) Exhibits

| Exhibit Index | |
|----------------------|---|
| Exhibit No. | Description |
| 3.1 | Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Nelnet, Inc., and Articles of Amendment thereto, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 3.2 | Articles of Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Nelnet, Inc., filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 3.3 | Articles of Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Nelnet, Inc., filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2016 and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 3.4 | Composite Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Nelnet, Inc., as amended, filed as Exhibit 3.2 (appearing as Exhibit 32 on the electronic filing listing) to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 3.5 | Seventh Amended and Restated Bylaws of Nelnet, Inc., as amended as of February 6, 2014, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 11, 2014 and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 4.1 | Form of Class A Common Stock Certificate of Nelnet, Inc., filed on November 24, 2003 as Exhibit 4.1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-108070) and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 4.2 | Certain instruments, including indentures of trust, defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the registrant and its consolidated subsidiaries, none of which instruments authorizes a total amount of indebtedness thereunder in excess of 10 percent of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, are omitted from this Exhibit Index pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K. Many of such instruments have been previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the registrant hereby agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Commission upon request. |
| 4.3 | Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of December 16, 2003, by and among Nelnet, Inc. and the shareholders of Nelnet, Inc. signatory thereto, filed on November 24, 2003 as Exhibit 4.11 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-108070) and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 10.1 | Composite Form of Amended and Restated Participation Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2001, between NELnet, Inc. (subsequently renamed National Education Loan Network, Inc.) and Union Bank and Trust Company, as amended by the First Amendment thereto dated as of December 19, 2001 through the Cancellation of the Fifteenth Amendment thereto dated as of March 16, 2011 (such Participation Agreement and each amendment through the Cancellation of the Fifteenth Amendment thereto have been previously filed as set forth in the Exhibit Index for the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, and are incorporated by reference herein), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 10.2 | Sixteenth Amendment of Amended and Restated Participation Agreement, dated as of March 23, 2012, by and between Union Bank and Trust Company and National Education Loan Network, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 10.3 | Guaranteed Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 19, 2001, by and between NELnet, Inc. (subsequently renamed National Education Loan Network, Inc.) and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed on September 25, 2003 as Exhibit 10.36 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-108070) and incorporated by reference herein. |
| 10.4 | First Amendment of Guaranteed Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2002, by and between NELnet, Inc. (subsequently renamed National Education Loan Network, Inc.) and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed on September 25, 2003 as Exhibit 10.37 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-108070) and incorporated by reference herein. |

Exhibit Index

- 10.5 Second Amendment of Guaranteed Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2002, by and between Nelnet, Inc. (f/k/a/ NELnet, Inc.) (subsequently renamed National Education Loan Network, Inc.) and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed on September 25, 2003 as Exhibit 10.38 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-108070) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.6 Guaranteed Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2010, by and between Nelnet, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.7 First Amendment of Guaranteed Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 22, 2011, by and between Nelnet, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.8 Amendment of Agreements dated as of February 4, 2005, by and between National Education Loan Network, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 10, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.9+ Nelnet, Inc. Employee Share Purchase Plan, as amended through March 17, 2011, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.10 Office Building Lease dated June 21, 1996 between Miller & Paine and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.11 Amendment to Office Building Lease dated June 11, 1997 between Miller & Paine and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.12 Lease Amendment Number Two dated February 8, 2001 between Miller & Paine and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.13 Lease Amendment Number Three dated May 23, 2005 between Miller & Paine, LLC and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.14 Lease Agreement dated May 20, 2005 between Miller & Paine, LLC and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.15 Office Sublease dated April 30, 2001 between Union Bank and Trust Company and Nelnet, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 16, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.16+ Nelnet, Inc. Restricted Stock Plan, as amended through May 22, 2014, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 28, 2014 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.17+ Nelnet, Inc. Directors Stock Compensation Plan, as amended through April 18, 2008, filed on June 27, 2008 as Exhibit 99.1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-151911) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.18+ Nelnet, Inc. Executive Officers Incentive Compensation Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 28, 2014 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.19 Loan Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 25, 2008, by and between Nelnet Education Loan Funding, Inc., f/k/a/ NEBHELP, INC., acting, where applicable, by and through Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, not individually but as Eligible Lender Trustee for the Seller under the Warehouse Agreement or Eligible Lender Trust Agreement, and Union Bank and Trust Company, acting in its individual capacity and as trustee, filed as Exhibit 10.71 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.20 Student Loan Servicing Contract between the United States Department of Education and Nelnet Servicing, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.21 Modification of Contract dated effective as of June 17, 2014 for Student Loan Servicing Contract between the United States Department of Education and Nelnet Servicing, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2014 and incorporated by reference herein.

Exhibit Index

- 10.22 Modification of Contract dated effective as of September 1, 2014 for Student Loan Servicing Contract between the United States Department of Education and Nelnet Servicing, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 2, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.23 Management Agreement, dated effective as of May 1, 2011, by Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.24 Management Agreement, dated effective as of January 20, 2012, by and between Union Bank and Trust Company and Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.58 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.25 Management Agreement, dated effective as of October 27, 2015, by and between Union Bank and Trust Company and Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.25 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.26 Management Agreement, dated effective as of January 4, 2016, by and between Union Bank and Trust Company and Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.27 Investment Management Agreement, dated effective as of February 10, 2012, by and among Whitetail Rock SLAB Fund I, LLC, Whitetail Rock Fund Management, LLC, and Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.28 Investment Management Agreement, dated effective as of February 14, 2013, by and among Whitetail Rock SLAB Fund III, LLC, Whitetail Rock Fund Management, LLC, and Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.31 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.29 Form of Custodian Agreement for Whitetail Rock SLAB Funds by and among the Fund, Whitetail Rock Fund Management, LLC, and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.27 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.30 Form of Administrative Services Agreement for Whitetail Rock SLAB Funds by and among the Fund, Whitetail Rock Fund Management, LLC, Adminisystems, Inc., and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.28 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.31 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of October 30, 2015, among Nelnet, Inc., U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent, Lead Arranger and Book Runner, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Syndication Agent, and Citibank, N.A. and Royal Bank of Canada, as Co-Documentation Agents, and various lender parties thereto, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.32 Amendment No. 1 dated as of December 12, 2016 to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of October 30, 2015, by and among Nelnet, Inc., U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent, and various lender parties thereto, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 14, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.33 Amended and Restated Guaranty dated as of October 30, 2015, by each of the subsidiaries of Nelnet, Inc. signatories thereto, in favor of U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.34 Annex I to Guaranty dated as of December 12, 2016 to the Amended and Restated Guaranty dated as of October 30, 2015 by Allo Communications LLC, a subsidiary of Nelnet, Inc., in favor of U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 14, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.35 Aircraft Purchase Agreement dated as of May 20, 2013, by and between Galena Air Services Company and National Education Loan Network, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.36 First Amendment of Aircraft Purchase Agreement dated as of June 11, 2013, by and between Galena Air Services Company and National Education Loan Network, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein.

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- 10.37 Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Interest in Aircraft dated as of June 25, 2013, by and between National Education Loan Network, Inc. and Union Financial Services, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.38 Aircraft Joint Ownership Agreement dated as of June 25, 2013, by and between National Education Loan Network, Inc. and Union Financial Services, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.39 Aircraft Management Agreement, dated as of June 25, 2013, by and between Duncan Aviation, Inc. and National Education Loan Network, Inc. and Union Financial Services, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.40 Consulting and Services Agreement made and entered into as of May 1, 2013, by and between Nelnet, Inc., and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.41 Amended and Restated Consulting and Services Agreement made and entered into as of October 1, 2013, by and between Nelnet, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein.
- 10.42± Master Private Loan Program Agreement dated as of December 22, 2014, by and between Union Bank and Trust Company and Nelnet, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.43 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.43± Education Loan Marketing and Referral Agreement dated as of December 22, 2014, by and between Nelnet Consumer Finance, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.44 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.44± Private Student Loan Origination and Servicing Agreement dated as of December 22, 2014, by and between Nelnet Servicing, LLC and Union bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.45 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.45± Guaranteed Purchase Agreement dated as of December 22, 2014, by and between Nelnet, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.46 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.46 Private Loan Sale Agreement dated as of October 9, 2014, by and between Nelnet, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.47 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.47 Private Student Loan Servicing Agreement dated as of October 9, 2014, by and between Nelnet Servicing, LLC and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.48 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.48 First Amendment of Loan Servicing Agreement dated as of September 27, 2013, by and between Nelnet, Inc. and Union Bank and Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.49 to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 21.1* Subsidiaries of Nelnet, Inc.
- 23.1* Consent of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 31.1* Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of Chief Executive Officer Jeffrey R. Noordhoek.
- 31.2* Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of Chief Financial Officer James D. Kruger.
- 32** Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS* XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

Exhibit Index

101.PRE* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

- + Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement contemplated by Item 15(a)(3) on Form 10-K.
- ± Certain portions of this exhibit have been redacted and are subject to a confidential treatment order granted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

The Company has elected not to include an optional summary of information required by Form 10-K.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 27, 2017

NELNET, INC

By: /s/ JEFFREY R. NOORDHOEK

Name: Jeffrey R. Noordhoek

Title: Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

| <u>Signature</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|---|--|-------------------|
| <u>/s/ JEFFREY R. NOORDHOEK</u> Jeffrey R. Noordhoek | Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ JAMES D. KRUGER</u> James D. Kruger | Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer) | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ MICHAEL S. DUNLAP</u> Michael S. Dunlap | Executive Chairman | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ STEPHEN F. BUTTERFIELD</u> Stephen F. Butterfield | Vice Chairman | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ JAMES P. ABEL</u> James P. Abel | Director | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ WILLIAM R. CINTANI</u> William R. Cintani | Director | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ KATHLEEN A. FARRELL</u> Kathleen A. Farrell | Director | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ DAVID S. GRAFF</u> David S. Graff | Director | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ THOMAS E. HENNING</u> Thomas E. Henning | Director | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ KIMBERLY K. RATH</u> Kimberly K. Rath | Director | February 27, 2017 |
| <u>/s/ MICHAEL D. REARDON</u> Michael D. Reardon | Director | February 27, 2017 |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Nelnet, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Nelnet, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nelnet, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Nelnet, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 27, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Lincoln, Nebraska
February 27, 2017

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2016 and 2015

| | <u>2016</u> | <u>2015</u> |
|--|---|-------------------|
| | (Dollars in thousands, except share data) | |
| Assets: | | |
| Student loans receivable (net of allowance for loan losses of \$51,842 and \$50,498, respectively) | \$ 24,903,724 | 28,324,552 |
| Cash and cash equivalents: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents - not held at a related party | 7,841 | 11,379 |
| Cash and cash equivalents - held at a related party | 61,813 | 52,150 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | <u>69,654</u> | <u>63,529</u> |
| Investments and notes receivable | 254,144 | 303,681 |
| Restricted cash | 980,961 | 832,624 |
| Restricted cash - due to customers | 119,702 | 144,771 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 391,264 | 383,825 |
| Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,549 and \$2,003, respectively) | 43,972 | 51,345 |
| Goodwill | 147,312 | 146,000 |
| Intangible assets, net | 47,813 | 51,062 |
| Property and equipment, net | 123,786 | 80,482 |
| Other assets | 10,245 | 8,583 |
| Fair value of derivative instruments | 87,531 | 28,690 |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 27,180,108</u> | <u>30,419,144</u> |
| Liabilities: | | |
| Bonds and notes payable | \$ 24,668,490 | 28,105,921 |
| Accrued interest payable | 45,677 | 31,507 |
| Other liabilities | 197,488 | 169,906 |
| Due to customers | 119,702 | 144,771 |
| Fair value of derivative instruments | 77,826 | 74,881 |
| Total liabilities | <u>25,109,183</u> | <u>28,526,986</u> |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Equity: | | |
| Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value. Authorized 50,000,000 shares; no shares issued or outstanding | — | — |
| Common stock: | | |
| Class A, \$0.01 par value. Authorized 600,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 30,628,112 shares and 32,476,528 shares, respectively | 306 | 325 |
| Class B, convertible, \$0.01 par value. Authorized 60,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 11,476,932 shares | 115 | 115 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 420 | — |
| Retained earnings | 2,056,084 | 1,881,708 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive earnings | 4,730 | 2,284 |
| Total Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity | <u>2,061,655</u> | <u>1,884,432</u> |
| Noncontrolling interests | 9,270 | 7,726 |
| Total equity | <u>2,070,925</u> | <u>1,892,158</u> |
| Total liabilities and equity | <u>\$ 27,180,108</u> | <u>30,419,144</u> |
| Supplemental information - assets and liabilities of consolidated education lending variable interest entities: | | |
| Student loans receivable | \$ 25,090,530 | 28,499,180 |
| Restricted cash | 970,306 | 814,294 |
| Accrued interest receivable and other assets | 390,504 | 384,230 |
| Bonds and notes payable | (25,105,704) | (28,405,133) |
| Other liabilities | (290,996) | (353,607) |
| Fair value of derivative instruments, net | (66,453) | (64,080) |
| Net assets of consolidated education lending variable interest entities | <u>\$ 988,187</u> | <u>874,884</u> |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income
Years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---|------------|------------|
| | (Dollars in thousands, except share data) | | |
| Interest income: | | | |
| Loan interest | \$ 751,280 | 726,258 | 703,007 |
| Investment interest | 9,466 | 7,851 | 6,793 |
| Total interest income | 760,746 | 734,109 | 709,800 |
| Interest expense: | | | |
| Interest on bonds and notes payable | 388,183 | 302,210 | 273,237 |
| Net interest income | 372,563 | 431,899 | 436,563 |
| Less provision for loan losses | 13,500 | 10,150 | 9,500 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | 359,063 | 421,749 | 427,063 |
| Other income: | | | |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 214,846 | 239,858 | 240,414 |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | 132,730 | 120,365 | 98,156 |
| Communications revenue | 17,659 | — | — |
| Enrollment services revenue | 4,326 | 51,073 | 62,949 |
| Other income | 53,929 | 47,262 | 73,936 |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | 7,981 | 5,153 | 3,651 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net | 49,795 | 4,401 | 15,860 |
| Total other income | 481,266 | 468,112 | 494,966 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Salaries and benefits | 255,924 | 247,914 | 228,079 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 33,933 | 26,343 | 21,134 |
| Loan servicing fees | 25,750 | 30,213 | 27,009 |
| Cost to provide communications services | 6,866 | — | — |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | 3,623 | 41,733 | 49,985 |
| Other expenses | 115,419 | 123,014 | 126,303 |
| Total operating expenses | 441,515 | 469,217 | 452,510 |
| Income before income taxes | 398,814 | 420,644 | 469,519 |
| Income tax expense | 141,313 | 152,380 | 160,238 |
| Net income | 257,501 | 268,264 | 309,281 |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests | 750 | 285 | 1,671 |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 256,751 | 267,979 | 307,610 |
| Earnings per common share: | | | |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. shareholders - basic and diluted | \$ 6.02 | 5.89 | 6.62 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted | 42,669,070 | 45,529,340 | 46,469,615 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | (Dollars in thousands) | | |
| Net income | \$ 257,501 | 268,264 | 309,281 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities: | | | |
| Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period, net | 5,789 | (1,570) | 9,006 |
| Reclassification adjustment for gains recognized in net income, net of losses | (1,907) | (2,955) | (8,506) |
| Income tax effect | (1,436) | 1,674 | (184) |
| Total other comprehensive income (loss) | 2,446 | (2,851) | 316 |
| Comprehensive income | 259,947 | 265,413 | 309,597 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest | 750 | 285 | 1,671 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 259,197 | 265,128 | 307,926 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
Years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

| Nelnet, Inc. Shareholders | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Preferred stock shares | Common stock shares | | Preferred stock | Class A common stock | Class B common stock | Additional paid-in capital | Retained earnings | Accumulated other comprehensive earnings | Noncontrolling interests | Total equity |
| | | Class A | Class B | | | | | | | | |
| (Dollars in thousands, except share data) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance as of December 31, 2013 | — | 34,881,338 | 11,495,377 | \$ — | 349 | 115 | 24,887 | 1,413,492 | 4,819 | 328 | 1,443,990 |
| Issuance of noncontrolling interest | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 201 | 201 |
| Net income | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 307,610 | — | 1,671 | 309,281 |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 316 | — | 316 |
| Distribution to noncontrolling interest | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (1,970) | (1,970) |
| Cash dividends on Class A and Class B common stock - \$0.40 per share | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (18,542) | — | — | (18,542) |
| Issuance of common stock, net of forfeitures | — | 248,290 | — | — | 3 | — | 3,551 | — | — | — | 3,554 |
| Compensation expense for stock based awards | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,561 | — | — | — | 4,561 |
| Repurchase of common stock | — | (381,689) | — | — | (4) | — | (15,709) | — | — | — | (15,713) |
| Conversion of common stock | — | 8,445 | (8,445) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Balance as of December 31, 2014 | — | 34,756,384 | 11,486,932 | — | 348 | 115 | 17,290 | 1,702,560 | 5,135 | 230 | 1,725,678 |
| Issuance of noncontrolling interest | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7,443 | 7,443 |
| Net income | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 267,979 | — | 285 | 268,264 |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (2,851) | — | (2,851) |
| Distribution to noncontrolling interest | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (232) | (232) |
| Cash dividends on Class A and Class B common stock - \$0.42 per share | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (19,025) | — | — | (19,025) |
| Issuance of common stock, net of forfeitures | — | 159,303 | — | — | 2 | — | 3,860 | — | — | — | 3,862 |
| Compensation expense for stock based awards | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,188 | — | — | — | 5,188 |
| Repurchase of common stock | — | (2,449,159) | — | — | (25) | — | (26,338) | (69,806) | — | — | (96,169) |
| Conversion of common stock | — | 10,000 | (10,000) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Balance as of December 31, 2015 | — | 32,476,528 | 11,476,932 | — | 325 | 115 | — | 1,881,708 | 2,284 | 7,726 | 1,892,158 |
| Issuance of noncontrolling interests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,366 | 1,366 |
| Net income | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 256,751 | — | 750 | 257,501 |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,446 | — | 2,446 |
| Distribution to noncontrolling interest | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (572) | (572) |
| Cash dividends on Class A and Class B common stock - \$0.50 per share | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (21,188) | — | — | (21,188) |
| Issuance of common stock, net of forfeitures | — | 189,952 | — | — | 1 | — | 4,218 | — | — | — | 4,219 |
| Compensation expense for stock based awards | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,086 | — | — | — | 4,086 |
| Repurchase of common stock | — | (2,038,368) | — | — | (20) | — | (7,884) | (61,187) | — | — | (69,091) |
| Balance as of December 31, 2016 | — | 30,628,112 | 11,476,932 | \$ — | 306 | 115 | 420 | 2,056,084 | 4,730 | 9,270 | 2,070,925 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

| | <u>2016</u> | <u>2015</u> | <u>2014</u> |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | (Dollars in thousands) | | |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 256,751 | 267,979 | 307,610 |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest | 750 | 285 | 1,671 |
| Net income | 257,501 | 268,264 | 309,281 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities, net of acquisitions: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization, including debt discounts and student loan premiums and deferred origination costs | 122,547 | 123,736 | 107,969 |
| Student loan discount accretion | (40,617) | (43,766) | (43,479) |
| Provision for loan losses | 13,500 | 10,150 | 9,500 |
| Derivative market value adjustment | (59,895) | 15,150 | 20,310 |
| Foreign currency transaction adjustment | (11,849) | (43,801) | (58,013) |
| Payments to enter into derivative instruments | — | (2,936) | (9,087) |
| Proceeds to terminate/amend derivative instruments, net of payments | 3,999 | 65,527 | 1,765 |
| (Gain) loss on sale of loans, net | — | (351) | 2,964 |
| Gain from debt repurchases | (7,981) | (4,802) | (6,615) |
| Gain from sales of available-for-sale securities, net | (1,907) | (2,955) | (8,506) |
| Proceeds (purchases) related to trading securities, net | 1,339 | (3,120) | 3,128 |
| Deferred income tax expense | 27,005 | 7,049 | 19,659 |
| Non-cash compensation expense | 4,348 | 5,347 | 4,699 |
| Other | 2,876 | 3,875 | 7,127 |
| (Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable | (7,439) | (3,819) | 5,205 |
| Decrease in accounts receivable | 7,454 | 1,061 | 6,690 |
| (Increase) decrease in other assets | (2,203) | 375 | 2,372 |
| Increase in accrued interest payable | 14,170 | 5,117 | 3,009 |
| Increase (decrease) in other liabilities | 2,409 | (8,736) | (20,529) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | <u>325,257</u> | <u>391,365</u> | <u>357,449</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities, net of acquisitions: | | | |
| Purchases of student loans and student loan residual interests | (349,144) | (2,189,450) | (3,753,936) |
| Net proceeds from student loan repayments, claims, capitalized interest, and other | 3,735,772 | 3,668,302 | 3,700,005 |
| Proceeds from sale of student loans | 44,760 | 3,996 | 50,190 |
| Purchases of available-for-sale securities | (94,673) | (100,476) | (192,998) |
| Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities | 144,252 | 95,758 | 241,793 |
| Purchases of investments and issuance of notes receivable | (22,361) | (93,948) | (45,925) |
| Proceeds from investments and notes receivable | 15,898 | 29,799 | 15,819 |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (67,602) | (16,761) | (26,488) |
| (Increase) decrease in restricted cash, net | (147,487) | 67,108 | (51,135) |
| Business and asset acquisitions, net of cash acquired | — | (46,966) | (46,833) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | <u>3,259,415</u> | <u>1,417,362</u> | <u>(109,508)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities, net of borrowings assumed: | | | |
| Payments on bonds and notes payable | (4,134,890) | (4,368,180) | (3,632,741) |
| Proceeds from issuance of bonds and notes payable | 650,909 | 2,614,595 | 3,502,316 |
| Payments of debt issuance costs | (5,845) | (11,162) | (14,934) |
| Dividends paid | (21,188) | (19,025) | (18,542) |
| Repurchases of common stock | (69,091) | (96,169) | (15,713) |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock | 889 | 801 | 656 |
| Issuance of noncontrolling interest | 1,241 | 3,693 | 201 |
| Distribution to noncontrolling interest | (572) | (232) | (1,970) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | <u>(3,578,547)</u> | <u>(1,875,679)</u> | <u>(180,727)</u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 6,125 | (66,952) | 67,214 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | 63,529 | 130,481 | 63,267 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | <u>\$ 69,654</u> | <u>63,529</u> | <u>130,481</u> |
| Cash disbursements made for: | | | |
| Interest | <u>\$ 301,118</u> | <u>228,248</u> | <u>210,700</u> |
| Income taxes, net of refunds | <u>\$ 115,415</u> | <u>147,235</u> | <u>155,828</u> |
| Noncash investing and financing activities: | | | |
| Student loans and other assets acquired | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>2,025,453</u> | <u>2,571,997</u> |
| Sale of education lending subsidiary, including student loans and other assets | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>246,376</u> |
| Note receivable obtained in connection with sale of education lending subsidiary | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>20,737</u> |
| Borrowings and other liabilities transferred in sale of education lending subsidiary | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>225,139</u> |
| Borrowings and other liabilities assumed in acquisition of student loans | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>1,885,453</u> | <u>2,444,874</u> |
| Issuance of noncontrolling interest | <u>\$ 125</u> | <u>3,750</u> | <u>—</u> |

Supplemental disclosures of noncash operating and investing activities regarding the Company's business acquisitions are contained in note 7.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

1. Description of Business

Nelnet, Inc. and its subsidiaries (“Nelnet” or the “Company”) is a diverse company with a focus on delivering education-related products and services and student loan asset management. The largest operating businesses engage in student loan servicing, tuition payment processing and school information systems, and communications. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is net interest income earned on a portfolio of federally insured student loans. The Company also makes investments to further diversify the Company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses, including, but not limited to, investments in real estate and start-up ventures. Substantially all revenue from external customers is earned, and all long-lived assets are located, in the United States.

The Company was formed as a Nebraska corporation in 1978 to service federal student loans for two local banks. The Company built on this initial foundation as a servicer to become a leading originator, holder, and servicer of federal student loans, principally consisting of loans originated under the Federal Family Education Loan Program (“FFELP” or “FFEL Program”) of the U.S. Department of Education (the “Department”).

Effective July 1, 2010, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the "Reconciliation Act of 2010") prohibits new loan originations under the FFEL Program and requires that all new federal student loan originations be made through the Federal Direct Loan Program. This law does not alter or affect the terms and conditions of existing FFELP loans. As a result of this law, the Company no longer originates new FFELP loans. However, the Company believes there may be continued opportunities to purchase FFELP loan portfolios from current FFELP loan holders as the program winds down. To reduce its reliance on interest income on student loans, the Company has expanded its services and products. This expansion has been accomplished through internal growth and innovation as well as business acquisitions.

The Company has four reportable operating segments. The Company's reportable operating segments include:

- Loan Systems and Servicing
- Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce
- Communications
- Asset Generation and Management

A description of each reportable operating segment is included below. See note 14 for additional information on the Company's segment reporting.

Loan Systems and Servicing

The following are the primary products and services the Company offers as part of its Loan Systems and Servicing operating segment:

- Servicing federally-owned student loans for the Department
- Servicing FFELP loans
- Originating and servicing private education and consumer loans
- Providing student loan servicing software and other information technology products and services
- Providing outsourced services including call center, processing, and marketing services

In addition, this segment provided servicing and outsourcing services for FFELP guaranty agencies, including FFELP guaranty collection services, through June 30, 2016.

The Loan Systems and Servicing operating segment provides for the servicing of the Company's student loan portfolio and the portfolios of third parties. The loan servicing activities include loan conversion activities, application processing, borrower updates, customer service, payment processing, due diligence procedures, funds management reconciliations, and claim processing. These activities are performed internally for the Company's portfolio in addition to generating external fee revenue when performed for third-party clients.

The Company is one of four private sector companies awarded a student loan servicing contract by the Department to provide additional servicing capacity for loans owned by the Department.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

This operating segment also provides student loan servicing software, which is used internally by the Company and licensed to third-party student loan holders and servicers. These software systems have been adapted so that they can be offered as hosted servicing software solutions usable by third parties to service various types of student loans, including Federal Direct Loan Program and FFEL Program loans.

This segment also provides business process outsourcing specializing in contact center management. The contact center solutions and services include taking inbound calls, helping with outreach campaigns and sales, and interacting with customers through multi-channels.

In addition, this operating segment provided servicing activities for guaranty agencies, which serve as intermediaries between the Department and FFELP lenders, and are responsible for paying the claims made on defaulted loans. The services provided by the Company included providing software and data center services, borrower and loan updates, default aversion tracking services, claim processing services, and post-default collection services. The Company's guaranty servicing and collection revenue was earned from two guaranty servicing clients. A contract with one client expired on October 31, 2015, and was not renewed. The remaining guaranty servicing client exited the FFELP guaranty business at the end of their contract term on June 30, 2016, and after this date the Company has no remaining guaranty servicing and collection revenue.

Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce

The Company's Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce operating segment provides products and services to help students and families manage the payment of education costs at all levels (K-12 and higher education). In addition, this operating segment provides school information system software for private and faith-based schools that help schools automate administrative processes such as admissions, scheduling, student billing, attendance, and grade book management. This segment also provides innovative education-focused technologies, services, and support solutions to help schools with the everyday challenges of collecting and processing commerce data.

In the K-12 market, the Company offers actively managed tuition payment plans and billing services, school information system software, and assistance with financial needs assessment and donor management. In the higher education market, the Company primarily offers actively managed tuition payment plans and campus commerce technologies and payment processing.

Communications

On December 31, 2015, the Company purchased the majority of the ownership interests of Allo Communications LLC ("Allo"). Allo provides pure fiber optic service to homes and businesses for internet, broadband, television, and telephone services. The acquisition of Allo provides additional diversification of the Company's revenues and cash flows outside of education. In addition, the acquisition leverages the Company's existing infrastructure, customer service capabilities and call centers, and financial strength and liquidity for continued growth. For financial reporting purposes, the Company provides the operating results of Allo as a separate reportable operating segment. The Allo assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded by the Company at their respective estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. As such, Allo's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 are included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. However, Allo had no impact on the consolidated statement of income for 2015. Beginning January 1, 2016, the Company began to reflect the operations of Allo in the consolidated statements of income.

Allo derives its revenue primarily from the sale of advanced communication services to residential and business customers in Nebraska. Internet, broadband, and television services include revenue from residential and business customers for subscriptions to Allo's video and data products. Allo data services provide high-speed internet access over Allo's all-fiber network at various symmetrical speeds of up to 1 gigabit per second. Local calling services include fiber telephone service and other basic services. Long-distance services include traditional domestic and international long distance which enables customers to make calls that terminate outside their local calling area.

Asset Generation and Management

The Company's Asset Generation and Management operating segment includes the acquisition, management, and ownership of the Company's student loan assets. Nearly all student loan assets included in this segment are loans originated under the FFEL Program, including the Stafford Loan Program, the PLUS Loan program, and loans that reflect the consolidation into a single loan of certain previously separate borrower obligations ("Consolidation"). The Company generates a substantial portion of its earnings from the spread, referred to as the Company's student loan spread, between the yield it receives on its student loan portfolio and the associated costs to finance such portfolio. The student loan assets are held in a series of education lending subsidiaries and associated securitization trusts designed specifically for this purpose. In addition to the student loan spread earned on its portfolio, all costs and activity associated with managing the portfolio, such as servicing of the assets and debt maintenance, are included in this segment.

Corporate and Other Activities

Other business activities and operating segments that are not reportable are combined and included in Corporate and Other Activities. Corporate and Other Activities include the following items:

- The operating results of Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC ("WRCM"), the Company's SEC-registered investment advisory subsidiary
- The operating results of the Enrollment Services business
- Income earned on certain investment activities
- Interest expense incurred on unsecured debt transactions
- Other product and service offerings that are not considered reportable operating segments

Corporate and Other Activities also include certain corporate activities and overhead functions related to executive management, human resources, accounting, legal, enterprise risk management, information technology, occupancy, and marketing. These costs are allocated to each operating segment based on estimated use of such activities and services.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Nelnet, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. In addition, the accounts of all variable interest entities ("VIEs") of which the Company has determined that it is the primary beneficiary are included in the consolidated financial statements. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Variable Interest Entities

The following entities are VIEs of which the Company has determined that it is the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary is the entity which has both: (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and (2) the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

The Company's education lending subsidiaries are engaged in the securitization of education finance assets. These education lending subsidiaries hold beneficial interests in eligible loans, subject to creditors with specific interests. The liabilities of the Company's education lending subsidiaries are not the direct obligations of Nelnet, Inc. or any of its other subsidiaries. Each education lending subsidiary is structured to be bankruptcy remote, meaning that it should not be consolidated in the event of bankruptcy of the parent company or any other subsidiary. The Company is generally the administrator and master servicer of the securitized assets held in its education lending subsidiaries and owns the residual interest of the securitization trusts. As a result, for accounting purposes, the transfers of student loans to the securitization trusts do not qualify as sales. Accordingly, all the financial activities and related assets and liabilities, including debt, of the securitizations are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements and are summarized as supplemental information on the balance sheet.

The Company owns 91.5 percent of Allo Communications LLC. See note 1, "Description of Business," for a description of Allo, including the primary services offered. In addition to the Company's equity investment, Nelnet, Inc. (the parent) issued a \$200.0 million line of credit to Allo on December 30, 2015. The line of credit had \$58.0 million and \$13.9 million outstanding as of December 31 2016 and 2015, respectively. Nelnet, Inc.'s maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with Allo is

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

equal to its equity investment and the balance of the line of credit. The amounts owed by Allo to Nelnet, Inc., including the interest costs incurred by Allo and interest earnings recognized by Nelnet, Inc., are not reflected in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as they were eliminated in consolidation. All of Allo's financial activities and related assets and liabilities, excluding the line of credit, are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements. See note 14, "Segment Reporting," for disclosure of Allo's total assets, note 9, "Goodwill," for disclosure of Allo's goodwill, and note 10, "Property and Equipment," for disclosure of Allo's fixed assets. Allo's goodwill and property and equipment comprise the majority of its assets. The assets recognized as a result of consolidating Allo are the property of Allo and are not available for any other purpose, other than to Nelnet, Inc. as a secured lender under Allo's line of credit.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts previously reported within the Company's consolidated balance sheet and statements of income have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications are summarized below:

- In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued accounting guidance regarding the presentation of debt issuance costs. The new guidance requires that entities present debt issuance costs related to a debt liability as a direct deduction from that liability on the balance sheet. This guidance became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2016. As a result of this standard, the Company reclassified its debt issuance costs, which were previously included in "other assets" on the consolidated balance sheet, to "bonds and notes payable."
- On February 1, 2016, the Company sold 100 percent of the membership interests in Sparkroom LLC, which includes the majority of the Company's inquiry management products and services within Nelnet Enrollment Services. The Company retained the digital marketing and content solution products and services under the brand name Peterson's within the Nelnet Enrollment Services business, which include test preparation study guides, school directories and databases, career exploration guides, on-line courses, scholarship search and selection data, career planning information and guides, and on-line information about colleges and universities. The Company reclassified the revenue and cost of goods sold attributable to the Peterson's products and services from "enrollment services revenue" and "cost to provide enrollment services" to "other income" and "other expenses," respectively, on the consolidated statements of income. After this reclassification, "enrollment services revenue" and "cost to provide enrollment services" include the operating results of the products and services sold as part of the Sparkroom disposition for all periods presented. These reclassifications had no effect on consolidated net income.

Noncontrolling Interest

Noncontrolling interest reflects the proportionate share of membership interest (equity) and net income attributable to the holders of minority membership interests in the following entities:

- Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC - WRCM is the Company's SEC-registered investment advisory subsidiary. WRCM issued 10 percent minority membership interests on January 1, 2012.
- Allo Communications LLC - On December 31, 2015, the Company purchased 92.5 percent of the ownership interests of Allo. On January 1, 2016, the Company sold a 1.0 percent ownership interest in Allo to a non-related third-party. The remaining 7.5 percent of the ownership interests of Allo is owned by Allo management, who has the opportunity to earn an additional 11.5 percent (up to 19 percent) of the total ownership interests based on the financial performance of Allo.
- 401 Building, LLC ("401 Building") - 401 Building is an entity established on October 19, 2015 for the sole purpose of acquiring, developing, and operating a commercial building. The Company owns 50 percent of 401 Building.
- TDP Phase Three, LLC ("TDP") and TDP Phase Three-NMTC ("TDP-NMTC") - TDP and TDP-NMTC are entities that were established in October 2015 for the sole purpose of developing and operating a commercial building. The Company owns 25 percent of each TDP and TDP-NMTC.
- 330-333 Building, LLC ("330-333 Building") - 330-333 Building is an entity established on January 14, 2016 for the sole purpose of acquiring, developing, and operating a commercial building. The Company owns 50 percent of 330-333 Building.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The Company is a tenant in the 330-333 Building and plans to be a tenant in the buildings being developed by 401 Building and TDP/TDP-NMTC once development is complete. Because the Company, as lessee, is involved in the asset construction, 330-333 Building, 401 Building, TDP, and TDP-NMTC are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, reported amounts of revenues and expenses, and other disclosures. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Student Loans Receivable

Student loans consist of federally insured student loans and private education loans. If the Company has the ability and intent to hold loans for the foreseeable future, such loans are held for investment and carried at amortized cost. Amortized cost includes the unamortized premium or discount and capitalized origination costs and fees, all of which are amortized to interest income. Loans which are held-for-investment also have an allowance for loan loss as needed. Any loans the Company has the ability and intent to sell are classified as held for sale and are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Loans which are held for sale do not have the associated premium or discount and origination costs and fees amortized into interest income and there is also no related allowance for loan losses. There were no loans classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Federally insured loans were originated under the FFEL Program by certain eligible lenders as defined by the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (the “Higher Education Act”). These loans, including related accrued interest, are guaranteed at their maximum level permitted under the Higher Education Act by an authorized guaranty agency, which has a contract of reinsurance with the Department. The terms of the loans, which vary on an individual basis, generally provide for repayment in monthly installments of principal and interest. Generally, Stafford and PLUS loans have repayment periods between five and ten years. Consolidation loans have repayment periods of twelve to thirty years. FFELP loans do not require repayment while the borrower is in-school, and during the grace period immediately upon leaving school. The borrower may also be granted a deferment or forbearance for a period of time based on need, during which time the borrower is not considered to be in repayment. Interest continues to accrue on loans in the in-school, deferment, and forbearance program periods. In addition, eligible borrowers may qualify for income-driven repayment plans offered by the Department. These plans determine the borrower's payment amount based on their discretionary income and may extend their repayment period. Interest continues to accrue on the loans under the FFEL Program guidelines based on the interest rates disclosed in the terms of the original loan agreement. Interest rates on loans may be fixed or variable, dependent upon the type of loan, terms of the loan agreements, and date of origination.

Substantially all FFELP loan principal and related accrued interest is guaranteed as provided by the Higher Education Act. These guarantees are subject to the performance of certain loan servicing due diligence procedures stipulated by applicable Department regulations. If these due diligence requirements are not met, affected student loans may not be covered by the guarantees in the event of borrower default. Such student loans are subject to “cure” procedures and reinstatement of the guarantee under certain circumstances.

Student loans receivable also includes private education loans. Private education loans are loans to students or their families that are non-federal loans and loans not insured or guaranteed under the FFELP. These loans are used primarily to bridge the gap between the cost of higher education and the amount funded through financial aid, federal loans, or borrowers' personal resources. The terms of the private education loans, which vary on an individual basis, generally provide for repayment in monthly installments of principal and interest over a period of up to 30 years. The private education loans are not covered by a guarantee or collateral in the event of borrower default.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable losses on student loans. The provision for loan losses reflects the activity for the applicable period and provides an allowance at a level that the Company's management believes is appropriate to cover probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The Company evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses on its federally insured loan portfolio separately from its private education loan portfolio. These evaluation processes are subject to numerous judgments and uncertainties.

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(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The allowance for the federally insured loan portfolio is based on periodic evaluations of the Company's loan portfolios considering loans in repayment versus those in a nonpaying status, delinquency status, trends in defaults in the portfolio based on Company and industry data, past experience, trends in student loan claims rejected for payment by guarantors, changes to federal student loan programs, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. The federal government guarantees 97 percent of the principal of and the interest on federally insured student loans disbursed on and after July 1, 2006 (and 98 percent for those loans disbursed on and after October 1, 1993 and prior to July 1, 2006), which limits the Company's loss exposure on the outstanding balance of the Company's federally insured portfolio. Student loans disbursed prior to October 1, 1993 are fully insured.

In determining the appropriate allowance for loan losses on the private education loans, the Company considers several factors, including: loans in repayment versus those in a nonpaying status, delinquency status, type of program, trends in defaults in the portfolio based on Company and industry data, past experience, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors. The Company places a private education loan on nonaccrual status when the collection of principal and interest is 90 days past due, and charges off the loan when the collection of principal and interest is 120 days past due. Collections, if any, are reflected as a recovery through the allowance for loan losses.

Management has determined that each of the federally insured loan portfolio and the private education loan portfolio meets the definition of a portfolio segment, which is defined as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses. Accordingly, the portfolio segment disclosures are presented on this basis in note 3 for each of these portfolios. The Company does not disaggregate its portfolio segment student loan portfolios into classes of financing receivables. The Company collectively evaluates loans for impairment and as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not have any impaired loans as defined in the Receivables Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

For loans purchased where there is evidence of credit deterioration since the origination of the loan, the Company records a credit discount, separate from the allowance for loan losses, which is non-accretable to interest income. Remaining discounts and premiums for purchased loans are recognized in interest income over the remaining estimated lives of the loans. The Company continues to evaluate credit losses associated with purchased loans based on current information and changes in expectations to determine the need for any additional allowance for loan losses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers all investments with maturities when purchased of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accrued interest on loans purchased and sold is included in cash flows from operating activities in the respective period. Net purchased accrued interest was \$0.6 million, \$71.4 million, and \$55.0 million in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Investments

The Company's available-for-sale investment portfolio consists of student loan asset-backed securities and equity and debt securities. These securities are carried at fair value, with the temporary changes in fair value, net of taxes, carried as a separate component of shareholders' equity. The amortized cost of debt securities in this category (including the student loan asset-backed securities) is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, which are amortized using the effective interest rate method. Other-than-temporary impairment is evaluated by considering several factors, including the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer of the security (considering factors such as adverse conditions specific to the security and ratings agency actions), and the intent and ability of the Company to retain the investment to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. The entire fair value loss on a security that has experienced an other-than-temporary impairment is recorded in earnings if the Company intends to sell the security or if it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before the expected recovery of the loss. However, if the impairment is other-than-temporary, and either of those two conditions does not exist, the portion of the impairment related to credit losses is recorded in earnings and the impairment related to other factors is recorded in other comprehensive income.

Securities classified as trading are accounted for at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in "other income" in the consolidated statements of income.

When an investment is sold, the cost basis is determined through specific identification of the security sold.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The Company accounts for investments in which it does not have significant influence or a controlling financial interest using the cost method of accounting. Cost method investments are recorded at cost. Cost method investments are evaluated for other-than-temporary impairment in the same manner as described above for available-for-sale investments.

The Company accounts for investments over which it has significant influence but not a controlling financial interest using the equity method of accounting. Equity method investments are recorded at cost and subsequently increased or decreased by the amount of the Company's proportionate share of the net earnings or losses and other comprehensive income of the investee. Equity method investments are evaluated for other-than-temporary impairment using certain impairment indicators such as a series of operating losses of an investee or other factors. These factors may indicate that a decrease in value of the investment has occurred that is other-than-temporary and shall be recognized.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash primarily includes amounts for student loan securitizations and other secured borrowings. This cash must be used to make payments related to trust obligations. Amounts on deposit in these accounts are primarily the result of timing differences between when principal and interest is collected on the student loans held as trust assets and when principal and interest is paid on the trust's asset-backed debt securities. Restricted cash also includes collateral deposits with derivative counterparties and third-party clearinghouses.

Restricted Cash - Due to Customers

As a servicer of student loans, the Company collects student loan remittances and subsequently disburses these remittances to the appropriate lending entities. In addition, as part of the Company's Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce operating segment, the Company collects tuition payments and subsequently remits these payments to the appropriate schools. Cash collected for customers and the related liability are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are presented at their net realizable values, which include allowances for doubtful accounts. Allowance estimates are based upon individual customer experience, as well as the age of receivables and likelihood of collection.

Business Combinations

The Company uses the acquisition method in accounting for acquired businesses. Under the acquisition method, the financial statements reflect the operations of an acquired business starting from the completion of the acquisition. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. All contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the acquisition date and included in the consideration transferred in the acquisition. Contingent consideration classified as a liability is remeasured to fair value at each reporting date until the contingency is resolved, and changes in fair value are recognized in earnings.

Goodwill

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment annually (in the fourth quarter) and whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate its carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested for impairment using a fair value approach at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is the operating segment, or a business one level below that operating segment if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by segment management. However, components are aggregated as a single reporting unit if they have similar economic characteristics.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. The guidance provides an entity the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not (more than 50%) that the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If an entity elects to perform a qualitative assessment and determines that an impairment is more likely than not, the entity is then required to perform a two-step quantitative impairment test (described below), otherwise no further analysis is required. An entity also may elect not to perform the qualitative assessment and, instead, proceed directly to the two-step quantitative impairment test.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
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If the Company elects to not perform a qualitative assessment or if the Company determines it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the carrying amount, then the Company performs a two-step impairment test on goodwill. In the first step, the Company compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets assigned to that unit, goodwill is considered not impaired and the Company is not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, then the Company must perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then the Company would record an impairment loss equal to the difference.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and market conditions, and determination of appropriate market comparables. Actual future results may differ from those estimates.

See note 9 for information regarding the Company's annual goodwill impairment review.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated lives. Such assets are amortized using a method of amortization that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset are consumed or otherwise used up. If that pattern cannot be reliably determined, the Company uses a straight-line amortization method.

The Company evaluates the estimated remaining useful lives of purchased intangible assets and whether events or changes in circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining periods of amortization.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and major improvements, including leasehold improvements, are capitalized. Gains and losses from the sale of property and equipment are included in determining net income. The Company uses the straight-line method for recording depreciation and amortization. Leasehold improvements are amortized straight-line over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and purchased intangibles subject to amortization, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. The Company uses estimates to determine the fair value of long-lived assets. Such estimates are generally based on estimated future cash flows or cost savings associated with particular assets and are discounted to present value using an appropriate discount rate. The estimates of future cash flows associated with assets are generally prepared using a cost savings method, a lost income method, or an excess return method, as appropriate. In utilizing such methods, management must make certain assumptions about the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and other economic benefits from the assets, the remaining economic useful life of the assets, and general economic factors concerning the selection of an appropriate discount rate. The Company may also use replacement cost or market comparison approaches to estimating fair value if such methods are determined to be more appropriate.

Assumptions and estimates about future values and remaining useful lives of the Company's intangible and other long-lived assets are complex and subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including external factors such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors such as changes in the Company's business strategy and internal forecasts. Although the Company believes the historical assumptions and estimates used are reasonable and appropriate, different assumptions and estimates could materially impact the reported financial results.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses estimates of fair value in applying various accounting standards for its financial statements.

Fair value is defined as the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing and able market participants. In general, the Company's policy in estimating fair values is to first look at observable market prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets, where available. When these are not available, other inputs are used to model fair value, such as prices of similar instruments, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, default rates, and credit spreads, relying first on observable data from active markets. Depending on current market conditions, additional adjustments to fair value may be based on factors such as liquidity, credit, and bid/offer spreads. In some cases fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Transaction costs are not included in the determination of fair value. When possible, the Company seeks to validate the model's output to market transactions. Depending on the availability of observable inputs and prices, different valuation models could produce materially different fair value estimates. The values presented may not represent future fair values and may not be realizable. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, could significantly affect the estimates of current or future values.

The Company categorizes its fair value estimates based on a hierarchical framework associated with three levels of price transparency utilized in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. Classification is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value of the instrument. The three levels include:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for *identical* instruments in active markets. The types of financial instruments included in Level 1 are highly liquid instruments with quoted prices.
- Level 2: Quoted prices for *similar* instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose primary value drivers are observable.
- Level 3: Instruments whose primary value drivers are *unobservable*. Inputs are developed based on the best information available; however, significant judgment is required by management in developing the inputs.

The Company's accounting policy is to recognize transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists between the Company and the customer, (ii) delivery of the product to the customer has occurred or service has been provided to the customer, (iii) the price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability of the sales price is reasonably assured. Additional information related to the Company's revenue recognition of specific items is further provided below.

Loan interest income - Loan interest is paid by the Department or the borrower, depending on the status of the loan at the time of the accrual. In addition, the Department makes quarterly interest subsidy payments on certain qualified FFELP loans until the student is required under the provisions of the Higher Education Act to begin repayment. Borrower repayment of FFELP loans normally begins within six months after completion of the borrower's course of study, leaving school, or ceasing to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic load, as determined by the educational institution. Borrower repayment of PLUS and Consolidation loans normally begins within 60 days from the date of loan disbursement. Borrower repayment of private education loans typically begins six months following the borrower's graduation from a qualified institution, and the interest is either paid by the borrower or capitalized annually or at repayment.

The Department provides a special allowance to lenders participating in the FFEL Program. The special allowance is accrued based upon the fiscal quarter average rate of 13-week Treasury Bill auctions (for loans originated prior to January 1, 2000), the fiscal quarter average rate of the daily three-month financial commercial paper rates (for loans originated on and after January 1, 2000) or the fiscal quarter average rate of daily one-month LIBOR rates (for loans originated on and after January 1, 2000, and for lenders which elected to change the special allowance index to one-month LIBOR effective April 1, 2012) relative to the yield of the student loan.

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The Company recognizes student loan interest income as earned, net of amortization of loan premiums and deferred origination costs and the accretion of loan discounts. Loan interest income is recognized based upon the expected yield of the loan after giving effect to interest rate reductions resulting from borrower utilization of incentives such as timely payments ("borrower benefits") and other yield adjustments. Loan premiums or discounts, deferred origination costs, and borrower benefits are amortized/accreted over the estimated life of the loans, which includes an estimate of forecasted payments in excess of contractually required payments. The Company periodically evaluates the assumptions used to estimate the life of the loans and prepayment rates.

In the third quarter of 2016, the Company revised its policy to correct for an error in its method of applying the interest method used to amortize premiums and accrete discounts on its student loan portfolio. Previously, the Company amortized premiums and accreted discounts by including in its prepayment assumption forecasted payments in excess of contractually required payments as well as forecasted defaults. The Company has determined that only payments in excess of contractually required payments should be included in the prepayment assumption. Under the Company's revised policy, as of September 30, 2016, the constant prepayment rate used by the Company to amortize/accrete student loan premiums/discounts was decreased. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an adjustment to reflect the net impact on prior periods for the correction of this error that resulted in an \$8.2 million reduction to the Company's net loan discount balance and a corresponding pre-tax increase to interest income. The Company concluded this error had an immaterial impact on 2016 results as well as the results for prior periods.

The Company also pays the Department an annual 105 basis point rebate fee on Consolidation loans. These rebate fees are netted against loan interest income.

Loan systems and servicing revenue – Loan systems and servicing revenue consists of the following items:

- *Loan and guaranty servicing fees* – Loan servicing fees are determined according to individual agreements with customers and are calculated based on the dollar value of loans, number of loans, or number of borrowers serviced for each customer. Guaranty servicing fees are generally calculated based on the number of loans serviced, volume of loans serviced, or amounts collected. Revenue is recognized over the period in which services are provided to customers, and when ultimate collection is assured.
- *Software services revenue* – Software services revenue is determined from individual agreements with customers and includes license and maintenance fees associated with student loan software products. Computer and software consulting and remote hosting revenues are recognized over the period in which services are provided to customers.
- *Outsourced services revenue* - Outsourced services revenue is determined from individual agreements with customers and generally recognized over the period in which services are provided to customers.
- *Guaranty collections revenue* – Guaranty collections revenue is earned when collected. Collection costs paid to third parties associated with this revenue is expensed upon successful collection.

Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue - Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue includes actively managed tuition payment solutions, remote hosted school information systems software, and online payment processing. Fees for these services are recognized over the period in which services are provided to customers. Cash received in advance of the delivery of services is included in deferred revenue.

Communications revenue - Communications revenue based on a flat fee, derived principally from internet, television, and telephone services are billed in advance and recognized in subsequent periods when the services are provided. Revenues for usage-based services, such as access charges billed to other telephone carriers for originating and terminating long-distance calls on the Company's network, are billed in arrears. The Company recognizes revenue from these services in the period the services are rendered rather than billed. Earned but unbilled usage-based services are recorded in accounts receivable.

Costs to provide communication services is primarily associated with television programming costs. The Company has various contracts to obtain video programming from programming vendors whose compensation is typically based on a flat fee per customer. The cost of the right to exhibit network programming under such arrangements is recorded in the month the programming is available for exhibition. Programming costs are paid each month based on calculations performed by the Company and are subject to periodic audits performed by the programmers. Other costs included in costs to provide communication services include connectivity, franchise, and other regulatory costs directly related to providing internet and voice services.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
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Enrollment services revenue - Enrollment services revenue was derived from fees which were earned through the delivery of qualified inquiries or clicks. Delivery was deemed to have occurred at the time a qualified inquiry or click was delivered to the customer, provided that no significant obligations remained.

For a portion of this revenue, the Company had agreements with providers of online media or traffic ("inquiry generation vendors") used in the generation of inquiries or clicks. The Company received a fee from its customers and paid a fee to the inquiry generation vendors either on a cost per inquiry, cost per click, or cost per number of impressions basis. The Company was the primary obligor in the transaction. As a result, the fees paid by the Company's customers were recognized as revenue and the fees paid to its inquiry generation vendors are included in "cost to provide enrollment services" in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

On February 1, 2016, the Company sold 100 percent of the membership interests in Sparkroom LLC, which included the Company's inquiry management products and services.

Other income - Other income consists primarily of the following items:

- *Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments*
- *Borrower late fee income* - Late fee income is earned by the education lending subsidiaries and is recognized when payments are collected from the borrower.
- *Investment advisory income* - Investment advisory services are provided by the Company through an SEC-registered investment advisor subsidiary under various arrangements. The Company earns annual fees on the outstanding balance of investments and certain performance measures, which are recognized monthly as earned.
- *Digital marketing and content solutions* - The Company earns revenue related to digital marketing and content solution products and services under the brand name Peterson's. These products and services include test preparation study guides, school directories and databases, career exploration guides, on-line courses and test preparation, scholarship search and selection data, career planning information and guides, and on-line information about colleges and universities. Several content solutions services, including services to connect students to colleges and universities, are sold based on subscriptions. Revenue from sales of subscription services is recognized ratably over the term of the contract as earned. Subscription revenue received or receivable in advance of the delivery of services is included in deferred revenue. Revenue from the sale of print products is generally earned and recognized, net of estimated returns, upon shipment or delivery. All other digital marketing and content solutions revenue is recognized over the period in which services are provided to customers.

Interest Expense

Interest expense is based upon contractual interest rates, adjusted for the amortization of debt issuance costs and the accretion of discounts. The amortization of debt issuance costs and accretion of discounts are recognized using the effective interest method.

Transfer of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities

The Company accounts for loan sales and debt repurchases in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. If a transfer of loans qualifies as a sale, the Company derecognizes the loan and recognizes a gain or loss as the difference between the carrying basis of the loan sold and the consideration received. The Company from time to time repurchases its outstanding debt and records a gain or loss on the early extinguishment of debt based upon the difference between the carrying amount of the debt and the amount paid to the third party. The Company recognizes the results of a transfer of loans and the extinguishment of debt based upon the settlement date of the transaction.

Derivative Accounting

The Company records derivative instruments in the consolidated balance sheets on a gross basis as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. Certain of the Company's derivative instruments are subject to right of offset provisions with counterparties. The Company determines the fair value for its derivative instruments using either (i) pricing models that consider current market conditions and the contractual terms of the derivative instrument or (ii) counterparty valuations. The Company does not offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments and fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) arising from derivative instruments that are recognized at fair value and executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement. The factors that impact the fair value of the Company's derivatives include interest rates, time value, forward interest rate curve, and volatility factors, as well as foreign exchange rates. Pricing models and their underlying assumptions impact the amount and timing of unrealized gains and losses recognized, and the use of different pricing models or assumptions could produce different financial results. Management has structured all of the Company's derivative transactions with the intent that each is economically effective; however, the Company's derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. As a result, the change in fair value of derivative instruments is reported in current period earnings. Changes or shifts in the forward yield curve and fluctuations in currency rates can significantly impact the valuation of the Company's derivatives, and therefore impact the financial position and results of operations of the Company. Any proceeds received or payments made by the Company to terminate a derivative in advance of its expiration date, or to amend the terms of an existing derivative, are included in the Company's consolidated statements of income and are accounted for as a change in fair value of such derivative. The changes in fair value of derivative instruments, as well as the settlement payments made on such derivatives, are included in "derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net" on the consolidated statements of income.

Foreign Currency

During 2006, the Company issued Euro-denominated bonds, which are included in "bonds and notes payable" on the consolidated balance sheets. Transaction gains and losses resulting from exchange rate changes when re-measuring these bonds to U.S. dollars at the balance sheet date are included in "derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net" on the consolidated statements of income.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Income tax expense includes deferred tax expense, which represents the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability balance during the year, plus any change made in the valuation allowance, and current tax expense, which represents the amount of tax currently payable to or receivable from a tax authority plus amounts for expected tax deficiencies (including both tax and interest).

Compensation Expense for Stock Based Awards

The Company has a restricted stock plan that is intended to provide incentives to attract, retain, and motivate employees in order to achieve long term growth and profitability objectives. The restricted stock plan provides for the grant to eligible employees of awards of restricted shares of Class A common stock. The fair value of restricted stock awards is determined on the grant date based on the Company's stock price and is amortized to compensation cost over the related vesting periods, which range up to ten years. For those awards with only service conditions that have graded vesting schedules, the Company recognizes compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award, as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. Holders of restricted stock are entitled to receive dividends from the date of grant whether or not vested.

The Company also has a directors stock compensation plan pursuant to which non-employee directors can elect to receive their annual retainer fees in the form of fully vested shares of Class A common stock, and also elect to defer receipt of such shares until the termination of their service on the board of directors. The fair value of grants under this plan is determined on the grant date based on the Company's stock price, and is expensed over the board member's annual service period.

Stock Repurchases

In accordance with the corporate laws of the state in which the Company is incorporated, all shares repurchased by the Company are legally retired upon acquisition by the Company.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
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3. Student Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

Student loans receivable consisted of the following:

| | As of December 31, | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Federally insured loans | | |
| Stafford and other | \$ 5,186,047 | 6,202,064 |
| Consolidation | 19,643,937 | 22,086,043 |
| Total | 24,829,984 | 28,288,107 |
| Private education loans | 273,659 | 267,642 |
| | 25,103,643 | 28,555,749 |
| Loan discount, net of unamortized loan premiums and deferred origination costs (a) | (148,077) | (180,699) |
| Allowance for loan losses – federally insured loans | (37,268) | (35,490) |
| Allowance for loan losses – private education loans | (14,574) | (15,008) |
| | <u>\$ 24,903,724</u> | <u>28,324,552</u> |

(a) At December 31, 2016 and 2015, "loan discount, net of unamortized loan premiums and deferred origination costs" included \$18.6 million and \$33.0 million, respectively, of non-accretable discount associated with purchased loan portfolios of \$8.3 billion and \$10.8 billion, respectively.

Acquisition of Student Loan Residual Interests

On May 26, 2015, the Company acquired the ownership interest in a federally insured student loan securitization trust, giving the Company rights to the residual interest in \$504.2 million of securitized federally insured loans. The trust includes loans funded to term with \$448.9 million (par value) of bonds and notes payable.

On August 3, 2015, the Company acquired the ownership interest in two federally insured student loan securitization trusts, giving the Company rights to the residual interest in \$1.5 billion of securitized federally insured loans. The two trusts include loans funded to term with \$1.5 billion (par value) of bonds and notes payable.

The Company has consolidated the previously disclosed trusts on its consolidated balance sheet because management has determined the Company is the primary beneficiary of the trusts. Upon acquisition, the Company recorded all assets and liabilities of the trusts at fair value, resulting in the Company recognizing a student loan and bonds and notes payable fair value discount of \$40.9 million and \$84.5 million, respectively. These discounts will be accreted using the effective interest method over the lives of the underlying assets and liabilities. All other assets acquired and liabilities assumed (restricted cash, accrued interest receivable/payable, and other assets/liabilities) were recorded at cost, which approximates fair value.

Private Education Loans

In February 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with CommonBond, Inc. ("CommonBond"), a student lending company that provides private education loans to graduate students, under which the Company committed to purchase private education loans for a period of 18 months, with the total purchase obligation limited to \$200.0 million. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had purchased \$190.1 million, of which \$160.1 million was purchased in 2015, in private education loans from CommonBond and has satisfied its commitment under this agreement.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Activity in the Allowance for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses represents the periodic expense of maintaining an allowance sufficient to absorb losses, net of recoveries, inherent in the portfolio of student loans. Activity in the allowance for loan losses is shown below.

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 50,498 | 48,900 | 55,122 |
| Provision for loan losses: | | | |
| Federally insured loans | 14,000 | 8,000 | 11,000 |
| Private education loans | (500) | 2,150 | (1,500) |
| Total provision for loan losses | <u>13,500</u> | <u>10,150</u> | <u>9,500</u> |
| Charge-offs: | | | |
| Federally insured loans | (12,292) | (11,730) | (15,260) |
| Private education loans | (1,728) | (2,414) | (2,332) |
| Total charge-offs | <u>(14,020)</u> | <u>(14,144)</u> | <u>(17,592)</u> |
| Recoveries - private education loans | 954 | 1,050 | 1,315 |
| Purchase (sale) of federally insured loans, net | 70 | 50 | (10) |
| Purchase (sale) of private education loans, net | 480 | (140) | (1,620) |
| Transfer from repurchase obligation related to private education loans repurchased, net | 360 | 4,632 | 2,185 |
| Balance at end of period | <u>\$ 51,842</u> | <u>50,498</u> | <u>48,900</u> |
| Allocation of the allowance for loan losses: | | | |
| Federally insured loans | \$ 37,268 | 35,490 | 39,170 |
| Private education loans | 14,574 | 15,008 | 9,730 |
| Total allowance for loan losses | <u>\$ 51,842</u> | <u>50,498</u> | <u>48,900</u> |

Repurchase Obligation

The Company has sold various portfolios of private education loans to third-parties. Per the terms of the servicing agreements, the Company's servicing operations are obligated to repurchase loans subject to the sale agreements in the event such loans become 60 or 90 days delinquent. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the balance of loans subject to these repurchase obligations was \$39.5 million and \$46.8 million, respectively. The Company's estimate related to its obligation to repurchase these loans is included in "other liabilities" in the Company's consolidated balance sheets and was \$2.3 million and \$2.7 million, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Student Loan Status and Delinquencies

Delinquencies have the potential to adversely impact the Company's earnings through increased servicing and collection costs and account charge-offs. The table below shows the Company's loan delinquency amounts.

| | As of December 31, | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | 2016 | | 2015 | | 2014 | |
| Federally insured loans: | | | | | | |
| Loans in-school/grace/deferment (a) | \$ 1,606,468 | | \$ 2,292,941 | | \$ 2,805,228 | |
| Loans in forbearance (b) | 2,295,367 | | 2,979,357 | | 3,288,412 | |
| Loans in repayment status: | | | | | | |
| Loans current | 18,125,768 | 86.6% | 19,447,541 | 84.4% | 18,460,279 | 83.5% |
| Loans delinquent 31-60 days (c) | 818,976 | 3.9 | 1,028,396 | 4.5 | 1,043,119 | 4.8 |
| Loans delinquent 61-90 days (c) | 487,647 | 2.3 | 566,953 | 2.5 | 588,777 | 2.7 |
| Loans delinquent 91-120 days (c) | 335,291 | 1.6 | 415,747 | 1.8 | 404,905 | 1.8 |
| Loans delinquent 121-270 days (c) | 854,432 | 4.1 | 1,166,940 | 5.1 | 1,204,405 | 5.4 |
| Loans delinquent 271 days or greater (c)(d) | 306,035 | 1.5 | 390,232 | 1.7 | 401,305 | 1.8 |
| Total loans in repayment | <u>20,928,149</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>23,015,809</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>22,102,790</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |
| Total federally insured loans | <u>\$ 24,829,984</u> | | <u>\$ 28,288,107</u> | | <u>\$ 28,196,430</u> | |
| Private education loans: | | | | | | |
| Loans in-school/grace/deferment (a) | \$ 35,146 | | \$ 30,795 | | \$ 905 | |
| Loans in forbearance (b) | 3,448 | | 350 | | — | |
| Loans in repayment status: | | | | | | |
| Loans current | 228,612 | 97.2% | 228,464 | 96.7% | 18,390 | 69.2% |
| Loans delinquent 31-60 days (c) | 1,677 | 0.7 | 1,771 | 0.7 | 1,078 | 4.1 |
| Loans delinquent 61-90 days (c) | 1,110 | 0.5 | 1,283 | 0.5 | 1,035 | 3.9 |
| Loans delinquent 91 days or greater (c) | 3,666 | 1.6 | 4,979 | 2.1 | 6,070 | 22.8 |
| Total loans in repayment | <u>235,065</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>236,497</u> | <u>100.0%</u> | <u>26,573</u> | <u>100.0%</u> |
| Total private education loans | <u>\$ 273,659</u> | | <u>\$ 267,642</u> | | <u>\$ 27,478</u> | |

- (a) Loans for borrowers who still may be attending school or engaging in other permitted educational activities and are not yet required to make payments on the loans, *e.g.*, residency periods for medical students or a grace period for bar exam preparation for law students.
- (b) Loans for borrowers who have temporarily ceased making full payments due to hardship or other factors, according to a schedule approved by the servicer consistent with the established loan program servicing procedures and policies.
- (c) The period of delinquency is based on the number of days scheduled payments are contractually past due and relate to repayment loans, that is, receivables not charged off, and not in school, grace, deferment, or forbearance.
- (d) A portion of loans included in loans delinquent 271 days or greater includes loans in claim status, which are loans that have gone into default and have been submitted to the guaranty agency.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

4. Bonds and Notes Payable

The following tables summarize the Company's outstanding debt obligations by type of instrument:

| | As of December 31, 2016 | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Carrying amount | Interest rate range | Final maturity |
| Variable-rate bonds and notes issued in FFELP loan asset-backed securitizations: | | | |
| Bonds and notes based on indices | \$ 22,130,063 | 0.24% - 6.90% | 6/25/21 - 9/25/65 |
| Bonds and notes based on auction | 998,415 | 1.61% - 2.28% | 3/22/32 - 11/26/46 |
| Total variable-rate bonds and notes | 23,128,478 | | |
| FFELP warehouse facilities | 1,677,443 | 0.63% - 1.09% | 9/7/18 - 12/13/19 |
| Variable-rate bonds and notes issued in private education loan asset-backed securitization | 112,582 | 2.60% | 12/26/40 |
| Fixed-rate bonds and notes issued in private education loan asset-backed securitization | 113,378 | 3.60% / 5.35% | 12/26/40 / 12/28/43 |
| Unsecured line of credit | — | — | 12/12/21 |
| Unsecured debt - Junior Subordinated Hybrid Securities | 50,184 | 4.37% | 9/15/61 |
| Other borrowings | 18,355 | 3.38% | 3/31/23 / 12/15/45 |
| | 25,100,420 | | |
| Discount on bonds and notes payable and debt issuance costs | (431,930) | | |
| Total | \$ 24,668,490 | | |

| | As of December 31, 2015 | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Carrying amount | Interest rate range | Final maturity |
| Variable-rate bonds and notes issued in FFELP loan asset-backed securitizations: | | | |
| Bonds and notes based on indices | \$ 25,155,336 | 0.05% - 6.90% | 8/26/19 - 8/26/52 |
| Bonds and notes based on auction | 1,160,365 | 0.88% - 2.17% | 3/22/32 - 11/26/46 |
| Total variable-rate bonds and notes | 26,315,701 | | |
| FFELP warehouse facilities | 1,855,907 | 0.27% - 0.56% | 4/29/18 - 12/14/18 |
| Private education loan warehouse facility | 181,184 | 0.57% | 12/26/16 |
| Unsecured line of credit | 100,000 | 1.79% - 1.92% | 10/30/20 |
| Unsecured debt - Junior Subordinated Hybrid Securities | 57,184 | 3.99% | 9/15/61 |
| Other borrowings | 93,355 | 1.93% / 3.38% | 10/31/16 - 12/15/45 |
| | 28,603,331 | | |
| Discount on bonds and notes payable and debt issuance costs | (497,410) | | |
| Total | \$ 28,105,921 | | |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Secured Financing Transactions

The Company has historically relied upon secured financing vehicles as its most significant source of funding for student loans. The net cash flow the Company receives from the securitized student loans generally represents the excess amounts, if any, generated by the underlying student loans over the amounts required to be paid to the bondholders, after deducting servicing fees and any other expenses relating to the securitizations. The Company's rights to cash flow from securitized student loans are subordinate to bondholder interests, and the securitized student loans may fail to generate any cash flow beyond what is due to bondholders. The Company's secured financing vehicles during the periods presented include loan warehouse facilities and asset-backed securitizations.

The majority of the bonds and notes payable are primarily secured by the student loans receivable, related accrued interest, and by the amounts on deposit in the accounts established under the respective bond resolutions or financing agreements.

FFELP warehouse facilities

The Company funds a portion of its FFELP loan acquisitions using its FFELP warehouse facilities. Student loan warehousing allows the Company to buy and manage student loans prior to transferring them into more permanent financing arrangements.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had three FFELP warehouse facilities as summarized below.

| | NFSLW-I | NHELP-III | NHELP-II | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Maximum financing amount | \$ 875,000 | 750,000 | 500,000 | 2,125,000 |
| Amount outstanding | 656,253 | 605,420 | 415,770 | 1,677,443 |
| Amount available | \$ 218,747 | 144,580 | 84,230 | 447,557 |
| Expiration of liquidity provisions | July 10, 2018 | April 28, 2017 | December 15, 2017 | |
| Final maturity date | September 7, 2018 | April 26, 2019 | December 13, 2019 | |
| Maximum advance rates | 92.0 - 98.0% | 92.2 - 95.0% | 85.0 - 95.0% | |
| Minimum advance rates | 84.0 - 90.0% | 92.2 - 95.0% | 85.0 - 95.0% | |
| Advanced as equity support | \$ 20,256 | 32,521 | 31,014 | 83,791 |

Each FFELP warehouse facility is supported by 364-day liquidity provisions, which are subject to the respective expiration date shown in the previous table. In the event the Company is unable to renew the liquidity provisions by such date, the facility would become a term facility at a stepped-up cost, with no additional student loans being eligible for financing, and the Company would be required to refinance the existing loans in the facility by the facility's final maturity date. The NFSLW-I warehouse facility provides for formula-based advance rates, depending on FFELP loan type, up to a maximum of the principal and interest of loans financed as shown in the table above. The advance rates for collateral may increase or decrease based on market conditions, but they are subject to minimums as disclosed above. The NHELP-III and NHELP-II warehouse facilities have static advance rates that require initial equity for loan funding, but do not require increased equity based on market movements.

The FFELP warehouse facilities contain financial covenants relating to levels of the Company's consolidated net worth, ratio of recourse indebtedness to adjusted EBITDA, and unencumbered cash. Any noncompliance with these covenants could result in a requirement for the immediate repayment of any outstanding borrowings under the facilities.

Private education loan warehouse facility

On June 26, 2015, the Company entered into a \$275.0 million private education loan warehouse facility. The Company completed a private education loan asset-backed securitization on December 21, 2016 and funded all of the loans that were included in the private education loan warehouse. After completing this securitization, the Company terminated the private education loan warehouse facility on December 21, 2016.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Asset-backed securitizations

The following tables summarize the asset-backed securitization transactions completed in 2016 and 2015.

| | Securitizations completed during the year ended December 31, 2016 | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | FFELP 2016-1 | Private education loan 2016-A | | | |
| | 10/12/16 | Class A-1A notes 12/21/16 | Class A-1B notes 12/21/16 | 2016-A total 12/21/16 | |
| Date securities issued | 10/12/16 | 12/21/16 | 12/21/16 | 12/21/16 | |
| Total original principal amount | \$ 426,000 | 112,582 | 91,378 | 225,960 | \$ 651,960 |
| Class A senior notes: | | | | | |
| Total original principal amount | \$ 426,000 | 112,582 | 91,378 | 203,960 | 629,960 |
| Bond discount | — | — | (609) | (609) | (609) |
| Issue price | \$ 426,000 | 112,582 | 90,769 | 203,351 | 629,351 |
| Cost of funds: | 1-month LIBOR plus 0.80% | 1-month LIBOR plus 1.75% | 3.60% | | |
| Final maturity date | 9/25/65 | 12/26/40 | 12/26/40 | | |
| Class B subordinated notes: | | | | | |
| Total original principal amount | | | | \$ 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Bond discount | | | | (285) | (285) |
| Issue price | | | | \$ 21,715 | 21,715 |
| Cost of funds: | | | | 5.35% | |
| Final maturity date | | | | 12/28/43 | |

| | Securitizations completed during the year ended December 31, 2015 | | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | FFELP 2015-1 | FFELP 2015-2 | | | FFELP 2015-3 | | | | |
| | 2/27/15 | Class A-1 notes 3/26/15 | Class A-2 notes 3/26/15 | 2015-2 total 3/26/15 | Class A-1 notes 5/21/15 | Class A-2 notes 5/21/15 | Class A-3 notes 5/21/15 | 2015-3 total 5/21/15 | |
| Date securities issued | 2/27/15 | 3/26/15 | 3/26/15 | 3/26/15 | 5/21/15 | 5/21/15 | 5/21/15 | 5/21/15 | |
| Total original principal amount | \$ 566,346 | 122,500 | 584,500 | 722,000 | 82,500 | 270,000 | 41,400 | 401,400 | \$ 1,689,746 |
| Class A senior notes: | | | | | | | | | |
| Total original principal amount | \$ 553,232 | 122,500 | 584,500 | 707,000 | 82,500 | 270,000 | 41,400 | 393,900 | 1,654,132 |
| Bond discount | — | — | — | — | — | (380) | (1,095) | (1,475) | (1,475) |
| Issue price | \$ 553,232 | 122,500 | 584,500 | 707,000 | 82,500 | 269,620 | 40,305 | 392,425 | 1,652,657 |
| Cost of funds (1-month LIBOR plus): | 0.59% | 0.27% | 0.60% | | 0.30% | 0.60% | 0.90% | | |
| Final maturity date | 4/25/41 | 3/25/20 | 9/25/42 | | 1/27/25 | 2/26/46 | 6/25/49 | | |
| Class B subordinated notes: | | | | | | | | | |
| Total original principal amount | \$ 13,114 | | | 15,000 | | | | 7,500 | 35,614 |
| Bond discount | (1,157) | | | (1,793) | | | | (968) | (3,918) |
| Issue price | \$ 11,957 | | | 13,207 | | | | 6,532 | 31,696 |
| Cost of funds (1-month LIBOR plus): | 1.50% | | | 1.50% | | | | 1.50% | |
| Final maturity date | 6/25/46 | | | 5/25/49 | | | | 6/27/50 | |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
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Auction Rate Securities

The interest rates on certain of the Company's FFELP asset-backed securities are set and periodically reset via a "dutch auction" ("Auction Rate Securities"). As of December 31, 2016, the Company is currently the sponsor on \$998.4 million of Auction Rate Securities.

Since February 2008, problems in the auction rate securities market as a whole have led to failures of the auctions pursuant to which the Company's Auction Rate Securities' interest rates are set. As a result, the Auction Rate Securities generally pay interest to the holder at a maximum rate as defined by the indenture. While these rates will vary, they will generally be based on a spread to LIBOR or Treasury Securities, or the Net Loan Rate as defined in the financing documents. Based on the relative levels of these indices as of December 31, 2016, the rates expected to be paid by the Company range from LIBOR plus 100 basis points, on the low end, to LIBOR plus 250 basis points, on the high end. These maximum rates are subject to increase if the credit ratings on the bonds are downgraded.

Unsecured Line of Credit

The Company has a \$350.0 million unsecured line of credit that has a maturity date of December 12, 2021. As of December 31, 2016, the unsecured line of credit had no amounts outstanding and \$350.0 million was available for future use. Interest on amounts borrowed under the line of credit is payable, at the Company's election, at an alternate base rate or a Eurodollar rate, plus a variable rate (LIBOR), in each case as defined in the credit agreement. The initial margin applicable to Eurodollar borrowings is 150 basis points and may vary from 100 to 200 basis points depending on the Company's credit rating.

The line of credit agreement contains certain financial covenants that, if not met, lead to an event of default under the agreement. The covenants include maintaining:

- A minimum consolidated net worth
- A minimum adjusted EBITDA to corporate debt interest (over the last four rolling quarters)
- A limitation on recourse indebtedness
- A limitation on the amount of unsecuritized private education loans in the Company's portfolio
- A limitation on permitted investments, including business acquisitions that are not in one of the Company's existing lines of business

As of December 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all of these requirements. Many of these covenants are duplicated in the Company's other lending facilities, including its warehouse facilities.

The Company's operating line of credit does not have any covenants related to unsecured debt ratings. However, changes in the Company's ratings (as well as the amounts the Company borrows) have modest implications on the pricing level at which the Company obtains funds

A default on the Company's warehouse facilities would result in an event of default on the Company's unsecured line of credit that would result in the outstanding balance on the line of credit becoming immediately due and payable.

Junior Subordinated Hybrid Securities

On September 27, 2006, the Company issued \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of Junior Subordinated Hybrid Securities ("Hybrid Securities"). The Hybrid Securities are unsecured obligations of the Company. The interest rate on the Hybrid Securities through September 29, 2036 ("the scheduled maturity date") is equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.375%, payable quarterly, which was 4.37% at December 31, 2016. The principal amount of the Hybrid Securities will become due on the scheduled maturity date only to the extent that prior to such date the Company has received proceeds from the sale of certain qualifying capital securities (as defined in the Hybrid Securities' indenture). If any amount is not paid on the scheduled maturity date, it will remain outstanding and bear interest at a floating rate as defined in the indenture, payable monthly. On September 15, 2061, the Company must pay any remaining principal and interest on the Hybrid Securities in full whether or not the Company has sold qualifying capital securities. At the Company's option, the Hybrid Securities are redeemable in whole or in part at their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, provided in the case of a redemption in part that the principal amount outstanding after such redemption is at

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
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least \$50.0 million. However, if the holders of a majority in principal amount of the notes outstanding agree, the Company can redeem the Hybrid Securities below the \$50 million threshold. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding balance on the Hybrid Securities was \$50.2 million.

Other Borrowings

The Company had a \$75.0 million line of credit, which was collateralized by asset-backed security investments, that expired on October 31, 2016.

The Company also has two notes payable, which were each issued by TDP Phase Three, LLC ("TDP") on December 30, 2015 in connection with the development of a commercial building in Lincoln, Nebraska that is to be the new corporate headquarters for Hudl, a related party. TDP is an entity established during 2015 for the sole purpose of developing and operating this building. The Company owns 25 percent of TDP. However, because the Company plans to be a tenant in this building once the development is complete, the operating results of TDP are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2016, one of the TDP notes has \$12.0 million outstanding with a maturity date of March 31, 2023; the other TDP note has \$6.4 million outstanding with a maturity date of December 15, 2045. Both of these notes have a fixed interest rate of 3.38%. Recourse to the Company on the outstanding balance of these notes is equal to its ownership percentage of TDP.

Debt Covenants

Certain bond resolutions and related credit agreements contain, among other requirements, covenants relating to restrictions on additional indebtedness, limits as to direct and indirect administrative expenses, and maintaining certain financial ratios. Management believes the Company is in compliance with all covenants of the bond indentures and related credit agreements as of December 31, 2016.

Maturity Schedule

Bonds and notes outstanding as of December 31, 2016 are due in varying amounts as shown below.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 2017 | \$ | — |
| 2018 | | 656,254 |
| 2019 | | 1,021,189 |
| 2020 | | — |
| 2021 | | 163,267 |
| 2022 and thereafter | | 23,259,710 |
| | <u>\$</u> | <u>25,100,420</u> |

Generally, the Company's secured financing instruments can be redeemed on any interest payment date at par plus accrued interest. Subject to certain provisions, all bonds and notes are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of certain education lending subsidiaries.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
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Debt Repurchases

The following table summarizes the Company's repurchases of its own debt. Gains recorded by the Company from the repurchase of debt are included in "gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net" on the Company's consolidated statements of income.

| | Par value | Purchase price | Gain | Par value | Purchase price | Gain | Par value | Purchase price | Gain |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Year ended December 31, | | | | | | | | |
| | 2016 | | | 2015 | | | 2014 | | |
| Unsecured debt - Hybrid Securities | \$ 7,000 | 4,865 | 2,135 | 14,504 | 11,374 | 3,130 | 24,769 | 19,761 | 5,008 |
| Asset-backed securities | 78,412 | 72,566 | 5,846 | 32,026 | 30,354 | 1,672 | 29,243 | 27,636 | 1,607 |
| | <u>\$ 85,412</u> | <u>77,431</u> | <u>7,981</u> | <u>46,530</u> | <u>41,728</u> | <u>4,802</u> | <u>54,012</u> | <u>47,397</u> | <u>6,615</u> |

5. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments primarily to manage interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in the form of basis risk and repricing risk because the interest rate characteristics of the Company's assets do not match the interest rate characteristics of the funding for those assets. The Company has adopted a policy of periodically reviewing the mismatch related to the interest rate characteristics of its assets and liabilities together with the Company's outlook as to current and future market conditions. Based on those factors, the Company uses derivative instruments as part of its overall risk management strategy. Derivative instruments used as part of the Company's interest rate risk management strategy currently include basis swaps and interest rate swaps.

Basis Swaps

Interest earned on the majority of the Company's FFELP student loan assets is indexed to the one-month LIBOR rate. Meanwhile, the Company funds a majority of its FFELP loan assets with three-month LIBOR indexed floating rate securities. The different interest rate characteristics of the Company's loan assets and liabilities funding these assets results in basis risk.

The Company also faces repricing risk due to the timing of the interest rate resets on its liabilities, which may occur as infrequently as once a quarter, in contrast to the timing of the interest rate resets on its assets, which generally occur daily. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had \$22.8 billion, \$1.3 billion, and \$0.7 billion of FFELP loans indexed to the one-month LIBOR rate, three-month commercial paper rate, and the three-month treasury bill rate, respectively, the indices for which reset daily, and \$13.7 billion of debt indexed to three-month LIBOR, the indices for which reset quarterly, and \$9.1 billion of debt indexed to one-month LIBOR, the indices for which reset monthly.

The Company has used derivative instruments to hedge its basis risk and repricing risk. The Company has entered into basis swaps in which the Company receives three-month LIBOR set discretely in advance and pays one-month LIBOR plus or minus a spread as defined in the agreements (the 1:3 Basis Swaps).

The following table summarizes the Company's 1:3 Basis Swaps outstanding:

| | As of December 31, | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Maturity | Notional amount | Notional amount |
| 2016 | \$ — | 7,500,000 |
| 2026 | 1,150,000 | — |
| 2028 | 325,000 | — |
| 2031 | 300,000 | — |
| | <u>\$ 1,775,000</u> | <u>7,500,000</u> |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
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The weighted average rate paid by the Company on the 1:3 Basis Swaps as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, was one-month LIBOR plus 10.1 basis points and 10.0 basis points, respectively.

Interest rate swaps – floor income hedges

FFELP loans originated prior to April 1, 2006 generally earn interest at the higher of the borrower rate, which is fixed over a period of time, or a floating rate based on the Special Allowance Payments ("SAP") formula set by the Department. The SAP rate is based on an applicable index plus a fixed spread that depends on loan type, origination date, and repayment status. The Company generally finances its student loan portfolio with variable rate debt. In low and/or certain declining interest rate environments, when the fixed borrower rate is higher than the SAP rate, these student loans earn at a fixed rate while the interest on the variable rate debt typically continues to reflect the low and/or declining interest rates. In these interest rate environments, the Company may earn additional spread income that it refers to as floor income.

Depending on the type of loan and when it was originated, the borrower rate is either fixed to term or is reset to an annual rate each July 1. As a result, for loans where the borrower rate is fixed to term, the Company may earn floor income for an extended period of time, which the Company refers to as fixed rate floor income, and for those loans where the borrower rate is reset annually on July 1, the Company may earn floor income to the next reset date, which the Company refers to as variable rate floor income. All FFELP loans first originated on or after April 1, 2006 effectively earn at the SAP rate, since lenders are required to rebate fixed rate floor income and variable rate floor income for these loans to the Department.

Absent the use of derivative instruments, a rise in interest rates may reduce the amount of floor income received and this may have an impact on earnings due to interest margin compression caused by increasing financing costs, until such time as the federally insured loans earn interest at a variable rate in accordance with their SAP formulas. In higher interest rate environments, where the interest rate rises above the borrower rate and fixed rate loans effectively become variable rate loans, the impact of the rate fluctuations is reduced.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had \$8.4 billion and \$11.1 billion, respectively, of FFELP student loan assets that were earning fixed rate floor income, of which the weighted average estimated variable conversion rate for these loans, which is the estimated short-term interest rate at which loans would convert to a variable rate, was 2.42% and 2.15%, respectively.

The following tables summarize the outstanding derivative instruments used by the Company to economically hedge loans earning fixed rate floor income.

| Maturity | As of December 31, 2016 | | As of December 31, 2015 | |
|----------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Notional amount | Weighted average fixed rate paid by the Company (a) | Notional amount | Weighted average fixed rate paid by the Company (a) |
| 2016 | \$ — | —% | \$ 1,000,000 | 0.76% |
| 2017 | 750,000 | 0.99 | 2,100,000 | 0.84 |
| 2018 | 1,350,000 | 1.07 | 1,600,000 | 1.08 |
| 2019 | 3,250,000 | 0.97 | 500,000 | 1.12 |
| 2020 | 1,500,000 | 1.01 | — | — |
| 2025 | 100,000 | 2.32 | 100,000 | 2.32 |
| | <u>\$ 6,950,000</u> | <u>1.02%</u> | <u>\$ 5,300,000</u> | <u>0.95%</u> |

(a) For all interest rate derivatives, the Company receives discrete three-month LIBOR.

On August 20, 2014, the Company paid \$9.1 million for an interest rate swap option to economically hedge loans earning fixed rate floor income. The interest rate swap option gives the Company the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a \$250 million notional interest rate swap in which the Company would pay a fixed amount of 3.30% and receive discrete one-month LIBOR. If the interest rate swap option is exercised, the swap would become effective in 2019 and mature in 2024.

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Interest rate swaps – unsecured debt hedges

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had \$50.2 million and \$57.2 million, respectively, of unsecured Hybrid Securities outstanding. The interest rate on the Hybrid Securities through September 29, 2036 is equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.375%, payable quarterly. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had the following derivatives outstanding that are used to effectively convert the variable interest rate on a portion of the Hybrid Securities to a fixed rate of 7.66%.

| Maturity | Notional amount | Weighted average fixed rate paid by the Company (a) |
|----------|-----------------|---|
| 2036 | \$ 25,000 | 4.28% |

(a) For all interest rate derivatives, the Company receives discrete three-month LIBOR.

Interest Rate Caps

In June 2015, in conjunction with the entry into the \$275.0 million private education loan warehouse facility, the Company paid \$2.9 million for two interest rate cap contracts with a total notional amount of \$275.0 million. The first interest rate cap has a notional amount of \$125.0 million and a one-month LIBOR strike rate of 2.50%, and the second interest rate cap has a notional amount of \$150.0 million and a one-month LIBOR strike rate of 4.99%. In the event that the one-month LIBOR rate rises above the applicable strike rate, the Company would receive monthly payments related to the spread difference. Both interest rate cap contracts have a maturity date of July 15, 2020. Although the private education loan warehouse facility terminated on December 21, 2016, the Company currently intends to keep these derivatives outstanding to partially mitigate a rise in interest rates and its impact on earnings related to its student loan portfolio earning a fixed rate.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

In 2006, the Company issued €352.7 million of student loan asset-backed Euro Notes (the "Euro Notes") with an interest rate based on a spread to the EURIBOR index. As a result of the Euro Notes, the Company is exposed to market risk related to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Euro. The principal and accrued interest on these notes are re-measured at each reporting period and recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheet in U.S. dollars based on the foreign currency exchange rate on that date. Changes in the principal and accrued interest amounts as a result of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations are included in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

The Company entered into a cross-currency interest rate swap in connection with the issuance of the Euro Notes. Under the terms of the cross-currency interest rate swap, the Company receives from the counterparty a spread to the EURIBOR index based on a notional amount of €352.7 million and pays a spread to the LIBOR index based on a notional amount of \$450.0 million. In addition, under the terms of this agreement, all principal payments on the Euro Notes will effectively be paid at the exchange rate in effect between the U.S. dollar and Euro as of the issuance of the notes.

The following table shows the income statement impact as a result of the re-measurement of the Euro Notes and the change in the fair value of the related derivative instruments.

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Re-measurement of Euro Notes | \$ 11,849 | 43,801 | 58,013 |
| Change in fair value of cross currency interest rate swaps | (1,954) | (45,195) | (57,289) |
| Total impact to consolidated statements of income - (expense) income (a) | \$ 9,895 | (1,394) | 724 |

(a) The financial statement impact of the above items is included in "Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net" in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Management has structured the cross-currency interest rate swap to economically hedge the Euro Notes to effectively convert the Euro Notes to U.S. dollars and pay a spread on these notes based on the LIBOR index. However, the cross-currency interest rate swap does not qualify for hedge accounting. The re-measurement of the Euro-denominated bonds generally correlates with the change in the fair value of the corresponding cross-currency interest rate swap. However, the Company will experience unrealized gains and losses between these financial instruments due to the principal and accrued interest on the Euro Notes being re-measured to U.S. dollars at each reporting date based on the foreign currency exchange rate on that date, while the cross-currency interest rate swap is measured at fair value at each reporting date with the change in fair value recognized in the current period earnings.

Consolidated Financial Statement Impact Related to Derivatives

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's derivatives as reflected on the consolidated balance sheets.

| | Fair value of asset derivatives | | Fair value of liability derivatives | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | As of | As of | As of | As of |
| | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
| 1:3 basis swaps | \$ — | 724 | 2,624 | 410 |
| Interest rate swaps - floor income hedges | 81,159 | 21,408 | 256 | 1,175 |
| Interest rate swap option - floor income hedge | 2,977 | 3,257 | — | — |
| Interest rate swaps - hybrid debt hedges | — | — | 7,341 | 7,646 |
| Interest rate caps | 1,152 | 1,570 | — | — |
| Cross-currency interest rate swap | — | — | 67,605 | 65,650 |
| Other | 2,243 | 1,731 | — | — |
| Total | \$ 87,531 | 28,690 | 77,826 | 74,881 |

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company terminated certain derivatives for net proceeds of \$4.0 million and \$65.5 million, respectively.

Offsetting of Derivative Assets/Liabilities

The Company records derivative instruments in the consolidated balance sheets on a gross basis as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. Certain of the Company's derivative instruments are subject to right of offset provisions with counterparties. The following tables include the gross amounts related to the Company's derivative portfolio recognized in the consolidated balance sheets, reconciled to the net amount when excluding derivatives subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and cash collateral received/pledged:

| Derivative assets | | Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheets | | | Net asset (liability) |
|---------------------------------|----|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Gross amounts of recognized assets presented in the consolidated balance sheets | Derivatives subject to enforceable master netting arrangement | Cash collateral pledged | |
| Balance as of December 31, 2016 | \$ | 87,531 | (2,880) | 475 | 85,126 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2015 | | 28,690 | (851) | 1,632 | 29,471 |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

| Derivative liabilities | Gross amounts of recognized liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheets | Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheets | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Derivatives subject to enforceable master netting arrangement | Cash collateral pledged | Net asset (liability) |
| Balance as of December 31, 2016 | \$ (77,826) | 2,880 | 7,292 | (67,654) |
| Balance as of December 31, 2015 | (74,881) | 851 | 13,168 | (60,862) |

The following table summarizes the effect of derivative instruments in the consolidated statements of income.

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Settlements: | | | |
| 1:3 basis swaps | \$ 1,493 | 1,058 | 3,389 |
| Interest rate swaps - floor income hedges | (17,643) | (23,041) | (24,380) |
| Interest rate swaps - hybrid debt hedges | (915) | (1,012) | (1,025) |
| Cross-currency interest rate swaps | (4,884) | (1,255) | 173 |
| Total settlements - (expense) income | (21,949) | (24,250) | (21,843) |
| Change in fair value: | | | |
| 1:3 basis swaps | (2,938) | 12,292 | 36,824 |
| Interest rate swaps - floor income hedges | 64,111 | 20,103 | 8,797 |
| Interest rate swap option - floor income hedge | (281) | (2,420) | (3,409) |
| Interest rate swaps - hybrid debt hedges | 304 | (295) | (5,233) |
| Interest rate caps | (419) | (1,365) | — |
| Cross-currency interest rate swaps | (1,954) | (45,195) | (57,289) |
| Other | 1,072 | 1,730 | — |
| Total change in fair value - income (expense) | 59,895 | (15,150) | (20,310) |
| Re-measurement of Euro Notes (foreign currency transaction adjustment) - income (expense) | 11,849 | 43,801 | 58,013 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net - income (expense) | \$ 49,795 | 4,401 | 15,860 |

Derivative Instruments - Credit and Market Risk

By using derivative instruments, the Company is exposed to credit and market risk. The Company manages credit and market risks associated with interest rates by establishing and monitoring limits as to the types and degree of risk that may be undertaken and by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties that are reviewed periodically by the Company's risk committee. As of December 31, 2016, all of the Company's derivative counterparties had investment grade credit ratings. The Company also has a policy of requiring that all derivative contracts be governed by an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. Master Agreement.

Credit Risk

When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive (an asset in the Company's consolidated balance sheet), this generally indicates that the counterparty would owe the Company if the derivative was settled. If the counterparty fails to perform, credit risk with such counterparty is equal to the extent of the fair value gain in the derivative less any collateral held by the Company. If the Company was unable to collect from a counterparty, it would have a loss equal to the amount the derivative is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company considers counterparties' credit risk when determining the fair value of derivative positions on its exposure net of collateral. However, the Company does not use the collateral to offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments in the financial statements.

Market Risk

When the fair value of a derivative instrument is negative (a liability in the Company's consolidated balance sheet), the Company would owe the counterparty if the derivative was settled and, therefore, has no immediate credit risk. If the negative fair value of derivatives with a counterparty exceeds a specified threshold, the Company may have to make a collateral deposit with the counterparty. The threshold at which the Company may be required to post collateral is dependent upon the Company's unsecured credit rating. The Company believes any downgrades from its current unsecured credit rating (Standard & Poor's: BBB- (stable outlook) and Moody's: Ba1 (stable outlook)), would not result in additional collateral requirements of a material nature. In addition, no counterparty has the right to terminate its contracts in the event of downgrades from the current rating. However, some derivative contracts have mutual optional termination provisions that can be exercised during 2022. As of December 31, 2016, the fair value of derivatives with early termination provisions was a negative \$2.7 million (a liability on the Company's balance sheet).

Interest rate movements have an impact on the amount of collateral the Company is required to deposit with its derivative instrument counterparties. With the Company's current derivative portfolio, the Company does not currently anticipate any movement in interest rates having a material impact on its liquidity or capital resources, nor expects future movements in interest rates to have a material impact on its ability to meet potential collateral deposits with its counterparties. Due to the existing low interest rate environment, the Company's exposure to downward movements in interest rates on its interest rate swaps is limited. In addition, the historical high correlation between one-month and three-month LIBOR limits the Company's exposure to interest rate movements on the 1:3 Basis Swaps.

The Company's cross-currency interest rate swap was entered into as a result of an asset-backed security financing and was entered into at the securitization trust level with the counterparty. Trust related derivatives do not contain credit contingent features related to the Company or the trust's credit ratings. As such, there are no collateral requirements and as a result the impact of changes to foreign currency rates has no impact on the amount of collateral the Company would be required to deposit with the counterparty on this derivative.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

6. Investments and Notes Receivable

A summary of the Company's investments and notes receivable follows:

| | As of December 31, 2016 | | | | As of December 31, 2015 | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | Amortized cost | Gross unrealized gains | Gross unrealized losses (a) | Fair value | Amortized cost | Gross unrealized gains | Gross unrealized losses | Fair value |
| Investments (at fair value): | | | | | | | | |
| Available-for-sale investments: | | | | | | | | |
| Student loan asset-backed and other debt securities (b) | \$ 98,260 | 6,280 | (641) | 103,899 | 139,970 | 3,402 | (1,362) | 142,010 |
| Equity securities | 720 | 1,930 | (61) | 2,589 | 846 | 1,686 | (100) | 2,432 |
| Total available-for-sale investments | <u>\$ 98,980</u> | <u>8,210</u> | <u>(702)</u> | <u>106,488</u> | <u>140,816</u> | <u>5,088</u> | <u>(1,462)</u> | <u>144,442</u> |
| Trading investments: | | | | | | | | |
| Student loan asset-backed securities | | | | — | | | | 6,045 |
| Equity securities | | | | 105 | | | | 4,905 |
| Total trading investments | | | | <u>105</u> | | | | <u>10,950</u> |
| Total available-for-sale and trading investments | | | | <u>106,593</u> | | | | <u>155,392</u> |
| Other Investments and Notes Receivable (not measured at fair value): | | | | | | | | |
| Venture capital and funds (c) | | | | 69,789 | | | | 63,323 |
| Real estate | | | | 48,379 | | | | 50,463 |
| Notes receivable | | | | 17,031 | | | | 18,473 |
| Tax liens and affordable housing | | | | 12,352 | | | | 16,030 |
| Total investments and notes receivable | | | | <u>\$ 254,144</u> | | | | <u>303,681</u> |

- (a) As of December 31, 2016, the aggregate fair value of available-for-sale investments with unrealized losses was \$11.0 million of which substantially all had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for greater than 12 months. Because the Company currently has the intent and ability to retain these investments for an anticipated recovery in fair value, as of December 31, 2016, the Company considered the decline in market value of its available-for-sale investments to be temporary in nature and did not consider any of its investments other-than-temporarily impaired.
- (b) As of December 31, 2016, the stated maturities of substantially all of the Company's student loan asset-backed securities and other debt securities classified as available-for-sale were greater than 10 years.
- (c) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, "Venture capital and funds" included \$41.4 million of the Company's equity investment in Hudl. See note 19 for further information.

The following table summarizes the amount included in "other income" in the consolidated statements of income related to the Company's investments classified as available-for-sale and trading.

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Available-for-sale securities: | | | |
| Gross realized gains | \$ 3,099 | 3,402 | 8,581 |
| Gross realized losses | (1,192) | (447) | (75) |
| Trading securities: | | | |
| Unrealized gains (losses), net | 525 | (715) | (135) |
| Realized gains (losses), net | 341 | (2,097) | (1,082) |
| | <u>\$ 2,773</u> | <u>143</u> | <u>7,289</u> |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

7. Business Combination

Wilcomp Software, L.P. (d.b.a. RenWeb School Management Software) (“RenWeb”)

On June 3, 2014, the Company purchased 100 percent of the ownership interests of RenWeb. RenWeb provides school information systems for private and faith-based schools that help schools automate administrative processes such as admissions, scheduling, student billing, attendance, and grade book management. The combination of RenWeb’s school administration software and the Company’s tuition management and financial needs assessment services is expected to significantly increase the value of the Company’s offerings in this area, allowing the Company to deliver a comprehensive suite of solutions to schools.

The initial consideration paid by the Company for RenWeb was \$44.0 million. In addition to the initial purchase price, additional payments were paid by the Company to the former owners of RenWeb based on certain operating results and other performance measures of RenWeb as defined in the purchase agreement. As of the acquisition date, the Company accrued \$2.3 million as additional consideration, which represented the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration arrangement. During 2014, the Company reduced the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration by \$1.3 million. During 2015, the Company increased the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration by \$0.9 million and paid \$1.0 million of contingent consideration to the former owners. In January 2017, the Company paid an additional \$1.0 million to the former owners that satisfied all contingent obligations under this agreement.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

| | | |
|---|----|---------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ | 326 |
| Accounts receivable | | 961 |
| Property and equipment | | 105 |
| Other assets | | 22 |
| Intangible assets | | 37,188 |
| Excess cost over fair value of net assets acquired (goodwill) | | 9,082 |
| Other liabilities | | (1,341) |
| Net assets acquired | \$ | <u>46,343</u> |

The \$37.2 million of acquired intangible assets on the date of acquisition had a weighted-average useful life of approximately 18 years. The intangible assets that made up this amount included customer relationships of \$25.5 million (20-year useful life), trade name of \$6.4 million (20-year useful life), computer software of \$4.9 million (5-year useful life), and non-competition agreements of \$0.4 million (10-year useful life).

The \$9.1 million of goodwill was assigned to the Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce operating segment and is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The amount allocated to goodwill was primarily attributable to anticipated synergies as discussed previously.

The proforma impacts of the acquisition on the Company's historical results prior to the acquisition were not material.

Allo

On December 31, 2015, the Company purchased 92.5 percent of the ownership interests of Allo for total cash consideration of \$46.25 million. On January 1, 2016, the Company sold a 1.0 percent ownership interest in Allo to a non-related third-party for \$0.5 million. The remaining 7.5 percent of the ownership interests of Allo is owned by Allo management, who has the opportunity to earn an additional 11.5 percent (up to 19 percent) of the total ownership interests based on the financial performance of Allo. The additional ownership interests that Allo management has the opportunity to earn are based on their continued employment with Allo. Accordingly, the value associated with the ownership interests issued to these employees of \$1.0 million will be recognized by Allo as compensation expense over the performance period.

Allo provides pure fiber optic service to homes and businesses for internet, television, and telephone services. The acquisition of Allo provides additional diversification of the Company's revenues and cash flows outside of education. In addition, the acquisition leverages the Company's existing infrastructure, customer service capabilities and call centers, and financial strength and liquidity for continued growth.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. During the first quarter of 2016, the Company recognized certain adjustments to the provisional amounts recorded at December 31, 2015 that were needed to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. The net impact of these adjustments was an increase to goodwill, and the adjustments had no impact on operating results.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 334 |
| Restricted cash | 850 |
| Accounts receivable | 1,935 |
| Property and equipment | 32,479 |
| Other assets | 371 |
| Intangible assets | 11,410 |
| Excess cost over fair value of net assets acquired (goodwill) | 21,112 |
| Other liabilities | (4,587) |
| Bonds and notes payable | (13,904) |
| Net assets acquired | 50,000 |
| Minority interest | (3,750) |
| Total consideration paid by the Company | <u>\$ 46,250</u> |

The \$11.4 million of acquired intangible assets on the date of acquisition had a weighted-average useful life of approximately 12 years. The intangible assets that made up this amount included customer relationships of \$6.3 million (10-year useful life) and a trade name of \$5.1 million (15-year useful life).

The \$21.1 million of goodwill was assigned to the Communications operating segment and is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The amount allocated to goodwill was primarily attributable to future customers to be generated through the continued expansion of Allo's services in rural markets.

The proforma impacts of the acquisition on the Company's historical results prior to the acquisition were not material.

8. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of the following:

| | Weighted average remaining useful life as of December 31, 2016 (months) | As of December 31, 2016 | As of December 31, 2015 |
|--|--|--|--|
| Amortizable intangible assets: | | | |
| Customer relationships (net of accumulated amortization of \$8,548 and \$23,195, respectively) | 168 | \$ 28,335 | 27,576 |
| Computer software (net of accumulated amortization of \$9,652 and \$4,397, respectively) | 26 | 9,296 | 11,601 |
| Trade names (net of accumulated amortization of \$1,653 and \$795, respectively) | 189 | 9,919 | 10,687 |
| Content (net of accumulated amortization of \$1,800 and \$900, respectively) | — | — | 900 |
| Covenants not to compete (net of accumulated amortization of \$91 and \$56, respectively) | 89 | 263 | 298 |
| Total - amortizable intangible assets | 144 | <u>\$ 47,813</u> | <u>51,062</u> |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The Company recorded amortization expense on its intangible assets of \$11.6 million, \$9.8 million, and \$6.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The Company will continue to amortize intangible assets over their remaining useful lives. As of December 31, 2016, the Company estimates it will record amortization expense as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 2017 | \$ | 9,386 |
| 2018 | | 8,605 |
| 2019 | | 5,147 |
| 2020 | | 4,231 |
| 2021 | | 3,480 |
| 2022 and thereafter | | 16,964 |
| | <u>\$</u> | <u>47,813</u> |

9. Goodwill

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable operating segment was as follows:

| | Loan Systems and Servicing | Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | Communications | Asset Generation and Management (a) | Corporate and Other Activities | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance as of December 31, 2014 | \$ 8,596 | 67,168 | — | 41,883 | 8,553 | 126,200 |
| Goodwill acquired during the period | — | — | 19,800 | — | — | 19,800 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2015 | 8,596 | 67,168 | 19,800 | 41,883 | 8,553 | 146,000 |
| Allo purchase price adjustment | — | — | 1,312 | — | — | 1,312 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2016 | <u>\$ 8,596</u> | <u>67,168</u> | <u>21,112</u> | <u>41,883</u> | <u>8,553</u> | <u>147,312</u> |

- (a) As a result of the Reconciliation Act of 2010, the Company no longer originates new FFELP loans, and net interest income from the Company's existing FFELP loan portfolio will decline over time as the Company's portfolio pays down. As a result, as this revenue stream winds down, goodwill impairment will be triggered for the Asset Generation and Management reporting unit due to the passage of time and depletion of projected cash flows stemming from its FFELP student loan portfolio. Management believes the elimination of new FFELP loan originations will not have an adverse impact on the fair value of the Company's other reporting units.

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment annually. This annual review is completed by the Company as of November 30 of each year and whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate its carrying value may not be recoverable.

For the 2014, 2015, and 2016 annual review of goodwill, the Company assessed qualitative factors and concluded it was not more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting units were less than their carrying amount. As such, the Company was not required to perform the two-step impairment test and concluded there was no impairment of goodwill.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

10. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

| | Useful life | As of December 31, | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | 2016 | 2015 |
| Non-communications: | | | |
| Computer equipment and software | 1-5 years | \$ 97,317 | 89,093 |
| Office furniture and equipment | 3-7 years | 12,344 | 12,638 |
| Building and building improvements | 5-39 years | 13,363 | 12,239 |
| Transportation equipment | 4-10 years | 3,809 | 3,868 |
| Leasehold improvements | 5-20 years | 3,579 | 3,545 |
| Land | — | 1,682 | 700 |
| Construction in progress | — | 16,346 | 1,210 |
| | | 148,440 | 123,293 |
| Accumulated depreciation - non-communications | | 91,285 | 77,188 |
| Non-communications, net property and equipment | | 57,155 | 46,105 |
| Communications: | | | |
| Network plant and fiber | 5-15 years | 40,844 | 25,669 |
| Central office | 5-15 years | 6,448 | 909 |
| Customer located property | 5-10 years | 5,138 | 6,912 |
| Transportation equipment | 4-10 years | 2,966 | 470 |
| Computer equipment and software | 1-5 years | 2,026 | 74 |
| Other | 1-39 years | 1,268 | 343 |
| Land | — | 70 | — |
| Construction in progress | — | 12,537 | — |
| | | 71,297 | 34,377 |
| Accumulated depreciation - communications | | 4,666 | — |
| Communications, net property and equipment | | 66,631 | 34,377 |
| Total property and equipment, net | | \$ 123,786 | 80,482 |

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 related to property and equipment was \$22.4 million, \$16.5 million, and \$14.6 million, respectively.

11. Shareholders' Equity

Classes of Common Stock

The Company's common stock is divided into two classes. The Class B common stock has ten votes per share and the Class A common stock has one vote per share on all matters to be voted on by the Company's shareholders. Each Class B share is convertible at any time at the holder's option into one Class A share. With the exception of the voting rights and the conversion feature, the Class A and Class B shares are identical in terms of other rights, including dividend and liquidation rights.

Stock Repurchases

The Company has a stock repurchase program that expires on May 25, 2019 in which it can repurchase up to five million shares of its Class A common stock on the open market, through private transactions, or otherwise. As of December 31, 2016, 4.6 million shares may still be purchased under the Company's stock repurchase program. Shares repurchased by the Company during 2016, 2015, and 2014 are shown in the table below.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

| | Total shares repurchased | Purchase price (in thousands) | Average price of shares repurchased (per share) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Year ended December 31, 2016 | 2,038,368 | \$ 69,091 | \$ 33.90 |
| Year ended December 31, 2015 | 2,449,159 | 96,169 | 39.27 |
| Year ended December 31, 2014 | 381,689 | 15,713 | 41.17 |

12. Earnings per Common Share

Presented below is a summary of the components used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share. The Company applies the two-class method in computing both basic and diluted earnings per share, which requires the calculation of separate earnings per share amounts for common stock and unvested share-based awards. Unvested share-based awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends are considered securities which participate in undistributed earnings with common stock.

| | Year ended December 31, | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|------------|------------------------|---|------------|------------------------|---|------------|
| | 2016 | | | 2015 | | | 2014 | | |
| | Common shareholders | Unvested restricted stock shareholders | Total | Common shareholders | Unvested restricted stock shareholders | Total | Common shareholders | Unvested restricted stock shareholders | Total |
| Numerator: | | | | | | | | | |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 254,063 | 2,688 | 256,751 | 265,129 | 2,850 | 267,979 | 304,540 | 3,070 | 307,610 |
| Denominator: | | | | | | | | | |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted | 42,222,335 | 446,735 | 42,669,070 | 45,045,199 | 484,141 | 45,529,340 | 46,005,915 | 463,700 | 46,469,615 |
| Earnings per share - basic and diluted | \$ 6.02 | 6.02 | 6.02 | 5.89 | 5.89 | 5.89 | 6.62 | 6.62 | 6.62 |

Unvested restricted stock awards are the Company's only potential common shares and, accordingly, there were no awards that were antidilutive and not included in average shares outstanding for the diluted earnings per share calculation.

As of December 31, 2016, a cumulative amount of 160,545 shares have been deferred by non-employee directors under the Directors Stock Compensation Plan and will become issuable upon the termination of service by the respective non-employee director on the board of directors. These shares are included in the Company's weighted average shares outstanding calculation.

13. Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Significant judgment is required in evaluating the Company's tax positions and determining the provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

As required by the Income Taxes Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company recognizes in the consolidated financial statements only those tax positions determined to be more likely than not of being sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the positions. It further requires that a change in judgment related to the expected ultimate resolution of uncertain tax positions be recognized in earnings in the period of such change.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

As of December 31, 2016, the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits (excluding the federal benefit received from state positions) was \$28.0 million, which is included in “other liabilities” on the consolidated balance sheet. Of this total, \$18.2 million (net of the federal benefit on state issues) represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate in future periods. The Company currently anticipates uncertain tax positions will decrease by \$5.7 million prior to December 31, 2017 as a result of a lapse of applicable statutes of limitations, settlements, correspondence with examining authorities, and recognition or measurement considerations with federal and state jurisdictions; however, actual developments in this area could differ from those currently expected. Of the anticipated \$5.7 million decrease, \$3.7 million, if recognized, would favorably affect the Company's effective tax rate. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits follows:

| | Year ended December 31, | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Gross balance - beginning of year | \$ 27,688 | 21,336 |
| Additions based on tax positions of prior years | 904 | 4,749 |
| Additions based on tax positions related to the current year | 4,347 | 5,096 |
| Settlements with taxing authorities | — | — |
| Reductions for tax positions of prior years | (3,088) | (1,327) |
| Reductions based on tax positions related to the current year | — | — |
| Reductions due to lapse of applicable statutes of limitations | (1,847) | (2,166) |
| Gross balance - end of year | <u>\$ 28,004</u> | <u>27,688</u> |

All the reductions shown in the table above that are due to prior year tax positions and the lapse of statutes of limitations impacted the effective tax rate.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties accrued on uncertain tax positions as part of interest expense and other expense, respectively. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, \$3.5 million and \$3.2 million in accrued interest and penalties, respectively, were included in “other liabilities” on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognized interest expense of \$0.3 million, \$1.2 million, and \$0.1 million related to uncertain tax positions for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The impact to the consolidated statements of income related to penalties for uncertain tax positions was not significant for the years 2016, 2015, and 2014. The impact of timing differences and tax attributes are considered when calculating interest and penalty accruals associated with the unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return in the U.S. and the Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in various state, local, and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years prior to 2013. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities prior to 2007. As of December 31, 2016, the Company has significant tax uncertainties that remain unsettled in the following jurisdictions:

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| California | 2010 through 2012 |
| New York | 2008 through 2012 |
| Texas | 2007 through 2009 |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The provision for income taxes consists of the following components:

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Current: | | | |
| Federal | \$ 111,302 | 140,778 | 138,269 |
| State | 3,019 | 4,530 | 2,545 |
| Foreign | (13) | 23 | (235) |
| Total current provision | 114,308 | 145,331 | 140,579 |
| Deferred: | | | |
| Federal | 25,423 | 3,572 | 16,598 |
| State | 1,976 | 3,875 | 3,464 |
| Foreign | (394) | (398) | (403) |
| Total deferred provision | 27,005 | 7,049 | 19,659 |
| Provision for income tax expense | \$ 141,313 | 152,380 | 160,238 |

The differences between the income tax provision computed at the statutory federal corporate tax rate and the financial statement provision for income taxes are shown below:

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Tax expense at federal rate | 35.0 % | 35.0 % | 35.0 % |
| Increase (decrease) resulting from: | | | |
| State tax, net of federal income tax benefit | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Provision for uncertain federal and state tax matters | — | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Tax credits | (0.6) | (0.5) | (0.4) |
| Other | — | (0.1) | (1.4) |
| Effective tax rate | 35.5 % | 36.3 % | 34.3 % |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The tax effect of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities include the following:

| | As of December 31, | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Student loans | \$ 20,980 | 20,711 |
| Securitized assets | 5,675 | 6,684 |
| Intangible assets | 4,821 | 10,482 |
| Accrued expenses | 3,533 | 3,034 |
| Stock compensation | 2,948 | 2,882 |
| Deferred revenue | 2,699 | 2,220 |
| Capital loss carry-back | — | 4,169 |
| Total gross deferred tax assets | 40,656 | 50,182 |
| Less valuation allowance | (264) | (222) |
| Net deferred tax assets | 40,392 | 49,960 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | |
| Basis in certain derivative contracts | 46,636 | 24,101 |
| Loan origination services | 13,019 | 15,695 |
| Debt repurchases | 12,457 | 18,759 |
| Depreciation | 5,128 | 5,514 |
| Partnership basis | 4,976 | 1,748 |
| Unrealized gain on debt and equity securities | 3,246 | 1,400 |
| Other | 360 | 47 |
| Total gross deferred tax liabilities | 85,822 | 67,264 |
| Net deferred tax (liability) asset | \$ (45,430) | (17,304) |

The Company has performed an evaluation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets. In assessing the realizability of the Company's deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected taxable income, carry back opportunities, and tax planning strategies in making the assessment of the amount of the valuation allowance. With the exception of a portion of the Company's state net operating loss, it is management's opinion that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized and should not be reduced by a valuation allowance. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

Included on the balance sheet at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was a current income tax receivable of \$13.0 million and \$12.0 million, respectively.

14. Segment Reporting

The Company has four reportable operating segments. The Company's reportable operating segments include:

- Loan Systems and Servicing
- Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce
- Communications
- Asset Generation and Management

The Company earns fee-based revenue through its Loan Systems and Servicing, Tuition Payment Processing, and Communications operating segments. In addition, the Company earns interest income on its student loan portfolio in its Asset Generation and Management operating segment.

The Company's operating segments are defined by the products and services they offer and the types of customers they serve, and they reflect the manner in which financial information is currently evaluated by management. See note 1, "Description of Business," for a description of each operating segment, including the primary products and services offered.

Prior to January 1, 2016, the Company allocated certain corporate overhead expenses that are incurred within the Corporate and Other Activities segment to the other operating segments. These expenses included certain corporate activities related to executive management, internal audit, enterprise risk management, and other costs incurred by the Company due to corporate-wide initiatives. Effective January 1, 2016, internal reporting to executive management (the "chief operating decision maker") changed to eliminate the allocation of these expenses to the other segments. Management believes the change in its allocation methodology results in a better reflection of the operating results of each of the reportable segments as if they each operated as a standalone business entity, which also reflects how management evaluates the performance of the segments. Prior period segment operating results have been restated to conform to the current period presentation.

The management reporting process measures the performance of the Company's operating segments based on the management structure of the Company, as well as the methodology used by management to evaluate performance and allocate resources. Executive management (the "chief operating decision maker") evaluates the performance of the Company's operating segments based on their financial results prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP.

The accounting policies of the Company's operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Intersegment revenues are charged by a segment that provides a product or service to another segment. Intersegment revenues and expenses are included within each segment consistent with the income statement presentation provided to management. Income taxes are allocated based on 38% of income before taxes for each individual operating segment. The difference between the consolidated income tax expense and the sum of taxes calculated for each operating segment is included in income taxes in Corporate and Other Activities.

Corporate and Other Activities

Other business activities and operating segments that are not reportable are combined and included in Corporate and Other Activities. Corporate and Other Activities includes the following items:

- Income earned on certain investment activities
- Interest expense incurred on unsecured debt transactions
- Other product and service offerings that are not considered reportable operating segments including, but not limited to, WRCM, the SEC-registered investment advisory subsidiary, and the Enrollment Services business

Corporate and Other Activities also includes certain corporate activities and overhead functions related to executive management, internal audit, human resources, accounting, legal, enterprise risk management, information technology, occupancy, and marketing. These costs are allocated to each operating segment based on estimated use of such activities and services.

Segment Results

The following tables include the results of each of the Company's reportable operating segments reconciled to the consolidated financial statements.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Year ended December 31, 2016

| | Loan Systems and Servicing | Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | Communications | Asset Generation and Management | Corporate and Other Activities | Eliminations | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Total interest income | \$ 111 | 9 | 1 | 754,788 | 10,913 | (5,076) | 760,746 |
| Interest expense | — | — | 1,271 | 385,913 | 6,076 | (5,076) | 388,183 |
| Net interest income | 111 | 9 | (1,270) | 368,875 | 4,837 | — | 372,563 |
| Less provision for loan losses | — | — | — | 13,500 | — | — | 13,500 |
| Net interest income (loss) after provision for loan losses | 111 | 9 | (1,270) | 355,375 | 4,837 | — | 359,063 |
| Other income: | | | | | | | |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 214,846 | — | — | — | — | — | 214,846 |
| Intersegment servicing revenue | 45,381 | — | — | — | — | (45,381) | — |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | — | 132,730 | — | — | — | — | 132,730 |
| Communications revenue | — | — | 17,659 | — | — | — | 17,659 |
| Enrollment services revenue | — | — | — | — | 4,326 | — | 4,326 |
| Other income | — | — | — | 15,709 | 38,221 | — | 53,929 |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | — | — | — | 5,846 | 2,135 | — | 7,981 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, net | — | — | — | 70,368 | 1,376 | — | 71,744 |
| Derivative settlements, net | — | — | — | (21,034) | (915) | — | (21,949) |
| Total other income | 260,227 | 132,730 | 17,659 | 70,889 | 45,143 | (45,381) | 481,266 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and benefits | 132,072 | 62,329 | 7,649 | 1,985 | 51,889 | — | 255,924 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,980 | 10,595 | 6,060 | — | 15,298 | — | 33,933 |
| Loan servicing fees | — | — | — | 25,750 | — | — | 25,750 |
| Cost to provide communications services | — | — | 6,866 | — | — | — | 6,866 |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | — | — | — | — | 3,623 | — | 3,623 |
| Other expenses | 40,715 | 18,486 | 4,370 | 6,005 | 45,843 | — | 115,419 |
| Intersegment expenses, net | 24,204 | 6,615 | 958 | 46,494 | (32,889) | (45,381) | — |
| Total operating expenses | 198,971 | 98,025 | 25,903 | 80,234 | 83,764 | (45,381) | 441,515 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 61,367 | 34,714 | (9,514) | 346,030 | (33,784) | — | 398,814 |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | (23,319) | (13,191) | 3,615 | (131,492) | 23,074 | — | (141,313) |
| Net income (loss) | 38,048 | 21,523 | (5,899) | 214,538 | (10,710) | — | 257,501 |
| Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests | — | — | — | — | (750) | — | (750) |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 38,048 | 21,523 | (5,899) | 214,538 | (11,460) | — | 256,751 |
| Total assets | \$ 55,469 | 230,283 | 103,104 | 26,378,467 | 669,472 | (256,687) | 27,180,108 |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Year ended December 31, 2015 (a)

| | Loan Systems and Servicing | Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | Communications | Asset Generation and Management | Corporate and Other Activities | Eliminations | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Total interest income | \$ 49 | 3 | — | 728,199 | 7,686 | (1,828) | 734,109 |
| Interest expense | — | — | — | 297,625 | 6,413 | (1,828) | 302,210 |
| Net interest income | 49 | 3 | — | 430,574 | 1,273 | — | 431,899 |
| Less provision for loan losses | — | — | — | 10,150 | — | — | 10,150 |
| Net interest income (loss) after provision for loan losses | 49 | 3 | — | 420,424 | 1,273 | — | 421,749 |
| Other income: | | | | | | | |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 239,858 | — | — | — | — | — | 239,858 |
| Intersegment servicing revenue | 50,354 | — | — | — | — | (50,354) | — |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | — | 120,365 | — | — | — | — | 120,365 |
| Enrollment services revenue | — | — | — | — | 51,073 | — | 51,073 |
| Other income | — | (925) | — | 15,939 | 32,248 | — | 47,262 |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | — | — | — | 2,034 | 3,119 | — | 5,153 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, net | — | — | — | 27,216 | 1,435 | — | 28,651 |
| Derivative settlements, net | — | — | — | (23,238) | (1,012) | — | (24,250) |
| Total other income | 290,212 | 119,440 | — | 21,951 | 86,863 | (50,354) | 468,112 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and benefits | 134,635 | 55,523 | — | 2,172 | 55,585 | — | 247,914 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,931 | 8,992 | — | — | 15,420 | — | 26,343 |
| Loan servicing fees | — | — | — | 30,213 | — | — | 30,213 |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | — | — | — | — | 41,733 | — | 41,733 |
| Other expenses | 57,799 | 15,161 | — | 5,083 | 44,971 | — | 123,014 |
| Intersegment expenses, net | 29,706 | 8,617 | — | 50,899 | (38,868) | (50,354) | — |
| Total operating expenses | 224,071 | 88,293 | — | 88,367 | 118,841 | (50,354) | 469,217 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 66,190 | 31,150 | — | 354,008 | (30,705) | — | 420,644 |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | (25,153) | (11,838) | — | (134,522) | 19,132 | — | (152,380) |
| Net income (loss) | 41,037 | 19,312 | — | 219,486 | (11,573) | — | 268,264 |
| Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests | 20 | — | — | — | (305) | — | (285) |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 41,057 | 19,312 | — | 219,486 | (11,878) | — | 267,979 |
| Total assets | \$ 80,459 | 229,615 | 68,760 | 29,634,280 | 624,953 | (218,923) | 30,419,144 |

- (a) On December 31, 2015, the Company purchased Allo. The Allo assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded by the Company at their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. As such, Allo's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 are included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. However, Allo had no impact on the consolidated statement of income during 2015.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

| | Year ended December 31, 2014 (a) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Loan Systems and Servicing | Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce | Asset Generation and Management | Corporate and Other Activities | Eliminations | Total | |
| Total interest income | \$ 30 | 6 | 703,382 | 8,618 | (2,236) | 709,800 | |
| Interest expense | — | — | 269,742 | 5,731 | (2,236) | 273,237 | |
| Net interest income | 30 | 6 | 433,640 | 2,887 | — | 436,563 | |
| Less provision for loan losses | — | — | 9,500 | — | — | 9,500 | |
| Net interest income (loss) after provision for loan losses | 30 | 6 | 424,140 | 2,887 | — | 427,063 | |
| Other income: | | | | | | | |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 240,414 | — | — | — | — | 240,414 | |
| Intersegment servicing revenue | 55,139 | — | — | — | (55,139) | — | |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | — | 98,156 | — | — | — | 98,156 | |
| Enrollment services revenue | — | — | — | 62,949 | — | 62,949 | |
| Other income | — | 1,268 | 21,532 | 51,136 | — | 73,936 | |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | — | — | (1,357) | 5,008 | — | 3,651 | |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, net | — | — | 42,936 | (5,233) | — | 37,703 | |
| Derivative settlements, net | — | — | (20,818) | (1,025) | — | (21,843) | |
| Total other income | 295,553 | 99,424 | 42,293 | 112,835 | (55,139) | 494,966 | |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and benefits | 125,844 | 48,453 | 2,316 | 51,466 | — | 228,079 | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,734 | 8,169 | — | 11,231 | — | 21,134 | |
| Loan servicing fees | — | — | 27,009 | — | — | 27,009 | |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | — | — | — | 49,985 | — | 49,985 | |
| Other expenses | 59,521 | 13,006 | 6,602 | 47,174 | — | 126,303 | |
| Intersegment expenses, net | 31,956 | 4,769 | 56,325 | (37,912) | (55,139) | — | |
| Total operating expenses | 219,055 | 74,397 | 92,252 | 121,944 | (55,139) | 452,510 | |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 76,528 | 25,033 | 374,181 | (6,222) | — | 469,519 | |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | (29,081) | (9,513) | (142,189) | 20,544 | — | (160,238) | |
| Net income (loss) | 47,447 | 15,520 | 231,992 | 14,322 | — | 309,281 | |
| Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest | — | — | — | (1,671) | — | (1,671) | |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | <u>\$ 47,447</u> | <u>15,520</u> | <u>231,992</u> | <u>12,651</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>307,610</u> | |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 84,495</u> | <u>231,991</u> | <u>29,436,466</u> | <u>495,716</u> | <u>(220,929)</u> | <u>30,027,739</u> | |

(a) Does not include the Communications segment, which was initiated as a result of the acquisition of Allo on December 31, 2015.

15. Major Customer

The Company earns loan servicing revenue from a servicing contract with the Department that currently expires on June 16, 2019. Revenue earned by the Company's Loan Systems and Servicing operating segment related to this contract was \$151.7 million, \$133.2 million, and \$124.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. In April 2016, the Department's Office of Federal Student Aid released information regarding a new contract procurement process for the Department to acquire a single servicing system platform with multiple customer service providers to manage all student loans owned by the Department. The contract solicitation process is divided into two phases. Responses for Phase I were due on May 9, 2016.

On May 6, 2016, the Company and Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. ("Great Lakes") submitted a joint response to Phase I as part of a newly created joint venture to respond to the contract solicitation process and to provide services under the

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

new contract in the event that the Department selects it to be awarded with the contract. The joint venture will operate as a new legal entity called GreatNet Solutions, LLC ("GreatNet"). The Company and Great Lakes each own 50 percent of the ownership interests of GreatNet. In addition to the Company, Great Lakes is currently one of four private sector companies (referred to as Title IV Additional Servicers, or "TIVAS") that has a student loan servicing contract with the Department to provide servicing for loans owned by the Department.

On June 30, 2016, the Department announced which entities were selected to respond to Phase II of the procurement selection process. GreatNet was one of three entities selected. On October 26, 2016, the Department released the Phase II solicitation for its new single servicer contract. On January 6, 2017, GreatNet submitted its Phase II response to the Department and is currently awaiting announcement from the new administration on the next steps in the procurement process.

16. Leases

The Company leases certain office space and equipment under operating leases. As operating leases expire, it is expected that they will be replaced with similar leases. Future minimum lease payments under these leases are shown below:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2017 | \$ 5,316 |
| 2018 | 4,967 |
| 2019 | 4,143 |
| 2020 | 3,472 |
| 2021 | 1,898 |
| 2022 and thereafter | 6,615 |
| Total minimum lease payments | \$ 26,411 |

Total rental expense incurred by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$6.0 million, \$5.5 million, and \$6.3 million, respectively.

17. Defined Contribution Benefit Plan

The Company has a 401(k) savings plan that covers substantially all of its employees. Employees may contribute up to 100 percent of their pre-tax salary, subject to IRS limitations. The Company matches up to 100 percent on the first 3 percent of contributions and 50 percent on the next 2 percent. The Company made contributions to the plan of \$5.1 million, \$4.6 million, and \$4.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

18. Stock Based Compensation Plans

Restricted Stock Plan

The following table summarizes restricted stock activity:

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Non-vested shares at beginning of year | 471,597 | 499,463 | 407,051 |
| Granted | 123,181 | 126,946 | 189,716 |
| Vested | (113,507) | (108,424) | (77,219) |
| Canceled | (33,891) | (46,388) | (20,085) |
| Non-vested shares at end of year | 447,380 | 471,597 | 499,463 |

As of December 31, 2016, there was \$8.2 million of unrecognized compensation cost included in equity on the consolidated balance sheet related to restricted stock, which is expected to be recognized as compensation expense as shown in the table below.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 2017 | \$ | 3,265 |
| 2018 | | 1,989 |
| 2019 | | 1,218 |
| 2020 | | 720 |
| 2021 | | 431 |
| 2022 and thereafter | | 623 |
| | <u>\$</u> | <u>8,246</u> |

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$4.1 million, \$5.2 million, and \$4.6 million, respectively, related to shares issued under the restricted stock plan, which is included in "salaries and benefits" on the consolidated statements of income.

Employee Share Purchase Plan

The Company has an employee share purchase plan pursuant to which employees are entitled to purchase Class A common stock from payroll deductions at a 15 percent discount from market value. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company recognized compensation expense of approximately \$287,000, \$147,000, and \$131,000, respectively, in connection with issuing 25,551 shares, 23,912 shares, and 18,140 shares, respectively, under this plan.

Non-employee Directors Compensation Plan

The Company has a compensation plan for non-employee directors pursuant to which non-employee directors can elect to receive their annual retainer fees in the form of cash or Class A common stock. If a non-employee director elects to receive Class A common stock, the number of shares of Class A common stock that are awarded is equal to the amount of the annual retainer fee otherwise payable in cash divided by 85 percent of the fair market value of a share of Class A common stock on the date the fee is payable. Non-employee directors who choose to receive Class A common stock may also elect to defer receipt of the Class A common stock until termination of their service on the board of directors.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company recognized approximately \$922,000, \$905,000, and \$777,000, respectively, of expense related to this plan. The following table provides the number of shares awarded under this plan for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

| | Shares issued - not deferred | Shares- deferred | Total |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Year ended December 31, 2016 | 10,799 | 13,644 | 24,443 |
| Year ended December 31, 2015 | 8,164 | 10,406 | 18,570 |
| Year ended December 31, 2014 | 8,067 | 10,175 | 18,242 |

As of December 31, 2016, a cumulative amount of 160,545 shares have been deferred by directors and will be issued upon the termination of their service on the board of directors. These shares are included in the Company's weighted average shares outstanding calculation.

19. Related Parties

Transactions with Union Financial Services

Union Financial Services, Inc. ("UFS") is owned 50 percent by Michael S. Dunlap, Executive Chairman and a member of the board of directors and a significant shareholder of the Company, and 50 percent by Stephen F. Butterfield, Vice Chairman and a member of the board of directors of the Company. During 2013, the Company purchased an aircraft for total consideration of \$5.8 million and sold an interest in such aircraft to UFS for \$2.0 million. After the completion of this transaction, the Company and UFS own 65 percent and 35 percent of the aircraft, respectively.

Transactions with Union Bank and Trust Company

Union Bank and Trust Company ("Union Bank") is controlled by Farmers & Merchants Investment Inc. ("F&M"), which owns a majority of Union Bank's common stock and a minority share of Union Bank's non-voting preferred stock. Mr. Dunlap, along with his spouse and children, owns or controls a significant portion of the stock of F&M, and Mr. Dunlap's sister, Angela L. Muhleisen, along with her spouse and children, also owns or controls a significant portion of F&M stock. Mr. Dunlap serves as a Director and Chairman of F&M. Ms. Muhleisen serves as Director and Chief Executive Officer of F&M and as a Director, Chairperson, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Union Bank. Union Bank is deemed to have beneficial ownership of a significant number of shares of the Company because it serves in a capacity of trustee or account manager for various trusts and accounts holding shares of the Company, and may share voting and/or investment power with respect to such shares. Mr. Dunlap and Ms. Muhleisen beneficially own a significant percent of the voting rights of the Company's outstanding common stock.

The Company has entered into certain contractual arrangements with Union Bank. These transactions are summarized below.

Loan Purchases and Sales

On December 22, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with Union Bank in which the Company provided marketing, origination, and loan servicing services to Union Bank related to private education loans. The Company committed to purchase, or arrange for a designee to purchase, all volume originated by Union Bank under this agreement. During 2016 and 2015, the Company purchased \$29.6 million (par value) and \$4.4 million (par value), respectively, of private education loans from Union Bank, pursuant to this agreement. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the balance of private education loans held by Union Bank pursuant to this agreement was \$0.4 million and \$17.6 million, respectively. No loans were originated under this agreement in 2014. Subsequent to 2016, no additional loans will be originated under this agreement.

In addition to the loan activity under the agreement described above, during 2014, the Company sold \$16.5 million (par value) of private education loans to Union Bank. No discount or premium was received. In addition, during 2014, the Company purchased private education loans from Union Bank of \$0.2 million (par value).

Loan Servicing

The Company serviced \$483.8 million, \$563.1 million, and \$581.4 million of FFELP and private education loans for Union Bank as of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Servicing revenue earned by the Company from servicing loans for Union Bank was \$0.6 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, accounts receivable includes approximately \$36,000 and \$59,000, respectively, due from Union Bank for loan servicing.

Funding - Participation Agreement

The Company maintains an agreement with Union Bank, as trustee for various grantor trusts, under which Union Bank has agreed to purchase from the Company participation interests in student loans (the "FFELP Participation Agreement"). The Company uses this facility as a source to fund FFELP student loans. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, \$496.8 million and \$471.6 million, respectively, of loans were subject to outstanding participation interests held by Union Bank, as trustee, under this agreement. The agreement automatically renews annually and is terminable by either party upon five business days' notice. This agreement provides beneficiaries of Union Bank's grantor trusts with access to investments in interests in student loans, while providing liquidity to the Company on a short-term basis. The Company can participate loans to Union Bank to the extent of availability under the grantor trusts, up to \$750 million or an amount in excess of \$750 million if mutually agreed to by both parties. Loans participated under this agreement have been accounted for by the Company as loan sales. Accordingly, the participation interests sold are not included on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Operating Cash Accounts

The majority of the Company's cash operating accounts are maintained at Union Bank. The Company also invests amounts in the Short term Federal Investment Trust ("STFIT") of the Student Loan Trust Division of Union Bank, which are included in "cash and cash equivalents - held at a related party" and "restricted cash - due to customers" on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had \$74.3 million and \$88.4 million, respectively, invested in the STFIT or deposited at Union Bank in operating accounts, of which \$12.5 million and \$36.3 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, represented cash collected for customers. Interest income earned by the Company on the amounts invested in the STFIT for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, was \$0.4 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively.

529 Plan Administration Services

The Company provides certain 529 Plan administration services to certain college savings plans (the "College Savings Plans") through a contract with Union Bank, as the program manager. Union Bank is entitled to a fee as program manager pursuant to its program management agreement with the College Savings Plans. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company has received fees of \$1.6 million, \$3.5 million, and \$3.4 million, respectively, from Union Bank related to the administration services provided to the College Savings Plans.

Lease Arrangements

Union Bank leases approximately 4,000 square feet in the Company's corporate headquarters building. Union Bank paid the Company approximately \$73,000, \$73,000, and \$76,000 for commercial rent and storage income during 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. The lease agreement expires on June 30, 2018.

The Company had a lease agreement with Union Bank under which the Company leased office space. The Company paid Union Bank approximately \$71,000 during 2014. The lease agreement expired in May 2014.

Other Fees Paid to Union Bank

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company paid Union Bank approximately \$13,000, \$47,000, and \$57,000, respectively, in commissions, and approximately \$126,000, \$111,000, and \$117,000, respectively, in cash management fees. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company paid Union Bank approximately \$205,000 and \$311,000, respectively, in connection with servicing opportunities for various asset classes. In addition, for both the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company paid Union Bank \$36,000 for administrative services. The administrative agreement expired in 2015 and no fees were paid by the Company to Union Bank in 2016.

Other Fees Received from Union Bank

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, Union Bank paid the Company approximately \$209,000, \$201,000, and \$178,000, respectively, under an employee sharing arrangement and approximately \$10,000, \$19,000, and \$14,000, respectively, for health and productivity services.

401(k) Plan Administration

Union Bank administers the Company's 401(k) defined contribution plan. Fees paid to Union Bank to administer the plan are paid by the plan participants and were approximately \$280,000, \$469,000, and \$450,000 during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Investment Services

Union Bank has established various trusts whereby Union Bank serves as trustee for the purpose of purchasing, holding, managing, and selling investments in student loan asset-backed securities. On May 9, 2011, WRCM, an SEC-registered investment advisor and a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a management agreement with Union Bank, effective as of May 1, 2011, under which WRCM performs various advisory and management services on behalf of Union Bank with respect to investments in securities by the trusts, including identifying securities for purchase or sale by the trusts. The agreement provides that Union Bank will pay to WRCM annual fees of 25 basis points on the outstanding balance of the investments in the trusts. As of December 31,

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

2016, the outstanding balance of investments in the trusts was \$756.9 million. In addition, Union Bank will pay additional fees to WRCM of up to 50 percent of the gains from the sale of securities from the trusts or securities being called prior to the full contractual maturity. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company earned \$4.5 million, \$2.7 million, and \$13.4 million, respectively, of fees under this agreement.

In January 2012 and October 2015, WRCM entered into management agreements with Union Bank under which it was designated to serve as investment advisor with respect to the assets within several trusts established by Mr. Dunlap and his spouse. In January 2016, WRCM entered into a similar management agreement with Union Bank with respect to several trusts established in December 2015 by Mr. Butterfield and his spouse. Union Bank serves as trustee for the trusts. Per the terms of the agreements, Union Bank pays WRCM five basis points of the aggregate value of the assets of the trusts as of the last day of each calendar quarter. Mr. Dunlap and his spouse contributed a total of 3,375,000 and 3,000,000 shares of the Company's Class B common stock to the trusts upon the establishment of the trusts in 2011 and 2015, respectively, and Mr. Butterfield and his spouse contributed a total of 1,200,000 shares of the Company's Class B common stock upon the establishment of the trusts in 2016. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company earned approximately \$142,000, \$71,000, and \$66,000, respectively, of fees under these agreements.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, accounts receivable included \$0.8 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, due from Union Bank related to fees earned by WRCM from the investment services described above.

WRCM has established private investment funds for the primary purpose of purchasing, selling, investing, and trading, directly or indirectly, in student loan asset-backed securities, and to engage in financial transactions related thereto. Mr. Dunlap, UFS, Jeffrey R. Noordhoek (an executive officer of the Company), Ms. Muhleisen and her spouse, and WRCM have invested in certain of these funds. Based upon the current level of holdings by non-affiliated limited partners, the management agreements provide non-affiliated limited partners the ability to remove WRCM as manager without cause. WRCM earns 50 basis points (annually) on the outstanding balance of the investments in these funds, of which WRCM pays approximately 50 percent of such amount to Union Bank as custodian. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding balance of investments in these funds was \$150.1 million. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Company paid Union Bank \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million, and \$0.3 million, respectively, as custodian.

Transactions with Agile Sports Technologies, Inc. (doing business as "Hudl")

On March 17, 2015, the Company made a \$40.5 million equity investment in Hudl. David Graff, who has served on the Company's Board of Directors since May 2014, is CEO, co-founder, and a director of Hudl. Prior to the 2015 investment, the Company and Michael Dunlap, the Company's Executive Chairman and a principal shareholder, made separate equity investments in Hudl. Subsequent to the Company's March 2015 investment, the Company and Mr. Dunlap currently hold combined direct and indirect equity ownership interests in Hudl of 18.6% and 3.4%, respectively. The Company's and Mr. Dunlap's direct and indirect equity ownership interests in Hudl consist of preferred stock with certain liquidation preferences that are considered substantive. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the Company's and Mr. Dunlap's equity ownership interests are not considered in-substance common stock and the Company is accounting for its equity investment in Hudl under the cost method. The Company's investment in Hudl is included in "investments and notes receivable" in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

The Company makes investments to further diversify the Company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses, including investments in real estate. Recent real estate investments have been focused on the development of commercial properties in the Midwest, and particularly in Lincoln, Nebraska, where the Company's headquarters are located. One investment includes the development of a building in Lincoln's Haymarket District that will be the new headquarters of Hudl. Upon completion of the building in late 2017, Hudl will be the primary tenant in this building.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

20. Fair Value

The following tables present the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. There were no transfers into or out of level 1, level 2, or level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

| | <u>As of December 31, 2016</u> | | | <u>As of December 31, 2015</u> | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Level 1</u> | <u>Level 2</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Level 1</u> | <u>Level 2</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Assets: | | | | | | |
| Investments (available-for-sale and trading): (a) | | | | | | |
| Student loan asset-backed securities | \$ — | 103,780 | 103,780 | — | 147,925 | 147,925 |
| Equity securities | 2,694 | — | 2,694 | 7,337 | — | 7,337 |
| Debt securities | 119 | — | 119 | 130 | — | 130 |
| Total investments (available-for-sale and trading) | 2,813 | 103,780 | 106,593 | 7,467 | 147,925 | 155,392 |
| Derivative instruments (b) | — | 87,531 | 87,531 | — | 28,690 | 28,690 |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 2,813</u> | <u>191,311</u> | <u>194,124</u> | <u>7,467</u> | <u>176,615</u> | <u>184,082</u> |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | |
| Derivative instruments (b): | \$ — | 77,826 | 77,826 | — | 74,881 | 74,881 |
| Total liabilities | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>77,826</u> | <u>77,826</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>74,881</u> | <u>74,881</u> |

- (a) Investments represent investments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Level 1 investments are measured based upon quoted prices and include investments traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, and corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, U.S. government bonds, and U.S. Treasury securities that trade in active markets. Level 2 investments include student loan asset-backed securities. The fair value for the student loan asset-backed securities is determined using indicative quotes from broker-dealers or an income approach valuation technique (present value using the discount rate adjustment technique) that considers, among other things, rates currently observed in publicly traded debt markets for debt of similar terms issued by companies with comparable credit risk.
- (b) All derivatives are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using a market approach in which derivative pricing models use the stated terms of the contracts and observable yield curves, forward foreign currency exchange rates, and volatilities from active markets.

When determining the fair value of derivatives, the Company takes into account counterparty credit risk for positions where it is exposed to the counterparty on a net basis by assessing exposure net of collateral held. The net exposures for each counterparty are adjusted based on market information available for the specific counterparty.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

The following table summarizes the fair values of all of the Company's financial instruments on the consolidated balance sheets:

| | As of December 31, 2016 | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Fair value | Carrying value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Financial assets: | | | | | |
| Student loans receivable | \$ 25,653,581 | 24,903,724 | — | — | 25,653,581 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 69,654 | 69,654 | 69,654 | — | — |
| Investments (available-for-sale and trading) | 106,593 | 106,593 | 2,813 | 103,780 | — |
| Notes receivable | 17,031 | 17,031 | — | 17,031 | — |
| Restricted cash | 980,961 | 980,961 | 980,961 | — | — |
| Restricted cash – due to customers | 119,702 | 119,702 | 119,702 | — | — |
| Accrued interest receivable | 391,264 | 391,264 | — | 391,264 | — |
| Derivative instruments | 87,531 | 87,531 | — | 87,531 | — |
| Financial liabilities: | | | | | |
| Bonds and notes payable | 24,220,996 | 24,668,490 | — | 24,220,996 | — |
| Accrued interest payable | 45,677 | 45,677 | — | 45,677 | — |
| Due to customers | 119,702 | 119,702 | 119,702 | — | — |
| Derivative instruments | 77,826 | 77,826 | — | 77,826 | — |

| | As of December 31, 2015 | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Fair value | Carrying value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Financial assets: | | | | | |
| Student loans receivable | \$ 28,611,350 | 28,324,552 | — | — | 28,611,350 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 63,529 | 63,529 | 63,529 | — | — |
| Investments (available-for-sale and trading) | 155,392 | 155,392 | 7,467 | 147,925 | — |
| Notes receivable | 18,067 | 18,473 | — | 18,067 | — |
| Restricted cash | 832,624 | 832,624 | 832,624 | — | — |
| Restricted cash – due to customers | 144,771 | 144,771 | 144,771 | — | — |
| Accrued interest receivable | 383,825 | 383,825 | — | 383,825 | — |
| Derivative instruments | 28,690 | 28,690 | — | 28,690 | — |
| Financial liabilities: | | | | | |
| Bonds and notes payable | 27,150,775 | 28,105,921 | — | 27,150,775 | — |
| Accrued interest payable | 31,507 | 31,507 | — | 31,507 | — |
| Due to customers | 144,771 | 144,771 | 144,771 | — | — |
| Derivative instruments | 74,881 | 74,881 | — | 74,881 | — |

The methodologies for estimating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are previously discussed. The remaining financial assets and liabilities were estimated using the following methods and assumptions:

Student Loans Receivable

If the Company has the ability and intent to hold loans for the foreseeable future, such loans are held for investment and carried at amortized cost. Fair values for student loans receivable were determined by modeling loan cash flows using stated terms of the assets and internally-developed assumptions to determine aggregate portfolio yield, net present value, and average life. The significant assumptions used to project cash flows are prepayment speeds, default rates, cost of funds, required return on equity, and future interest rate and index relationships. A number of significant inputs into the models are internally derived and not observable to market participants.

Notes Receivable

Fair values for notes receivable were determined by using model-derived valuations with observable inputs, including current market rates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash, Restricted Cash – Due to Customers, Accrued Interest Receivable/Payable, and Due to Customers

The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the variable rate of interest and/or the short maturities of these instruments.

Bonds and Notes Payable

Bonds and notes payable are accounted for at cost in the financial statements except when denominated in a foreign currency. Foreign currency-denominated borrowings are re-measured at current spot rates in the financial statements. The fair value of bonds and notes payable was determined from quotes from broker-dealers or through standard bond pricing models using the stated terms of the borrowings, observable yield curves, market credit spreads, and weighted average life of underlying collateral. Fair value adjustments for unsecured corporate debt are made based on indicative quotes from observable trades.

Limitations

The fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about the financial instruments. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Therefore, the calculated fair value estimates in many instances cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, may not be realizable in a current sale of the instrument. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

21. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various claims, lawsuits, and proceedings that arise in the normal course of business. These matters frequently involve claims by student loan borrowers disputing the manner in which their student loans have been serviced or the accuracy of reports to credit bureaus, claims by student loan borrowers or other consumers alleging that state or Federal consumer protection laws have been violated in the process of collecting loans or conducting other business activities, and disputes with other business entities. In addition, from time to time the Company receives information and document requests from state or federal regulators concerning its business practices. The Company cooperates with these inquiries and responds to the requests. While the Company cannot predict the ultimate outcome of any regulatory examination, inquiry, or investigation, the Company believes its activities have materially complied with applicable law, including the Higher Education Act, the rules and regulations adopted by the Department thereunder, and the Department's guidance regarding those rules and regulations. On the basis of present information, anticipated insurance coverage, and advice received from counsel, it is the opinion of the Company's management that the disposition or ultimate determination of these claims, lawsuits, and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, or results of operations.

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

22. Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

| | 2016 | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter |
| Net interest income | \$ 101,609 | 92,200 | 99,795 | 78,960 |
| Less provision for loan losses | 2,500 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | 99,109 | 90,200 | 93,795 | 75,960 |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 52,330 | 54,402 | 54,350 | 53,764 |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | 38,657 | 30,483 | 33,071 | 30,519 |
| Communications revenue | 4,346 | 4,478 | 4,343 | 4,492 |
| Enrollment services revenue | 4,326 | — | — | — |
| Other income | 13,796 | 9,765 | 15,150 | 15,218 |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | 101 | — | 2,160 | 5,720 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net | (28,691) | (40,702) | 36,001 | 83,187 |
| Salaries and benefits | (63,242) | (60,923) | (63,743) | (68,017) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (7,640) | (8,183) | (8,994) | (9,116) |
| Loan servicing fees | (6,928) | (7,216) | (5,880) | (5,726) |
| Cost to provide communications services | (1,703) | (1,681) | (1,784) | (1,697) |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | (3,623) | — | — | — |
| Operating expenses | (28,376) | (29,409) | (26,391) | (31,245) |
| Income tax expense | (24,433) | (15,036) | (47,715) | (54,128) |
| Net income | 48,029 | 26,178 | 84,363 | 98,931 |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest | 68 | 28 | 69 | 585 |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 47,961 | 26,150 | 84,294 | 98,346 |
| Earnings per common share: | | | | |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. shareholders - basic and diluted | \$ 1.11 | 0.61 | 1.98 | 2.32 |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

| | 2015 | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter |
| Net interest income | \$ 102,595 | 105,096 | 111,993 | 112,215 |
| Less provision for loan losses | 2,000 | 2,150 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | 100,595 | 102,946 | 108,993 | 109,215 |
| Loan systems and servicing revenue | 57,811 | 63,833 | 61,520 | 56,694 |
| Tuition payment processing, school information, and campus commerce revenue | 34,680 | 27,686 | 30,439 | 27,560 |
| Enrollment services revenue | 13,373 | 12,680 | 13,741 | 11,279 |
| Other income | 11,408 | 11,985 | 12,282 | 11,587 |
| Gain on sale of loans and debt repurchases, net | 2,875 | 1,515 | 597 | 166 |
| Derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments and derivative settlements, net | (3,078) | 6,502 | (30,658) | 31,635 |
| Salaries and benefits | (61,050) | (58,787) | (63,215) | (64,862) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (5,662) | (6,501) | (6,977) | (7,203) |
| Loan servicing fees | (7,616) | (7,420) | (7,793) | (7,384) |
| Cost to provide enrollment services | (10,799) | (10,395) | (11,349) | (9,190) |
| Operating expenses | (30,101) | (32,725) | (31,604) | (28,584) |
| Income tax expense | (37,630) | (40,356) | (26,999) | (47,395) |
| Net income | 64,806 | 70,963 | 48,977 | 83,518 |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest | 41 | 54 | 22 | 168 |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 64,765 | 70,909 | 48,955 | 83,350 |
| Earnings per common share: | | | | |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. shareholders - basic and diluted | \$ 1.40 | 1.54 | 1.09 | 1.86 |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

23. Condensed Parent Company Financial Statements

The following represents the condensed balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and condensed statements of income, comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016 for Nelnet, Inc.

The Company is limited in the amount of funds that can be transferred to it by its subsidiaries through intercompany loans, advances, or cash dividends. These limitations relate to the restrictions by trust indentures under the education lending subsidiaries debt financing arrangements. The amounts of cash and investments restricted in the respective reserve accounts of the education lending subsidiaries are shown on the consolidated balance sheets as restricted cash and investments.

Balance Sheets
(Parent Company Only)
As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| Assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 29,734 | 19,419 |
| Investments and notes receivable | 167,711 | 214,786 |
| Investment in subsidiary debt | 71,815 | 49,932 |
| Restricted cash | 7,805 | 14,802 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 1,537,507 | 1,519,103 |
| Notes receivable from subsidiaries | 161,284 | 169,845 |
| Other assets | 136,685 | 168,947 |
| Fair value of derivative instruments | 86,379 | 27,120 |
| Total assets | \$ 2,198,920 | 2,183,954 |
| Liabilities: | | |
| Notes payable | \$ 48,085 | 230,307 |
| Other liabilities | 74,706 | 56,234 |
| Fair value of derivative instruments | 10,221 | 9,231 |
| Total liabilities | 133,012 | 295,772 |
| Equity: | | |
| Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock | 421 | 440 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 420 | — |
| Retained earnings | 2,056,084 | 1,881,708 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive earnings | 4,730 | 2,284 |
| Total Nelnet, Inc. shareholders' equity | 2,061,655 | 1,884,432 |
| Noncontrolling interest | 4,253 | 3,750 |
| Total equity | 2,065,908 | 1,888,182 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$ 2,198,920 | 2,183,954 |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Statements of Income

(Parent Company Only)

Years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

| | <u>2016</u> | <u>2015</u> | <u>2014</u> |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Investment interest income | \$ 9,794 | 5,776 | 6,863 |
| Interest expense on bonds and notes payable | 6,049 | 6,242 | 5,492 |
| Net interest (expense) income | 3,745 | (466) | 1,371 |
| Other income: | | | |
| Other income | 7,037 | 4,012 | 8,943 |
| Gain from debt repurchases | 8,083 | 4,904 | 6,685 |
| Equity in subsidiaries income | 239,405 | 276,825 | 316,934 |
| Derivative market value adjustments and derivative settlements, net | 45,203 | 8,416 | 14,963 |
| Total other income | 299,728 | 294,157 | 347,525 |
| Operating expenses | 8,183 | 5,057 | 5,598 |
| Income before income taxes | 295,290 | 288,634 | 343,298 |
| Income tax expense | 38,642 | 20,655 | 34,017 |
| Net income | 256,648 | 267,979 | 309,281 |
| Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interest | (103) | — | 1,671 |
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | <u>\$ 256,751</u> | <u>267,979</u> | <u>307,610</u> |

Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Parent Company Only)

Years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

| | <u>2016</u> | <u>2015</u> | <u>2014</u> |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net income | \$ 256,648 | 267,979 | 309,281 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities: | | | |
| Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period, net | 5,789 | (1,570) | 9,006 |
| Less reclassification adjustment for gains recognized in net income, net of losses | (1,907) | (2,955) | (8,506) |
| Income tax effect | (1,436) | 1,674 | (184) |
| Total other comprehensive income (loss) | 2,446 | (2,851) | 316 |
| Comprehensive income | 259,094 | 265,128 | 309,597 |
| Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interest | (103) | — | 1,671 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | <u>\$ 259,197</u> | <u>265,128</u> | <u>307,926</u> |

NELNET, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – (continued)
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts, unless otherwise noted)

Statements of Cash Flows
(Parent Company Only)
Years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Net income attributable to Nelnet, Inc. | \$ 256,751 | 267,979 | 307,610 |
| Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interest | (103) | — | 1,671 |
| Net income | 256,648 | 267,979 | 309,281 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 391 | 327 | 303 |
| Derivative market value adjustment | (62,268) | (31,411) | (36,979) |
| Proceeds to terminate and/or amend derivative instruments, net of payments | 3,999 | 65,527 | 1,765 |
| Payment to enter into derivative instrument | — | — | (9,087) |
| Equity in earnings of subsidiaries | (239,405) | (276,825) | (316,934) |
| Gain from sales of available-for-sale securities, net | (1,907) | (2,955) | (8,506) |
| Gain from debt repurchases | (8,083) | (4,904) | (6,685) |
| Proceeds (purchases) related to trading securities, net | 62 | (167) | — |
| Deferred income tax expense | 20,071 | 3,228 | 12,397 |
| Non-cash compensation expense | 4,348 | 5,347 | 4,699 |
| Other | 1,055 | 2,113 | 2,576 |
| Decrease (increase) in other assets | 32,262 | (8,541) | (2,211) |
| (Decrease) increase in other liabilities | (594) | 6,597 | 115 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 6,579 | 26,315 | (49,266) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | |
| Decrease (increase) in restricted cash | 6,997 | (13,825) | 3,636 |
| Purchases of available-for-sale securities | (94,920) | (98,332) | (192,315) |
| Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities | 139,427 | 94,722 | 240,371 |
| Capital contributions/distributions to/from subsidiaries, net | 223,386 | 120,291 | (25,017) |
| Decrease (increase) in notes receivable from subsidiaries | 8,561 | (84,061) | 12,623 |
| Proceeds from investments and notes receivable | 9,952 | 12,253 | 4,163 |
| (Purchases of) proceeds from subsidiary debt, net | (13,800) | 72,125 | 111,038 |
| Purchases of investments and issuances of notes receivable | (4,365) | (53,388) | (27,166) |
| Business acquisition, net of cash acquired | — | (45,916) | — |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | 275,238 | 3,869 | 127,333 |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Payments on notes payable | (412,000) | (42,541) | (63,084) |
| Proceeds from issuance of notes payable | 230,000 | 116,460 | 27,577 |
| Payments of debt issuance costs | (613) | (773) | (512) |
| Dividends paid | (21,188) | (19,025) | (18,542) |
| Repurchases of common stock | (69,091) | (96,169) | (15,713) |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock | 889 | 801 | 656 |
| Issuance of noncontrolling interest | 501 | — | 201 |
| Distribution to noncontrolling interest | — | (230) | (1,970) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (271,502) | (41,477) | (71,387) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 10,315 | (11,293) | 6,680 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 19,419 | 30,712 | 24,032 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ 29,734 | 19,419 | 30,712 |
| Cash disbursements made for: | | | |
| Interest | \$ 5,533 | 5,914 | 5,189 |
| Income taxes, net of refunds | \$ 115,415 | 147,130 | 155,715 |
| Non-cash investing and financing activities: | | | |
| Issuance of noncontrolling interest | \$ — | 3,750 | — |
| Contributions of investments to subsidiaries, net | \$ (1,884) | — | — |

APPENDIX A

Description of The Federal Family Education Loan Program

The Federal Family Education Loan Program

The Higher Education Act provided for a program of federal insurance for student loans as well as reinsurance of student loans guaranteed or insured by state agencies or private non-profit corporations.

The Higher Education Act authorized certain student loans to be insured and reinsured under the Federal Family Education Loan Program (“FFELP”). The Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act, enacted into law on March 30, 2010, as part of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, terminated the authority to make FFELP loans. As of July 1, 2010, no new FFELP loans have been made.

Generally, a student was eligible for loans made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program only if he or she:

- Had been accepted for enrollment or was enrolled in good standing at an eligible institution of higher education;
- Was carrying or planning to carry at least one-half the normal full-time workload, as determined by the institution, for the course of study the student was pursuing;
- Was not in default on any federal education loans;
- Had not committed a crime involving fraud in obtaining funds under the Higher Education Act which funds had not been fully repaid; and
- Met other applicable eligibility requirements.

Eligible institutions included higher educational institutions and vocational schools that complied with specific federal regulations. Each loan is evidenced by an unsecured note.

The Higher Education Act also establishes maximum interest rates for each of the various types of loans. These rates vary not only among loan types, but also within loan types depending upon when the loan was made or when the borrower first obtained a loan under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. The Higher Education Act allows lesser rates of interest to be charged.

Types of loans

Four types of loans were available under the Federal Family Education Loan Program:

- Subsidized Stafford Loans
- Unsubsidized Stafford Loans
- PLUS Loans
- Consolidation Loans

These loan types vary as to eligibility requirements, interest rates, repayment periods, loan limits, eligibility for interest subsidies, and special allowance payments. Some of these loan types have had other names in the past. References to these various loan types include, where appropriate, their predecessors.

The primary loan under the Federal Family Education Loan Program is the Subsidized Stafford Loan. Students who were not eligible for Subsidized Stafford Loans based on their economic circumstances might have obtained Unsubsidized Stafford Loans. Graduate or professional students and parents of dependent undergraduate students might have obtained PLUS Loans. Consolidation Loans were available to borrowers with existing loans made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and other federal programs to consolidate repayment of the borrower's existing loans. Prior to July 1, 1994, the Federal Family Education Loan Program also offered Supplemental Loans for Students (“SLS Loans”) to graduate and professional students and independent undergraduate students and, under certain circumstances, dependent undergraduate students, to supplement their Stafford Loans.

Subsidized Stafford Loans

General. Subsidized Stafford Loans were eligible for insurance and reinsurance under the Higher Education Act if the eligible student to whom the loan was made was accepted or was enrolled in good standing at an eligible institution of higher education or vocational school and carried at least one-half the normal full-time workload at that institution. Subsidized Stafford Loans had limits as to the maximum amount which could be borrowed for an academic year and in the aggregate for both undergraduate and graduate or professional study. Both annual and aggregate limitations excluded loans made under the PLUS Loan Program. The Secretary of Education had discretion to raise these limits to accommodate students undertaking specialized training requiring exceptionally high costs of education.

Subsidized Stafford Loans were made only to student borrowers who met the needs tests provided in the Higher Education Act. Provisions addressing the implementation of needs 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 amendments.

Interest rates for Subsidized Stafford Loans. For Stafford Loans first disbursed to a “new” borrower (a “new” borrower is defined for purposes of this section as one who had no outstanding balance on a FFELP loan on the date the new promissory note was signed) for a period of enrollment beginning before January 1, 1981, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 7%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed to a “new” borrower, for a period of enrollment beginning on or after January 1, 1981, but before September 13, 1983, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 9%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed to a “new” borrower, for a period of enrollment beginning on or after September 13, 1983, but before July 1, 1988, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 8%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed to a borrower with an outstanding balance on a PLUS, SLS, or Consolidation Loan, but not on a Stafford Loan, where the new loan is intended for a period of enrollment beginning before July 1, 1988, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 8%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed before October 1, 1992, to a “new” borrower or to a borrower with an outstanding balance on a PLUS, SLS, or Consolidation Loan, but not a Stafford Loan, where the new loan is intended for a period of enrollment beginning on or after July 1, 1988, the applicable interest rate is as follows:

- Original fixed interest rate of 8% for the first 48 months of repayment. Beginning on the first day of the 49th month of repayment, the interest rate increased to a fixed rate of 10% thereafter. Loans in this category were subject to excess interest rebates and have been converted to a variable interest rate based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.25%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate for loans in this category is 10%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after July 23, 1992, but before July 1, 1994, to a borrower with an outstanding Stafford Loan made with a 7%, 8%, 9%, or 8%/10% fixed interest rate, the original, applicable interest rate is the same as the rate provided on the borrower's previous Stafford Loan (i.e., a fixed rate of 7%, 8%, 9%, or 8%/10%). Loans in this category were subject to excess interest rebates and have been converted to a variable interest rate based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate for a loan in this category is equal to the loan's previous fixed rate (i.e., 7%, 8%, 9%, or 10%).

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 1992, but before December 20, 1993, to a borrower with an outstanding balance on a PLUS, SLS, or Consolidation Loan, but not on a Stafford Loan, the original, applicable interest rate is fixed at 8%. Loans in this category were subject to excess interest rebates and have been converted to a variable interest rate based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate for a loan in this category is 8%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 1992, but before July 1, 1994, to a “new” borrower, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate for a loan in this category is 9%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after December 20, 1993, but before July 1, 1994, to a borrower with an outstanding balance on a PLUS, SLS, or Consolidation Loan, but not on a Stafford Loan, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based

on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate for a loan in this category is 9%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 1994, but before July 1, 1995, where the loan is intended for a period of enrollment that includes or begins on or after July 1, 1994, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate for a loan in this category is 8.25%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 1995, but before July 1, 1998, the applicable interest rate is as follows:

- When the borrower is in school, in grace, or in an authorized period of deferment, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 2.5%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 8.25%.
- When the borrower is in repayment or in a period of forbearance, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 8.25%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 1998, but before July 1, 2006, the applicable interest rate is as follows:

- When the borrower is in school, in grace, or in an authorized period of deferment, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 1.7%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 8.25%.
- When the borrower is in repayment or in a period of forbearance, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 2.3%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 8.25%.

For Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 6.80%. However, for Stafford Loans for undergraduates, the applicable interest rate was reduced in phases for which the first disbursement was made on or after:

- July 1, 2008 and before July 1, 2009, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 6.00%,
- July 1, 2009 and before July 1, 2010, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 5.60%.

Unsubsidized Stafford Loans

General. The Unsubsidized Stafford Loan program was created by Congress in 1992 for students who did not qualify for Subsidized Stafford Loans due to parental and/or student income and assets in excess of permitted amounts. These students were entitled to borrow the difference between the Stafford Loan maximum for their status (dependent or independent) and their Subsidized Stafford Loan eligibility through the Unsubsidized Stafford Loan Program. The general requirements for Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, including special allowance payments, are essentially the same as those for Subsidized Stafford Loans. However, the terms of the Unsubsidized Stafford Loans differ materially from Subsidized Stafford Loans in that the federal government will not make interest subsidy payments and the loan limitations were determined without respect to the expected family contribution. The borrower is required to either pay interest from the time the loan is disbursed or the accruing interest is capitalized when repayment begins at the end of a deferment or forbearance, when the borrower is determined to no longer have a partial financial hardship under the Income-Based Repayment plan or when the borrower leaves the plan. Unsubsidized Stafford Loans were not available before October 1, 1992. A student meeting the general eligibility requirements for a loan under the Federal Family Education Loan Program was eligible for an Unsubsidized Stafford Loan without regard to need.

Interest rates for Unsubsidized Stafford Loans. Unsubsidized Stafford Loans are subject to the same interest rate provisions as Subsidized Stafford Loans, with the exception of Unsubsidized Stafford Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2008, which retain a fixed interest rate of 6.80%.

PLUS Loans

General. PLUS Loans were made to parents, and under certain circumstances spouses of remarried parents, of dependent undergraduate students. Effective July 1, 2006, graduate and professional students were eligible borrowers under the PLUS Loan program. For PLUS Loans made on or after July 1, 1993, the borrower could not have an adverse credit history as determined by criteria established by the Secretary of Education. 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 insurance and reinsurance on the loans. However, PLUS Loans differ significantly, particularly from the Subsidized Stafford Loans, in that federal interest subsidy payments are not available under the PLUS Loan Program and special allowance payments are more restricted.

Interest rates for PLUS Loans. For PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after January 1, 1981, but before October 1, 1981, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 9%.

For PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 1981, but before November 1, 1982, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 14%.

For PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after November 1, 1982, but before July 1, 1987, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 12%.

Beginning July 1, 2001, for PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 1987, but before October 1, 1992, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury bill yield for the last calendar week ending on or before June 26 preceding July 1 of each year, plus 3.25%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 12%. Prior to July 1, 2001, PLUS Loans in this category had interest rates which were based on the 52-week Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction held prior to the preceding June 1, plus 3.25%. The annual (July 1) variable interest rate adjustment was applicable prior to July 1, 2001, as was the maximum interest rate of 12%. PLUS Loans originally made at a fixed interest rate, which have been refinanced for purposes of securing a variable interest rate, are subject to the variable interest rate calculation described in this paragraph.

Beginning July 1, 2001, for PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 1992, but before July 1, 1994, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield for the last calendar week ending on or before June 26 preceding July 1 of each year, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 10%. Prior to July 1, 2001, PLUS Loans in this category had interest rates which were based on the 52-week Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction held prior to the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The annual (July 1) variable interest rate adjustment was applicable prior to July 1, 2001, as was the maximum interest rate of 10%.

Beginning July 1, 2001, for PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 1994, but before July 1, 1998, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield for the last calendar week ending on or before June 26 preceding July 1 of each year, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 9%. Prior to July 1, 2001, PLUS Loans in this category had interest rates which were based on the 52-week Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction held prior to the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The annual (July 1) variable interest rate adjustment was applicable prior to July 1, 2001, as was the maximum interest rate of 9%.

For PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 1998, but before July 1, 2006, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1 of each year, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 9%.

For PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006, the applicable interest rate is fixed at 8.5%.

SLS Loans

General. SLS Loans were limited to graduate or professional students, independent undergraduate students, and dependent undergraduate students, if the students' parents were unable to obtain a PLUS Loan. Except for dependent undergraduate students, eligibility for SLS Loans was determined without regard to need. SLS Loans were similar to Stafford Loans with respect to the involvement of guarantee agencies and the Secretary of Education in providing federal insurance and reinsurance on the loans. However, SLS Loans differed significantly, particularly from Subsidized Stafford Loans, because federal interest subsidy payments were not available under the SLS Loan Program and special allowance payments were more restricted. The SLS Loan Program was discontinued on July 1, 1994.

Interest rates for SLS Loans. The applicable interest rates on SLS Loans made before October 1, 1992, and on SLS Loans originally made at a fixed interest rate, which have been refinanced for purposes of securing a variable interest rate, are identical to the applicable interest rates described for PLUS Loans made before October 1, 1992.

For SLS Loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 1992, but before July 1, 1994, the applicable interest rate is as follows:

- Beginning July 1, 2001, the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield for the last calendar week ending on or before June 26 preceding July 1 of each year, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate is 11%. Prior to July 1, 2001, SLS Loans in this category had interest rates which were based on the 52-week Treasury bill auctioned at the final auction held prior to the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The annual (July 1) variable interest rate adjustment was applicable prior to July 1, 2001, as was the maximum interest rate of 11%.

Consolidation Loans

General. The Higher Education Act authorized a program under which certain borrowers could consolidate their various federally insured education loans into a single loan insured and reinsured on a basis similar to Stafford Loans. Consolidation Loans could be obtained in an amount sufficient to pay outstanding principal, unpaid interest, late charges, and collection costs on federally insured or reinsured student loans incurred under the Federal Family Education Loan and Direct Loan Programs, including PLUS Loans made to the consolidating borrower, as well as loans made under the Perkins Loan (formally National Direct Student Loan Program), Federally Insured Student Loan (FISL), Nursing Student Loan (NSL), Health Education Assistance Loan (HEAL), and Health Professions Student Loan (HPSL) Programs. To be eligible for a FFELP Consolidation Loan, a borrower had to:

- Have outstanding indebtedness on student loans made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and/or certain other federal student loan programs; and
- Be in repayment status or in a grace period on loans to be consolidated.

Borrowers who were in default on loans to be consolidated had to first make satisfactory arrangements to repay the loans to the respective holder(s) or had to agree to repay the consolidating lender under an income-based repayment arrangement in order to include the defaulted loans in the Consolidation Loan. For applications received on or after January 1, 1993, borrowers could add additional loans to a Consolidation Loan during the 180-day period following the origination of the Consolidation Loan.

A married couple who agreed to be jointly liable on a Consolidation Loan for which the application was received on or after January 1, 1993, but before July 1, 2006, was treated as an individual for purposes of obtaining a Consolidation Loan.

Interest rates for Consolidation Loans. For Consolidation Loans disbursed before July 1, 1994, the applicable interest rate is fixed at the greater of:

- 9%, or
- The weighted average of the interest rates on the loans consolidated, rounded to the nearest whole percent.

For Consolidation Loans disbursed on or after July 1, 1994, based on applications received by the lender before November 13, 1997, the applicable interest rate is fixed and is based on the weighted average of the interest rates on the loans consolidated, rounded up to the nearest whole percent.

For Consolidation Loans on which the application was received by the lender between November 13, 1997, and September 30, 1998, inclusive, the applicable interest rate is variable according to the following:

- For the portion of the Consolidation Loan which is comprised of FFELP, Direct, FISL, Perkins, HPSL, or NSL loans, the variable interest rate is based on the bond equivalent rate of the 91-day Treasury bills auctioned at the final auction before the preceding June 1, plus 3.1%. The variable interest rate for this portion of the Consolidation Loan is adjusted annually on July 1. The maximum interest rate for this portion of the Consolidation Loan is 8.25%.
- For the portion of the Consolidation Loan which is attributable to HEAL Loans (if applicable), the variable interest rate is based on the average of the bond equivalent rates of the 91-day Treasury bills auctioned for the quarter ending

June 30, plus 3.0%. The variable interest rate for this portion of the Consolidation Loan is adjusted annually on July 1. There is no maximum interest rate for the portion of a Consolidation Loan that is represented by HEAL Loans.

For Consolidation Loans on which the application was received by the lender on or after October 1, 1998, the applicable interest rate is determined according to the following:

- For the portion of the Consolidation Loan which is comprised of FFELP, Direct, FISL, Perkins, HPSL, or NSL loans, the applicable interest rate is fixed and is based on the weighted average of the interest rates on the non-HEAL loans being consolidated, rounded up to the nearest one-eighth of one percent. The maximum interest rate for this portion of the Consolidation Loan is 8.25%.
- For the portion of the Consolidation Loan which is attributable to HEAL Loans (if applicable), the applicable interest rate is variable and is based on the average of the bond equivalent rates of the 91-day Treasury bills auctioned for the quarter ending June 30, plus 3.0%. The variable interest rate for this portion of the Consolidation Loan is adjusted annually on July 1. There is no maximum interest rate for the portion of the Consolidation Loan that is represented by HEAL Loans.

For a discussion of required payments that reduce the return on Consolidation Loans, see “Fees - Rebate fee on Consolidation Loans” in this Appendix.

Interest rate during active duty

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 revised the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to include FFEL Program loans. Interest charges on FFEL Program loans are capped at 6% during a period of time on or after August 14, 2008, in which a borrower has served or is serving on active duty in the Armed Forces, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Public Health Services, or National Guard. The interest charge cap includes the interest rate in addition to any fees, service charges, and other charges related to the loan. The cap is applicable to loans made prior to the date the borrower was called to active duty.

Maximum loan amounts

Each type of loan was subject to certain limits on the maximum principal amount, with respect to a given academic year and in the aggregate. Consolidation Loans were limited only by the amount of eligible loans to be consolidated. PLUS Loans were limited to the difference between the cost of attendance and the other aid available to the student. Stafford Loans, subsidized and unsubsidized, were subject to both annual and aggregate limits according to the provisions of the Higher Education Act.

Loan limits for Subsidized Stafford and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans. Dependent and independent undergraduate students were subject to the same annual loan limits on Subsidized Stafford Loans; independent students were allowed greater annual loan limits on Unsubsidized Stafford Loans. A student who had not successfully completed the first year of a program of undergraduate education could borrow up to \$3,500 in Subsidized Stafford Loans in an academic year. A student who had successfully completed the first year, but who had not successfully completed the second year, could borrow up to \$4,500 in Subsidized Stafford Loans per academic year. An undergraduate student who had successfully completed the first and second years, but who had not successfully completed the remainder of a program of undergraduate education, could borrow up to \$5,500 in Subsidized Stafford Loans per academic year.

Dependent students could borrow an additional \$2,000 in Unsubsidized Stafford Loans for each year of undergraduate study. Independent students could borrow an additional \$6,000 of Unsubsidized Stafford Loans for each of the first two years and an additional \$7,000 for the third, fourth, and fifth years of undergraduate study. For students enrolled in programs of less than an academic year in length, the limits were generally reduced in proportion to the amount by which the programs were less than one year in length. A graduate or professional student could borrow up to \$20,500 in an academic year where no more than \$8,500 was representative of Subsidized Stafford Loan amounts.

The maximum aggregate amount of Subsidized Stafford and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, including that portion of a Consolidation Loan used to repay such loans, which a dependent undergraduate student may have outstanding is \$31,000 (of which only \$23,000 may be Subsidized Stafford Loans). An independent undergraduate student may have an aggregate maximum of \$57,500 (of which only \$23,000 may be Subsidized Stafford Loans). The maximum aggregate amount of Subsidized Stafford and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans, including the portion of a Consolidation Loan used to repay such loans, for a graduate or professional student, including loans for undergraduate education, is \$138,500, of which only \$65,500 may be Subsidized Stafford Loans. In some instances, schools could certify loan amounts in excess of the limits, such as for certain health profession students.

Loan limits for PLUS Loans. For PLUS Loans made on or after July 1, 1993, the annual amounts of PLUS Loans were limited only by the student's unmet need. There was no aggregate limit for PLUS Loans.

Repayment

Repayment periods. Loans made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program, other than Consolidation Loans and loans being repaid under an income-based or extended repayment schedule, must provide for repayment of principal in periodic installments over a period of not less than five, nor more than ten years. A borrower may request, with concurrence of the lender, to repay the loan in less than five years with the right to subsequently extend the minimum repayment period to five years. Since the 1998 Amendments, lenders have been required to offer extended repayment schedules to new borrowers disbursed on or after October 7, 1998 who accumulate outstanding FFELP Loans of more than \$30,000, in which case the repayment period may extend up to 25 years, subject to certain minimum repayment amounts. Consolidation Loans must be repaid within maximum repayment periods which vary depending upon the principal amount of the borrower's outstanding student loans, but may not exceed 30 years. For Consolidation Loans for which the application was received prior to January 1, 1993, the repayment period cannot exceed 25 years. Periods of authorized deferment and forbearance are excluded from the maximum repayment period. In addition, if the repayment schedule on a loan with a variable interest rate does not provide for adjustments to the amount of the monthly installment payment, the maximum repayment period may be extended for up to three years.

Repayment of principal on a Stafford Loan does not begin until a student drops below at least a half-time course of study. For Stafford Loans for which the applicable rate of interest is fixed at 7%, the repayment period begins between nine and twelve months after the borrower ceases to pursue at least a half-time course of study, as indicated in the promissory note. For other Stafford Loans, the repayment period begins six months after the borrower ceases to pursue at least a half-time course of study. These periods during which payments of principal are not due are the "grace periods."

In the case of SLS, PLUS, and Consolidation Loans, the repayment period begins on the date of final disbursement of the loan, except that the borrower of a SLS Loan who also has a Stafford Loan may postpone repayment of the SLS Loan to coincide with the commencement of repayment of the Stafford Loan.

During periods in which repayment of principal is required, unless the borrower is repaying under an income-based repayment schedule, payments of principal and interest must in general be made at a rate of at least \$600 per year, except that a borrower and lender may agree to a lesser rate at any time before or during the repayment period. However, at a minimum, the payments must satisfy the interest that accrues during the year. Borrowers may make accelerated payments at any time without penalty.

Income-sensitive repayment schedule. Since 1993, lenders have been required to offer income-sensitive repayment schedules, in addition to standard and graduated repayment schedules, for Stafford, SLS, and Consolidation Loans. Beginning in 2000, lenders have been required to offer income-sensitive repayment schedules to PLUS borrowers as well. Use of income-sensitive repayment schedules may extend the maximum repayment period for up to five years if the payment amount established from the borrower's income will not repay the loan within the maximum applicable repayment period.

Income-based repayment schedule. Effective July 1, 2009, a borrower in the Federal Family Education Loan Program or Federal Direct Loan Program, other than a PLUS Loan made to a parent borrower or any Consolidation Loan that repaid one or more parent PLUS loans, may qualify for an income-based repayment schedule regardless of the disbursement dates of the loans if he or she has a partial financial hardship. A borrower has a financial hardship if the annual loan payment amount based on a 10-year repayment schedule exceeds 15% of the borrower's adjusted gross income, minus 150% of the poverty line for the borrower's actual family size. Interest will be paid by the Secretary of Education for subsidized loans for the first three years for any borrower whose scheduled monthly payment is not sufficient to cover the accrued interest. Interest will capitalize at the end of the partial financial hardship period, or when the borrower begins making payments under a standard repayment schedule. The Secretary of Education will cancel any outstanding balance after 25 years if a borrower who has made payments under this schedule meets certain criteria.

Deferment periods. No principal payments need be made during certain periods of deferment prescribed by the Higher Education Act. For a borrower who first obtained a Stafford or SLS loan which was disbursed before July 1, 1993, deferments are available:

- During a period not exceeding three years while the borrower is a member of the Armed Forces, an officer in the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service or, with respect to a borrower who first obtained a student loan disbursed on or after July 1, 1987, or a student loan for a period of enrollment beginning on or after July 1, 1987, an active duty member of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps;

- During a period not exceeding three years while the borrower is a volunteer under the Peace Corps Act;
- During a period not exceeding three years while the borrower is a full-time paid volunteer under the Domestic Volunteer Act of 1973;
- During a period not exceeding three years while the borrower is a full-time volunteer in service which the Secretary of Education has determined is comparable to service in the Peace Corp or under the Domestic Volunteer Act of 1970 with an organization which is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- During a period not exceeding two years while the borrower is serving an internship necessary to receive professional recognition required to begin professional practice or service, or a qualified internship or residency program;
- During a period not exceeding three years while the borrower is temporarily totally disabled, as established by sworn affidavit of a qualified physician, or while the borrower is unable to secure employment because of caring for a dependent who is so disabled;
- During a period not exceeding two years while the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment;
- During any period that the borrower is pursuing a full-time course of study at an eligible institution (or, with respect to a borrower who first obtained a student loan disbursed on or after July 1, 1987, or a student loan for a period of enrollment beginning on or after July 1, 1987, is pursuing at least a half-time course of study);
- During any period that the borrower is pursuing a course of study in a graduate fellowship program;
- During any period the borrower is receiving rehabilitation training services for qualified individuals, as defined by the Secretary of Education;
- During a period not exceeding six months per request while the borrower is on parental leave; and
- Only with respect to a borrower who first obtained a student loan disbursed on or after July 1, 1987, or a student loan for a period of enrollment beginning on or after July 1, 1987, during a period not exceeding three years while the borrower is a full-time teacher in a public or nonprofit private elementary or secondary school in a “teacher shortage area” (as prescribed by the Secretary of Education), and during a period not exceeding one year for mothers, with preschool age children, who are entering or re-entering the work force and who are paid at a rate of no more than \$1 per hour more than the federal minimum wage.

For a borrower who first obtained a loan on or after July 1, 1993, deferments are available:

- During any period that the borrower is pursuing at least a half-time course of study at an eligible institution;
- During any period that the borrower is pursuing a course of study in a graduate fellowship program;
- During any period the borrower is receiving rehabilitation training services for qualified individuals, as defined by the Secretary of Education;
- During a period not exceeding three years while the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment; and
- During a period not exceeding three years for any reason which has caused or will cause the borrower economic hardship. Economic hardship includes working full-time and earning an amount that does not exceed the greater of the federal minimum wage or 150% of the poverty line applicable to a borrower's family size and state of residence. Additional categories of economic hardship are based on the receipt of payments from a state or federal public assistance program, service in the Peace Corps, or until July 1, 2009, the relationship between a borrower's educational debt burden and his or her income.

Effective October 1, 2007, a borrower serving on active duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency, or performing qualifying National Guard duty during a war or other military operation or national emergency may obtain a military

deferment for all outstanding Title IV loans in repayment. For all periods of active duty service that include October 1, 2007 or begin on or after that date, the deferment period includes the borrower's service period and 180 days following the demobilization date.

A borrower serving on or after October 1, 2007, may receive up to 13 months of active duty student deferment after the completion of military service if he or she meets the following conditions:

- Is a National Guard member, Armed Forces reserves member, or retired member of the Armed Forces;
- Is called or ordered to active duty; and
- Is enrolled at the time of, or was enrolled within six months prior to, the activation in a program at an eligible institution.

The active duty student deferment ends the earlier of when the borrower returns to an enrolled status, or at the end of 13 months.

PLUS Loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2008, are eligible for the following deferment options:

- A parent PLUS borrower, upon request, may defer the repayment of the loan during any period during which the student for whom the loan was borrowed is enrolled at least half time. Also upon request, the borrower can defer the loan for the six-month period immediately following the date on which the student for whom the loan was borrowed ceases to be enrolled at least half time, or if the parent borrower is also a student, the date after he or she ceases to be enrolled at least half time.
- A graduate or professional student PLUS borrower may defer the loan for the six-month period immediately following the date on which he or she ceases to be enrolled at least half time. This option does not require a request and may be granted each time the borrower ceases to be enrolled at least half time.

Prior to the 1992 Amendments, only some of the deferments described above were available to PLUS and Consolidation Loan borrowers. Prior to the 1986 Amendments, PLUS Loan borrowers were not entitled to certain deferments.

Forbearance periods. The Higher Education Act also provides for periods of forbearance during which the lender, in case of a borrower's temporary financial hardship, may postpone any payments. A borrower is entitled to forbearance for a period not exceeding three years while the borrower's debt burden under Title IV of the Higher Education Act (which includes the Federal Family Education Loan Program) equals or exceeds 20% of the borrower's gross income. A borrower is also entitled to forbearance while he or she is serving in a qualifying internship or residency program, a "national service position" under the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, a qualifying position for loan forgiveness under the Teacher Loan Forgiveness Program, or a position that qualifies him or her for loan repayment under the Student Loan Repayment Program administered by the Department of Defense. In addition, administrative forbearances are provided in circumstances such as, but not limited to, a local or national emergency, a military mobilization, or when the geographical area in which the borrower or endorser resides has been designated a disaster area by the President of the United States or Mexico, the Prime Minister of Canada, or by the governor of a state.

Interest payments during grace, deferment, forbearance, and applicable income-based repayment ("IBR") periods. The Secretary of Education makes interest payments on behalf of the borrower for Subsidized loans while the borrower is in school, grace, deferment, and during the first 3 years of the IBR plan for any remaining interest that is not satisfied by the IBR payment amount. Interest that accrues during forbearance periods, and, if the loan is not eligible for interest subsidy payments during school, grace, deferment, and IBR periods, may be paid monthly or quarterly by the borrower. Any unpaid accrued interest may be capitalized by the lender.

Fees

Guarantee fee and Federal default fee. For loans for which the date of guarantee of principal was on or after July 1, 2006, a guarantee agency was required to collect and deposit into the Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund a Federal default fee in an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the loan. The fee was collected either by deduction from the proceeds of the loan or by payment from other non-Federal sources. Federal default fees could not be charged to borrowers of Consolidation Loans.

Origination fee. Beginning with loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2006, the maximum origination fee which could be charged to a Stafford Loan borrower decreased according to the following schedule:

- 1.5% with respect to loans for which the first disbursement was made on or after July 1, 2007, and before July 1, 2008;
- 1.0% with respect to loans for which the first disbursement was made on or after July 1, 2008, and before July 1, 2009; and
- 0.5% with respect to loans for which the first disbursement was made on or after July 1, 2009, and before July 1, 2010.

A lender could charge a lesser origination fee to Stafford Loan borrowers as long as the lender did so consistently with respect to all borrowers who resided in or attended school in a particular state. Regardless of whether the lender passed all or a portion of the origination fee on to the borrower, the lender had to pay the origination fee owed on each loan it made to the Secretary of Education.

An eligible lender was required to charge the borrower of a PLUS Loan an origination fee equal to 3% of the principal amount of the loan. This fee had to be deducted proportionately from each disbursement of the PLUS Loan and had to be remitted to the Secretary of Education.

Lender fee. The lender of any loan made under the Federal Family Education Loan Program was required to pay a fee to the Secretary of Education. For loans made on or after October 1, 2007, the fee was equal to 1.0% of the principal amount of such loan. This fee could not be charged to the borrower.

Rebate fee on Consolidation Loans. The holder of any Consolidation Loan made on or after October 1, 1993, was required to pay to the Secretary of Education a monthly rebate fee. For loans made on or after October 1, 1993, from applications received prior to October 1, 1998, and after January 31, 1999, the fee is equal to 0.0875% (1.05% per annum) of the principal and accrued interest on the Consolidation Loan. For loans made from applications received during the period beginning on or after October 1, 1998, through January 31, 1999, the fee is 0.0517% (0.62% per annum).

Interest subsidy payments

Interest subsidy payments are interest payments paid on the outstanding principal balance of an eligible loan before the time the loan enters repayment and during deferment periods. The Secretary of Education and the guarantee agencies enter into interest subsidy agreements whereby the Secretary of Education agrees to pay interest subsidy payments on a quarterly basis to the holders of eligible guaranteed loans for the benefit of students meeting certain requirements, subject to the holders' compliance with all requirements of the Higher Education Act. Subsidized Stafford Loans are eligible for interest payments. Consolidation Loans for which the application was received on or after January 1, 1993, are eligible for interest subsidy payments. Consolidation Loans made from applications received on or after August 10, 1993, are eligible for interest subsidy payments only if all underlying loans consolidated were Subsidized Stafford Loans. Consolidation Loans for which the application is received by an eligible lender on or after November 13, 1997, are eligible for interest subsidy payments on that portion of the Consolidation Loan that repaid subsidized FFELP Loans or similar subsidized loans made under the Direct Loan Program. The portion of the Consolidation Loan that repaid HEAL Loans is not eligible for interest subsidy, regardless of the date the Consolidation Loan was made.

Special allowance payments

The Higher Education Act provides for special allowance payments (SAP) to be made by the Secretary of Education to eligible lenders. The rates for special allowance payments are based on formulas that differ according to the type of loan, the date the loan was originally made or insured, and the type of funds used to finance the loan (taxable or tax-exempt).

Stafford Loans. The effective formulas for special allowance payment rates for Subsidized Stafford and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans are summarized in the following chart. The T-Bill Rate mentioned in the chart refers to the average of the bond equivalent yield of the 91-day Treasury bills auctioned during the preceding quarter.

| <u>Date of Loans</u> | <u>Annualized SAP Rate</u> |
|---|---|
| On or after October 1, 1981 | T-Bill Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 3.5% |
| On or after November 16, 1986 | T-Bill Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 3.25% |
| 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⁾⁽⁶⁾ |
| On or after October 1, 2007 and held by a Department of Education certified not-for-profit holder or Eligible Lender Trustee holding on behalf of a Department of Education certified not-for-profit entity | 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 1.94% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾ |
| All other loans on or after October 1, 2007 | 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 1.79% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾ |

⁽¹⁾ Substitute 2.5% in this formula while such loans are in-school, grace, or deferment status

⁽²⁾ Substitute 2.2% in this formula while such loans are in-school, grace, or deferment status.

⁽³⁾ Substitute 1.74% in this formula while such loans are in-school, grace, or deferment status.

⁽⁴⁾ Substitute 1.34% in this formula while such loans are in-school, grace, or deferment status.

⁽⁵⁾ Substitute 1.19% in this formula while such loans are in-school, grace, or deferment status.

⁽⁶⁾ The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2012 provides an alternate calculation method that substitutes for 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate "1 Month London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for United States dollars in effect for each of the days in such quarter as compiled and released by the British Banker's Association." This method has to be selected by each lender or beneficial holder before April 1, 2012 and applies to all loans held under the same lender identification number for the quarter beginning April 1, 2012 and all succeeding 3-month periods.

PLUS, SLS, and Consolidation Loans. The formula for special allowance payments on PLUS, SLS, and Consolidation Loans are as follows:

| <u>Date of Loans</u> | <u>Annualized SAP Rate</u> |
|---|--|
| 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% ⁽¹⁾ |
| PLUS loans on or after October 1, 2007 and held by a Department of Education certified not-for-profit holder or Eligible Lender Trustee holding on behalf of a Department of Education certified not-for-profit entity | 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 1.94% ⁽¹⁾ |
| All other PLUS loans on or after October 1, 2007 | 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 1.79% ⁽¹⁾ |
| Consolidation loans on or after October 1, 2007 and held by a Department of Education certified not-for-profit holder or Eligible Lender Trustee holding on behalf of a Department of Education certified not-for-profit entity | 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 2.24% ⁽¹⁾ |
| All other Consolidation loans on or after October 1, 2007 | 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate less Applicable Interest Rate + 2.09% ⁽¹⁾ |

⁽¹⁾ The Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2012 provides an alternate calculation method that substitutes for 3 Month Commercial Paper Rate "1 Month London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for United States dollars in effect for each of the days in such quarter as compiled and released by the British Banker's Association." This method has to be selected by each lender or beneficial holder before April 1, 2012 and applies to all loans held under the same lender identification number for the quarter beginning April 1, 2012 and all succeeding 3-month periods.

For PLUS and SLS Loans made prior to July 1, 1994, and PLUS loans made on or after July 1, 1998, which bear interest at rates adjusted annually, special allowance payments are made only in quarters during which the interest rate ceiling on such loans operates to reduce the rate that would otherwise apply based upon the applicable formula. See “Interest Rates for PLUS Loans” and “Interest Rates for SLS Loans.” Special allowance payments are available on variable rate PLUS Loans and SLS Loans made on or after July 1, 1987, and before July 1, 1994, and on any PLUS Loans made on or after July 1, 1998, and before January 1, 2000, only if the variable rate, which is reset annually, based on the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield for loans made before July 1, 1998, and based on the 91-day or 52-week Treasury bill, as applicable for loans made on or after July 1, 1998, exceeds the applicable maximum borrower rate. The maximum borrower rate is between 9% and 12% per annum. The portion, if any, of a Consolidation Loan that repaid a HEAL Loan is ineligible for special allowance payments.

Recapture of excess interest. The Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005 provides that, with respect to a loan for which the first disbursement of principal was made on or after April 1, 2006, if the applicable interest rate for any three-month period exceeds the special allowance support level applicable to the loan for that period, an adjustment must be made by calculating the excess interest and crediting such amounts to the Secretary of Education not less often than annually. The amount of any adjustment of interest for any quarter will be equal to:

- The applicable interest rate minus the special allowance support level for the loan, multiplied by
- The average daily principal balance of the loan during the quarter, divided by
- Four.

Special allowance payments for loans financed by tax-exempt bonds. The effective formulas for special allowance payment rates for Stafford Loans and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans differ depending on whether loans to borrowers were acquired or originated with the proceeds of tax-exempt obligations. The formula for special allowance payments for loans financed with the proceeds of tax-exempt obligations originally issued prior to October 1, 1993 is:

$$\frac{\text{T-Bill Rate less Applicable Interest Rate} + 3.5\%}{2}$$

provided that the special allowance applicable to the loans may not be less than 9.5% less the Applicable Interest Rate. Special rules apply with respect to special allowance payments made on loans

- Originated or acquired with funds obtained from the refunding of tax-exempt obligations issued prior to October 1, 1993, or
- Originated or acquired with funds obtained from collections on other loans made or purchased with funds obtained from tax-exempt obligations initially issued prior to October 1, 1993.

Amounts derived from recoveries of principal on loans eligible to receive a minimum 9.5% special allowance payment may only be used to originate or acquire additional loans by a unit of a state or local government, or non-profit entity not owned or controlled by or under common ownership of a for-profit entity and held directly or through any subsidiary, affiliate or trustee, which entity has a total unpaid balance of principal equal to or less than \$100,000,000 on loans for which special allowances were paid in the most recent quarterly payment prior to September 30, 2005. Such entities may originate or acquire additional loans with amounts derived from recoveries of principal until December 31, 2010. Loans acquired with the proceeds of tax-exempt obligations originally issued after October 1, 1993, receive special allowance payments made on other loans. Beginning October 1, 2006, in order to receive 9.5% special allowance payments, a lender must undergo an audit arranged by the Secretary of Education attesting to proper billing for 9.5% payments on only eligible “first generation” and “second generation” loans. First generation loans include those loans acquired using funds directly from the issuance of the tax-exempt obligation. Second-generation loans include only those loans acquired using funds obtained directly from first-generation loans. Furthermore, the lender must certify compliance of its 9.5% billing on such loans with each request for payment.

Adjustments to special allowance payments. Special allowance payments and interest subsidy payments are reduced by the amount which the lender is authorized or required to charge as an origination fee. In addition, the amount of the lender origination fee is collected by offset to special allowance payments and interest subsidy payments. The Higher Education Act provides that if special allowance payments or interest subsidy payments have not been made within 30 days after the Secretary of Education receives an accurate, timely, and complete request, the special allowance payable to the lender must be increased by an amount equal to the daily interest accruing on the special allowance and interest subsidy payments due the lender.

PROXY





121 SOUTH 13TH STREET
SUITE 100
LINCOLN, NE 68508

p 402.458.2370
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www.nelnet.com
NELNET, INC.

April 14, 2017

Dear Shareholder:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are pleased to invite you to Nelnet, Inc.'s Annual Shareholders' Meeting on Thursday, May 25, 2017 at the Courtyard Marriott, 808 R Street, Lincoln, Nebraska at 8:30 a.m., Central Time. The notice of the meeting and proxy statement on the following pages contain information about the meeting.

Your participation in the Annual Meeting is important. We hope that you will be able to attend the meeting and encourage you to read our annual report and proxy statement. At the meeting, members of the Company's management team will discuss the Company's results of operations and business plans and will be available to answer your questions. Regardless of whether you plan to attend, we urge you to vote your proxy at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your support of Nelnet, Inc.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Dunlap". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Michael S. Dunlap
Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors

Nelnet, Inc.

121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

April 14, 2017

- TIME AND DATE** 8:30 a.m., Central Time, on Thursday, May 25, 2017
- PLACE** Courtyard Marriott
808 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
- ITEMS OF BUSINESS**
- (1) To elect nine directors nominated by the Board of Directors to serve for one to three-year terms, if Proposal 5 is approved, or, if Proposal 5 is not approved, to serve for one-year terms until the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders
 - (2) To ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for 2017
 - (3) To conduct an advisory vote to approve the Company's executive compensation
 - (4) To conduct an advisory vote on the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation
 - (5) To approve an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Company's Board of Directors into three classes, with directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms
 - (6) To transact such other business as may be properly introduced
- RECORD DATE** You can vote if you were a shareholder as of the close of business on March 31, 2017
- OTHER INFORMATION** The Letter to Shareholders from the Chief Executive Officer and our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which are not part of the proxy soliciting materials, are enclosed.
- PROXY VOTING** The Board of Directors solicits your proxy and asks you to vote your proxy at your earliest convenience to be sure your vote is received and counted. Instructions on how to vote are contained in our proxy statement and in the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials. **Whether or not you plan to attend the meeting, we ask you to vote over the Internet as described in those materials as promptly as possible in order to make sure that your shares will be voted in accordance with your wishes at the meeting. Alternatively, if you requested a copy of the proxy/voting instruction card by mail, you may mark, sign, date, and return the proxy/voting instruction card in the envelope provided.** The Board of Directors encourages you to attend the meeting in person. If you attend the meeting, you may vote by proxy or you may revoke your proxy and cast your vote in person. We recommend you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,



William J. Munn
Corporate Secretary
Nelnet, Inc.

NELNET, INC.
2017 PROXY STATEMENT
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Nelnet, Inc.
121 South 13th Street
Suite 100
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

PROXY STATEMENT

General Information

This proxy statement is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Board of Directors of Nelnet, Inc. (the “Company”) for the 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “Annual Meeting”) to be held on Thursday, May 25, 2017, at 8:30 a.m., Central Time, at the Courtyard Marriott, 808 R Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. The Annual Meeting will be held for the purposes set forth in the notice of such Annual Meeting on the cover page hereof.

**Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the
2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 25, 2017**

Our notice of annual meeting and proxy statement, 2016 annual report on Form 10-K, letter to shareholders, electronic proxy card, and other annual meeting materials are available on the Internet at www.proxyvote.com. We intend to begin mailing our Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials to shareholders on or about April 14, 2017. At that time, we also will begin mailing paper copies of our proxy materials to shareholders who requested them. Additional information on how these materials will be distributed is provided below.

Under U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) rules, we are allowed to mail a notice to our shareholders informing them that our proxy statement, annual report on Form 10-K, electronic proxy card, and related materials are available for viewing, free of charge, on the Internet. Shareholders may then access these materials and vote their shares over the Internet, or request delivery of a full set of proxy materials by mail or email. These rules give us the opportunity to serve shareholders more efficiently by making the proxy materials available online and reducing the environmental impact and costs associated with printing and physical delivery. We are utilizing this process for the 2017 Annual Meeting. We intend to begin mailing the required notice, called the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials (the “Notice”), to shareholders on or about April 14, 2017. The proxy materials will be posted on the Internet, at www.proxyvote.com, no later than the day we begin mailing the Notice. If you receive a Notice, you will not receive a paper or email copy of the proxy materials unless you request one in the manner set forth in the Notice.

The Notice contains important information, including:

- The date, time, and location of the Annual Meeting
- A brief description of the matters to be voted on at the meeting
- A list of the proxy materials available for viewing at www.proxyvote.com and the control number you will need to use to access the site
- Instructions on how to access and review the proxy materials online, how to vote your shares over the Internet, and how to get a paper or email copy of the proxy materials if that is your preference

You may vote in person at the Annual Meeting or you may vote by proxy. To obtain directions to attend the Annual Meeting and vote in person, please call 402-458-3038. Giving the Board of Directors your proxy means that you authorize representatives of the Board to vote your shares at the Annual Meeting in the manner you specify. We recommend that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the Annual Meeting. If your share ownership is registered directly, you may refer to voting instructions contained in this proxy statement and in the Notice. If your share ownership is beneficial (that is, your shares are held in the name of a bank, broker, or other nominee, referred to as being held in “street name”), your broker will issue you a voting instruction form that you use to instruct them how to vote your shares. Your broker must follow your voting instructions. Although most brokers and nominees offer mail, telephone, and Internet voting, availability and specific procedures will depend on their voting arrangements.

Your vote is important. For this reason, the Board of Directors is requesting that you permit your common stock to be voted by proxy at the Annual Meeting. This proxy statement contains important information for you to consider when deciding how to vote on the matters brought before the Annual Meeting. Please read it carefully.

VOTING

Who Can Vote

You may vote if you owned Nelnet, Inc. Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, or Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, as of the close of business on March 31, 2017 (the “record date”). At the close of business on March 31, 2017, 30,740,185 and 11,476,932 shares of the Company's Class A and Class B common stock, respectively, were outstanding and eligible to vote. The Class A common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “NNI.” The Class B common stock is not listed on any exchange or market. At the Annual Meeting, each Class A and Class B shareholder will be entitled to one vote and 10 votes, respectively, in person or by proxy, for each share of Class A and Class B common stock, respectively, owned of record as of the record date. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. The Secretary of the Company will make a complete record of the shareholders entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting available for inspection by any shareholder beginning two business days after the Notice of the Annual Meeting is given and continuing through the Annual Meeting, at the Company's headquarters in Lincoln, Nebraska at any time during regular business hours. Such records will also be available for inspection at the Annual Meeting.

As a matter of policy, the Company keeps private all proxies, ballots, and voting tabulations that identify individual shareholders. Such documents are available for examination only by certain representatives associated with processing proxy voting instructions and tabulating the vote. No vote of any shareholder is disclosed, except as may be necessary to meet legal requirements.

How You Vote

You may vote your shares prior to the Annual Meeting by following the instructions provided in the Notice, this proxy statement, and the voter website, www.proxyvote.com. If you requested a paper copy of the proxy materials, voting instructions are also contained on the proxy card enclosed with those materials.

- If you are a *registered shareholder*, there are three ways to vote your shares before the meeting:

By Internet (www.proxyvote.com): Use the Internet to transmit your voting instructions until 11:59 p.m. EDT on May 24, 2017. Have your Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials with you when you access the website and follow the instructions to obtain your records and to create an electronic voting instruction form.

By mail: You can vote by mail by requesting a paper copy of the materials, which will include a proxy card. There is no charge for requesting a copy. To be valid, proxy cards must be received before the start of the Annual Meeting. If you want to receive a paper or e-mail copy of the proxy materials, please choose one of the following methods to make your request:

- By internet: www.proxyvote.com
- By telephone: 1-800-579-1639
- By e-mail*: sendmaterial@proxyvote.com

* If requesting materials by e-mail, please send a blank e-mail with your 16-Digit Control Number in the subject line.

By telephone (1-800-690-6903): Use any touch-tone phone to transmit your voting instructions until 11:59 p.m. EDT on May 24, 2017. Have your proxy card with you when you call and follow the instructions.

- If your shares are held in *street name*, your broker, bank, or other holder of record may provide you with a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials. Follow the instructions on the Notice to access our proxy materials and vote online or to request a paper or e-mail copy of our proxy materials. If you received these materials in paper form, the materials included a voting instruction card so you can instruct your broker, bank, or other holder of record how to vote your shares.

You may vote your shares at the Annual Meeting. If you are a *registered shareholder*, you can vote at the meeting any shares that were registered in your name as the shareholder of record as of the record date. If your shares are held in *street name*, you are not a holder of record of those shares and cannot vote them at the Annual Meeting unless you have a legal proxy from the holder of record. If you plan to attend and vote your street name shares at the Annual Meeting, you should request a legal proxy from your broker, bank, or other holder of record and bring it with you to the meeting along with proof of identification.

If you plan to vote your shares at the Annual Meeting, please pick up a ballot at the registration table upon your arrival. You may then submit your ballot to a meeting usher at the time designated during the meeting. *Ballots will not be distributed during the meeting.* Shares may not be voted after the final vote at the meeting.

Even if you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, we encourage you to vote your shares by proxy.

What Items Require Your Vote

There are five proposals that will be presented for your consideration at the meeting:

- Electing the nine nominees named in this proxy statement to the Board of Directors for one to three-year terms, if the proposal below for an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Company's Board of Directors into three classes, with directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms, is approved, or, if such proposal is not approved, for a term of one year
- Ratifying the appointment of KPMG LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm ("independent auditor") for 2017
- Approving on an advisory basis the Company's executive compensation
- Approving on an advisory basis the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation
- Approving an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Company's Board of Directors into three classes, with directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms

Each of the proposals has been submitted on behalf of the Company's Board of Directors.

How You Can Change Your Vote

If you are a *registered shareholder*, you can revoke your proxy and change your vote prior to the Annual Meeting by:

- Sending a written notice of revocation to our Corporate Secretary at 121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 (the notification must be received by the close of business on May 24, 2017)
- Voting again by Internet prior to 11:59 p.m. EDT on May 24, 2017 (only the latest vote you submit will be counted)
- Submitting a new properly signed and dated paper proxy card with a later date (your proxy card must be received before the start of the Annual Meeting)

If your shares are held in *street name*, you should contact your broker, bank, or other holder of record about revoking your voting instructions and changing your vote prior to the meeting.

If you are eligible to vote at the Annual Meeting, you also can revoke your proxy or voting instructions and change your vote at the Annual Meeting by submitting a written ballot before the final vote at the meeting. Your attendance at the Annual Meeting will not automatically revoke your proxy; you must specifically revoke your proxy.

Quorum Needed To Hold the Meeting

In order to conduct the Annual Meeting, the Company's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws provide that shares constituting a majority of the voting power of all the shares of the Company's stock entitled to vote must be present in person or by proxy. This is called a quorum. If you return valid proxy instructions or vote in person at the Annual Meeting, your shares will be considered part of the quorum. **Abstentions and broker "non-votes" will be counted as present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining a quorum. New York Stock Exchange rules allow banks, brokers, and other nominees to vote in their discretion the shares held by them for a customer on matters that the New York Stock Exchange considers to be routine, even though the bank, broker, or nominee has not received voting instructions from the customer. A broker "non-vote" occurs when a bank, broker, or other nominee has not received voting instructions from the customer and the bank, broker, or other nominee cannot vote the shares because the matter is not considered to be routine under New York Stock Exchange rules.**

Under New York Stock Exchange rules, the election of directors, the advisory vote to approve executive compensation, the advisory vote on the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation, and the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to classify the Board of Directors into three classes with staggered three-year terms for directors will not be considered to be "routine" matters, and banks, brokers, and other nominees who are members of the New York Stock

Exchange will not be permitted to vote shares held by them for a customer on these matters without instructions from the beneficial owner of the shares.

Counting Your Vote

If you provide specific voting instructions, your shares will be voted as instructed. If you hold shares in your name and submit a valid proxy without giving specific voting instructions, your shares will be voted as recommended by our Board of Directors. If you hold your shares in your name and do not return a valid proxy and do not vote in person at the Annual Meeting, your shares will not be voted. If you hold your shares in the name of a bank, broker, or other nominee, and you do not give that nominee instructions on how you want your shares to be voted, the nominee has the authority to vote your shares in the nominee's discretion on the ratification of the appointment of KPMG LLP as independent auditor. However, as discussed above, the nominee will not be permitted to vote your shares without your instructions on the election of directors, the advisory vote to approve executive compensation, the advisory vote on the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation, and the amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Board of Directors into three classes with staggered three-year terms for directors.

Giving the Board your proxy also means that you authorize their representatives to vote in their discretion on any other matter that may be properly presented at the Annual Meeting. As of the date of this proxy statement, the Company does not know of any other matters to be presented at the Annual Meeting.

What Vote is Needed

Our Articles of Incorporation provide that directors are elected by a majority of the votes cast by the shares entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. Although abstentions and broker "non-votes" will be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum (as discussed above), they will not be counted as votes cast in the election of directors and thus will not have the effect of votes for or against any director.

With respect to the election of directors, shareholders of the Company, or their proxy if one is appointed, have cumulative voting rights under the Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act. That is, shareholders, or their proxy, may vote their shares for as many directors as are to be elected, or may cumulate such shares and give one nominee as many votes as the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of their shares, or may distribute votes on the same principle among as many or as few nominees as they may desire. If a shareholder desires to vote cumulatively, he or she must vote in person or give his or her specific cumulative voting instructions to the designated proxy that the number of votes represented by his or her shares are to be cast for one or more designated nominees. Cumulative voting is not available for internet voting.

The Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act and our Bylaws provide that a majority of votes cast at the meeting is required to approve Proposals 2 and 3 (ratifying the appointment of KPMG LLP and approving on an advisory basis the Company's executive compensation, respectively). Although abstentions and broker "non-votes" will be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum (as discussed above), they will not be counted as votes cast with respect to Proposals 2 and 3 and thus will not have the effect of votes for or against Proposals 2 and 3.

With respect to Proposal 4 (the advisory vote on the frequency of future shareholder advisory votes on executive compensation), shareholders may indicate which of three frequency options (every one year, every two years, or every three years) they prefer, or they may abstain from casting a vote on this proposal. Generally, approval of a matter presented to our shareholders requires a majority of votes cast at the meeting. However, because Proposal 4 contains more than two options for votes cast, if none of the frequency options receives a majority of the votes cast, the option receiving the greatest number of votes will be considered the frequency recommended by our shareholders. Although abstentions and broker "non-votes" will be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum (as discussed above), they will not be counted as votes cast with respect to Proposal 4 and thus will not have an effect on the determination of the frequency option recommended by our shareholders.

With respect to Proposal 5 (the amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Board into three classes, with directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms), the Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act provides that a majority of votes cast at the meeting is required to approve this proposal, with the Class A common shares and the Class B common shares voting together as a single class or voting group. Although abstentions and broker "non-votes" will be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum (as discussed above), they will not be counted as votes cast with respect to Proposal 5 and thus will not have the effect of votes cast for or against Proposal 5.

Voting Recommendations

The Company's Board of Directors recommends that you vote:

- “FOR” the election of each of the nominees to the Board of Directors
- “FOR” the ratification of the appointment of KPMG LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for 2017
- “FOR” the approval of the compensation of the Company's named executive officers, as disclosed in this proxy statement
- “EVERY ONE YEAR” (as opposed to every two years or every three years) as the preferred frequency for future advisory votes on executive compensation
- “FOR” the approval of an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Company's Board of Directors into three classes, with directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms

A proxy, when properly executed and not revoked, will be voted in accordance with the authorization and instructions contained therein. Unless a shareholder specifies otherwise, all shares represented will be voted in accordance with the recommendations of the Company's Board of Directors.

Voting Results

The preliminary voting results will be announced at the Annual Meeting. The final voting results will be reported in a current report on Form 8-K to be filed within four business days after the Annual Meeting date.

Cost of This Proxy Solicitation

The Company will pay the cost of soliciting proxies, including the preparation, assembly, and furnishing of proxy solicitation and other required annual meeting materials. Directors, officers, and regular employees of the Company may solicit proxies by telephone, electronic communications, or personal contact, for which they will not receive any additional compensation in respect of such solicitations. The Company will also reimburse brokerage firms and others for all reasonable expenses for furnishing proxy solicitation and other required annual meeting materials to beneficial owners of the Company's stock.

PROPOSAL 1 - ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Nominees

Shareholders are asked to elect nine directors to serve on the Board of Directors, all of the nominees for which are currently serving on the Board. Under the Company's current Articles of Incorporation, the directors are elected annually at each annual meeting of shareholders for a one-year term or until their successors are elected or appointed. As discussed below under "Proposal 5 - Approval of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to Classify the Board Into Three Classes, with Directors in Each Class Serving Staggered Three-Year Terms," the Board has unanimously approved and unanimously recommends that the Company's shareholders approve an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation that classifies the Board into three classes, with the directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms of office. If the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation as discussed in Proposal 5 is approved by the shareholders, the nine nominees will be assigned to the classes as set forth by each nominee's name below, and to begin the implementation of the staggered three-year terms the directors in Class I, Class II, and Class III will have initial terms of office expiring at the Company's annual meeting of shareholders in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. If the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation as discussed in Proposal 5 is not approved by the shareholders, all of the directors will have a one-year term of office expiring at the Company's annual meeting of shareholders in 2018.

Upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board, the Board has nominated each of the nominees named below to serve on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote FOR the election of each nominee (named below) to the Board of Directors.

In the event that before the election any nominee becomes unable to serve or for good cause unwilling to serve, if elected, the shares represented by proxy will be voted for any substitute nominees designated by the Board, unless the proxy does not indicate

that the shares are to be voted for all nominees, or, if the Board does not designate any substitute nominees, the shares represented by proxy may be voted for a reduced number of nominees. The Board of Directors knows of no reason why any of the persons nominated to be directors might be unable or unwilling to serve if elected, and each nominee has consented to and expressed an intention to serve if elected. There are no arrangements or understandings between any of the nominees and any other person pursuant to which any of the nominees was selected as a nominee.

Following are the names of the nine nominees to serve as director, together with: their ages, the year during which they were first elected a director of the Company, the class in which each nominee will serve if elected and the expiration of the initial term of office if Proposal 5 is approved by the shareholders, their principal occupation(s) and any other directorships with publicly-held companies (if applicable) during the past five years, and each nominee's qualifications to serve as a director.

Michael S. Dunlap, 53
Director since
January 1996
Class I (2018)

Executive Chairman, Nelnet, Inc.

- Executive Chairman, Nelnet, Inc., January 2014 - present; Chairman, March 2000 - December 2013; Chief Executive Officer, May 2007 - December 2013 and December 2001 - August 2003; Co-Chief Executive Officer, August 2003 - May 2007
- Chairman, Farmers & Merchants Investment Inc. ("F&M"), the parent of Union Bank and Trust Company ("Union Bank"), January 2013 - present; Co-President and Director, January 2007 - January 2013 (F&M is an affiliate of the Company)

Mr. Dunlap's qualifications include more than 25 years of experience in the areas of banking and financial services, leadership, strategic operations, and management, including as one of our co-founders and our Chairman since the Company's inception, as well as his experience as a member of the boards of directors of numerous other organizations. Mr. Dunlap's knowledge of every part of our business and his intense focus on innovation and excellence are keys to our Board's success.

Stephen F. Butterfield, 64
Director since
January 1996
Class I (2018)

Vice-Chairman, Nelnet, Inc.

- Vice-Chairman, Nelnet, Inc., March 2000 - present; Co-Chief Executive Officer, August 2003 - May 2007

Mr. Butterfield's qualifications include more than 35 years of experience in the areas of student loans, capital markets, and municipal finance, including as one of our co-founders and a member of our Board since the Company's inception, as well as his knowledge and understanding of leadership and organizational dynamics.

James P. Abel, 66
Director since
August 2003
Class II (2019)

Chief Executive Officer, NEBCO, Inc.

- Chief Executive Officer, NEBCO, Inc., a company with interests in the manufacture of concrete building materials, road construction, insurance, mining, railroading, farming, and real estate, 2004 - present; President and Chief Executive Officer, 1983 - 2004
- Chairman of the Board of Directors, Ameritas Mutual Holding Company and Ameritas Holding Company; and Director, Ameritas Life Insurance Corp. Ameritas Mutual Holding Company is the parent company and owns Ameritas Holding Company, which owns 100 percent of the stock of Ameritas Life Insurance Corp. These entities offer a wide range of insurance and financial products and services to individuals, families, and businesses.

Mr. Abel's qualifications include his experience on boards of directors of other private companies and his demonstrated executive leadership abilities and management experience as Chief Executive Officer of a complex diversified organization, as well as his knowledge of operations and experience with mergers and acquisitions, all of which give him critical insights into the operational requirements of the Company.

William R. Cintani, 64
Director since
May 2012
Class II (2019)

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mapes Industries

- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mapes Industries, a diversified manufacturer of specialty architectural products with distribution across the United States and Canada, 1993 - present

Mr. Cintani's qualifications include more than 35 years of managing a diverse, nationwide manufacturing business with distribution in all 50 states and Canada. Mr. Cintani's service on numerous civic, philanthropic, and service boards has provided him with a wide array of experience in both corporate governance and operations. His practical knowledge and board experience provide the Company with a resource for all aspects of finance, operations, IT, and strategic planning. In addition, Mr. Cintani served 10 years as a member of the board of directors for certain of the Company's asset-backed securities special purpose corporations.

Kathleen A. Farrell, 53
Director since
October 2007
Class III (2020)

Professor of Finance and Interim Dean, College of Business Administration, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

- Professor of Finance, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, August 2009 - present
- Interim Dean, College of Business Administration, January 2017 - present
- Chair, Finance Department, August 2014 - January 2017
- Senior Associate Dean of Academic Programs, August 2011 - July 2014
- Associate Dean of Academic Programs, August 2010 - August 2011

Dr. Farrell's qualifications include her expertise in corporate finance, executive turnover, and executive compensation, and her prior experience as an auditor at a public accounting firm. Dr. Farrell has achieved designation as a Certified Public Accountant (inactive), has over 20 years of experience teaching university courses in the areas of banking and finance, and has conducted extensive research on these topics. Dr. Farrell has also published articles on these topics in numerous scholarly journals.

David S. Graff, 34
Director since
May 2014
Class III (2020)

Chief Executive Officer, Agile Sports Technologies, Inc. (doing business as Hudl)

- Chief Executive Officer, Hudl, May 2006 - present. Hudl provides online video analysis and coaching tools software for professional, college, high school, club, and youth teams and athletes, and as of 2016, Hudl software was used by more than 160,000 teams around the world, serving more than 30 different sports, including the National Hockey League, National Football League, National Basketball Association, and English Premier League.

Mr. Graff's qualifications include his experience and expertise in computer science, marketing, and sales. In addition, as co-founder of Hudl, Mr. Graff provides the Board of Directors and the Company significant expertise in business development and innovation. Mr. Graff serves on the Advisory Board for the Jeffrey S. Raikes School of Computer Science and Management at the University of Nebraska. In 2010, Mr. Graff was featured on Inc. Magazine's 30 Under 30 list along with the other Hudl co-founders, and in 2016 was named one of Fast Company's Most Creative People. In addition, Mr. Graff served as a member of the board of directors for certain of the Company's asset-backed securities special purpose corporations.

Thomas E. Henning, 64
Director since
August 2003
Class III (2020)

President and Chief Executive Officer, Assurity Group, Inc. and its subsidiary, Assurity Life Insurance Company

- President and Chief Executive Officer, Assurity Group, Inc. and its subsidiary, Assurity Life Insurance Company, which offers a variety of disability income and critical illness protection, life insurance, and annuity products, 1990 - present
- Director, Federal Home Loan Bank Topeka, March 2007 - October 2015. The Federal Home Loan Bank Topeka is part of the 12 member Federal Home Loan Bank system. The bank serves the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado and provides liquidity to member institutions to assist in financing real estate.
- Director, Great Western Bancorp, Inc. ("GWB") and Great Western Bank, August 2015 - present. GWB is a publicly traded full service regional bank holding company.

Mr. Henning's qualifications include over 25 years of experience as President and Chief Executive Officer of a large insurance company, his prior experience as President of a regional bank, his financial expertise, including being a Chartered Financial Analyst, his experience in risk assessment and management, and his vast knowledge and experience in leadership and management. Mr. Henning also completed a comprehensive program of study by the National Association of Corporate Directors ("NACD") and has been named an NACD Fellow.

Kimberly K. Rath, 56
Director since
October 2007
Class II (2019)

Chairperson and President, Talent Plus, Inc.

- Chairperson, Talent Plus, Inc., a global human resources consulting firm, August 2013 - present; President, June 2016 - present; Managing Director and President, July 1989 - August 2013

Ms. Rath's qualifications include over 30 years of experience in the field of human resources, with expertise in executive development, employee engagement, and human capital management. Ms. Rath also has over 25 years of experience leading an international executive management consulting and training organization, working with major global companies. Ms. Rath serves as an executive strategic advisor to many leaders across the globe in both private and public sectors.

Michael D. Reardon, 64
Director since
December 2003
Class I (2018)

Chairman, Provision Networks, LLC

- Chairman, Provision Networks, LLC, a telecommunications company, August 2015 - present; Chief Executive Officer, January 2004 - August 2015
- Chairman, Geos Communications, Inc., a publicly traded mobile communications company, March 2010 - August 2013
- Director, HyperFlo, LLC, a manufacturer of precision cleaning equipment, January 2010 - February 2013

Mr. Reardon's qualifications include over 35 years of experience starting and building companies from the ground up, providing strategy, leadership, business development, and management expertise, and dealing with financial and operational issues in challenging environments. Mr. Reardon also has experience leading technology related companies. Through his roles as an executive officer and Chairman of such companies, and his experience on the board of directors and board committees of other public companies, Mr. Reardon provides valuable and unique insights.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors, Officers, and Employees

The Company has a written code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of the Company's directors, officers, and employees, including the Company's Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Financial Officer (who is also the Company's principal accounting officer), and is designed to promote ethical and legal conduct. Among other items, the code addresses the ethical handling of actual or potential conflicts of interest, compliance with laws, accurate financial reporting, and procedures for promoting compliance with, and reporting violations of, the code. This code is available on the Company's Web site at www.nelnetinvestors.com under "Corporate Governance" and is available in print to any shareholder who requests it. Any future amendments to or waivers of the code, to the extent applicable to any executive officer or director, will be posted at this location on the Company's website.

Board Composition and Director Independence

The Board of Directors is composed of a majority of independent directors as defined by the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. A director does not qualify as an independent director unless the Board has determined, pursuant to applicable legal and regulatory requirements, that such director has no material relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder, or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company). The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee reviews compliance with the definition of "independent" director annually. Mr. Dunlap beneficially owns 77.6% of the combined voting power of the Company's shareholders. Because of his beneficial ownership, Mr. Dunlap can effectively elect each member of the Board of Directors and has the power to defeat or remove each member of the Board of Directors.

The Board has evaluated commercial, consulting, charitable, familial, and other relationships with each of its directors, director nominees, and entities with respect to which they are an executive officer, partner, member, and/or significant shareholder. See "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions." As part of this evaluation, the Board noted that none of the current directors received any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fees from the Company (other than for services as a director) or is a partner, member, or principal of an entity that provided accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking, financial, or other advisory services to the Company (other than approximately \$21,400 paid for health, dental, and vision benefits for Mr. Butterfield, approximately \$72,000 paid for talent acquisition, selection, and development solutions provided to the Company by Talent Plus, of which Ms. Rath is Chairperson, President, and with her spouse is a principal owner, and \$25,000 paid to Hudl, of which Mr. Graff is Chief Executive Officer, for advertising by a Company subsidiary on Hudl's website). Based on this independence review and evaluation, and on other facts and circumstances the Board deemed relevant, the Board, in its business judgment, has determined that all of the Company's current directors are independent, with the exception of Mr. Dunlap, who is currently an employee of the Company.

The Company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving all new transactions, and any material amendments or modifications to existing transactions, between the Company and Union Bank or any other related party, and taking such actions as the Committee deems necessary and appropriate in relation to such transactions, including reporting to the Board of Directors with respect to such transactions as the Committee deems necessary and appropriate. See "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

Governance Guidelines of the Board

The Board's governance is guided by the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Board's current guidelines are available on the Company's Web site at www.nelnetinvestors.com under "Corporate Governance" and are available in print to any shareholder who requests them. Among other matters, the guidelines provide for the following:

- A majority of the members of the Board must be independent directors.
- The Board undertakes an annual self-review.
- The Board and each Board Committee has the authority to engage independent or outside counsel, accountants, or other advisors, as it determines to be necessary or appropriate. All related fees and costs of such advisors are paid by the Company.
- Board members have open communication access to all members of management and counsel.
- Directors who are not employees or officers of the Company or any of its subsidiaries ("Non-Employee Directors") meet in executive session, without the presence of management. Mr. Henning currently presides at these executive sessions. Anyone who has a concern about the Company may communicate that concern directly to these Non-Employee Directors. Such communication may be mailed to the Corporate Secretary at Nelnet, Inc., 121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 or anonymously submitted via the Company's Web site at www.nelnet.com under "Anonymous Reporting." All such communications will be forwarded to the appropriate Non-Employee Directors for their review. The Non-Employee Directors may take any action deemed appropriate or necessary, including the retention of independent or outside counsel, accountants, or other advisors, with respect to any such communication addressed to them. No adverse action will be taken against any individual making any such communication in good faith to the Non-Employee Directors.

Board Diversity

In considering whether to recommend any candidate for election to the Board, including candidates recommended by shareholders, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will apply the criteria set forth in Nelnet's Corporate Governance Guidelines. These criteria include the candidate's independence, wisdom, integrity, understanding and acceptance of the Company's corporate philosophy, business or professional knowledge and experience, record of accomplishment, and willingness to commit time and energy to the Company. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines also specify that the value of diversity on the Board should be considered by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in the director identification and nomination process. The Board is committed to a strong and diverse membership and a thorough process to identify those individuals who can best contribute to the Company's continued success. As part of this process, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will continue to take all reasonable steps to identify and consider for Board membership all candidates who satisfy the business needs of the Company at the time of appointment.

The Committee seeks nominees with a broad diversity of experience, professional skills, and backgrounds. The Committee does not assign specific weights to particular criteria and no particular criterion is necessarily applicable to all prospective nominees. The Company believes that the backgrounds and qualifications of the directors, considered as a group, should provide a significant composite mix of experience, knowledge, and abilities that will allow the Board to fulfill its responsibilities. Nominees are not discriminated against on the basis of race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or any other basis proscribed by law.

The Board's Role in Risk Oversight

Our Board of Directors oversees an enterprise-wide approach to risk management, designed to support the achievement of organizational objectives, including strategic objectives, to improve long-term organizational performance and enhance shareholder value. A fundamental part of risk management is not only understanding the risks a company faces and what steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company in fostering a culture of risk-aware and risk-adjusted decision-making that allows the Company to avoid adverse financial and operational impacts. The involvement of the full Board of Directors in setting the Company's business strategy is a key part of its assessment of management's appetite for risk and also a determination of what constitutes an appropriate level of risk for the Company.

While the Board of Directors has the ultimate oversight responsibility for the risk management process, various committees of the Board also have responsibility for risk management. In particular, the Risk and Finance Committee assists the Board of Directors

in fulfilling its responsibilities with respect to oversight of the Company's enterprise-wide risk management framework and oversight of the Company's strategies relating to capital management. The Audit Committee focuses on the integrity of the Company's financial statements, system of internal controls, and policies for risk assessment and risk management. The Company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility with respect to regulatory, compliance, related-party transactions, and public policy issues that affect the Company, and works closely with the Company's legal and policy services groups. The Compliance Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility to oversee the Company's Compliance Management Program, which is designed to ensure compliance with consumer protection laws, regulations, and corporate policies. In addition, the Audit Committee and the Risk and Finance Committee oversee various aspects of the Company's initiatives, procedures, controls, plans, and other measures related to cybersecurity risks, including measures designed to prevent, detect, and respond to cybersecurity threats, with the Board of Directors receiving frequent updates with respect to such measures and related cybersecurity risk management activities. Finally, in setting compensation philosophy and strategy, the Compensation Committee strives to create incentives that encourage an appropriate level of risk-taking behavior consistent with the Company's business strategy.

Board Leadership Structure

Mr. Dunlap serves as Executive Chairman of the Board and Jeffrey R. Noordhoek serves as Chief Executive Officer. While the Board of Directors and management do not believe either a combined Chairman and CEO or separate roles necessarily guarantee better governance or the absence of risk, they believe the Company's current leadership structure is appropriate for our business at this time. The Board believes that its current leadership structure best serves the objectives of the Board's oversight of management, the ability of the Board to carry out its roles and responsibilities on behalf of the shareholders, and the Company's overall corporate governance. The Board also believes that the current separation of the Chairman and CEO roles will allow the CEO to focus his time and energy on operating and managing the Company, while leveraging the experience and perspectives of the Executive Chairman. It also allows the Executive Chairman to focus on leadership of the Board in addition to providing management direction on company-wide issues. The Board periodically reviews the leadership structure and may make changes in the future.

In addition, Mr. Henning is currently serving as the independent Lead Director of the Board. The Board believes having a lead independent director is an important governance practice, given that the Executive Chairman is not an independent director under our Corporate Governance Guidelines and applicable rules. Mr. Dunlap, as Executive Chairman, provides leadership to the Board and works with the Board to define its structure and activities in the fulfillment of its responsibilities. In conjunction with Mr. Henning as the independent Lead Director, Mr. Dunlap sets the Board agendas with Board and management input, facilitates communication among directors, works with Mr. Henning to provide appropriate information flow to the Board, and presides at meetings of the Board of Directors and shareholders. Mr. Henning works with Mr. Dunlap and other Board members to provide strong, independent oversight of the Company's management and affairs. Among other things, Mr. Henning is involved in the development of Board meeting agendas as well as the quality, quantity, and timeliness of information sent to the Board, serves as the principal liaison between Mr. Dunlap and the independent directors, and chairs an executive session of the Non-Employee Directors at most regularly scheduled Board meetings. This structure allows the Company to optimize the roles of Chairman, CEO, and independent Lead Director and provide sound governance practices.

Board Committees

The Board uses committees to assist it in the performance of its duties. During 2016, the standing committees of the Board were the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Compliance Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Risk and Finance Committee, and Executive Committee. During 2016, all Board committees, with the exception of the Executive Committee, were composed entirely of independent directors, and each committee other than the Executive Committee operates pursuant to a formal written charter, approved by the Board, which sets forth the committees' functions and responsibilities. Each committee charter is posted on the Company's Web site at www.nelnetinvestors.com under "Corporate Governance" - "Committees" and is available in print to any shareholder who requests it. The purposes of each committee and their current members are set forth below.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is composed of Ms. Farrell and Messrs. Cintani and Henning. The Committee held eight meetings in 2016. Each member of the Audit Committee is (1) "independent" in accordance with the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange and the rules and regulations of the SEC and (2) sufficiently financially literate to enable him or her to discharge the responsibilities of an Audit Committee member. The Board has determined that all of the members of the Audit Committee have accounting and related financial management expertise which qualifies each of them as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC.

The Audit Committee provides assistance to the Board of Directors in its oversight of the integrity of the Company's financial statements, the Company's system of internal controls, the Company's policy standards and guidelines for risk assessment and risk management, the qualifications and independence of the Company's independent auditor, the performance of the Company's internal and independent auditors, and the Company's compliance with other regulatory and legal requirements. The Audit Committee discusses with management and the independent auditor the Company's annual audited financial statements, including the Company's disclosures made under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in its filings with the SEC, and recommends to the Board of Directors whether such audited financial statements should be included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K. The Audit Committee also selects the independent auditors for the next year and presents such selection to the shareholders for ratification.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is composed of Ms. Rath and Messrs. Abel and Reardon. The Committee held five meetings in 2016. The members of the Compensation Committee are (1) "independent" in accordance with the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange and the rules and regulations of the SEC, and (2) "Non-Employee Directors" as defined in Rule 16b-3 promulgated under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The Compensation Committee oversees the Company's compensation and benefit policies. The Company's compensation policies are designed with the goal of maximizing shareholder value over the long term. The Compensation Committee believes that this goal is best realized by utilizing a compensation program which serves to attract and retain superior executive talent by providing management with performance-based incentives and closely aligning the financial interests of management with those of the Company's shareholders. The level of compensation is based on numerous factors, including achievement of results and financial objectives established by the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors. See "Executive Compensation."

Compliance Committee

The Compliance Committee is composed of Ms. Farrell and Messrs. Abel and Graff. The Committee held four meetings in 2016. The Compliance Committee holds principal oversight responsibility with respect to the Company's Compliance Management Program, including approval of applicable corporate policies, ensuring adequate resources are available for training and communications, ensuring the Program is designed to adequately address consumer complaints and other compliance issues and receiving periodic reporting from management regarding compliance activities.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is composed of Ms. Rath and Messrs. Abel, Butterfield, and Reardon. The Committee held four meetings in 2016. The members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are "independent" as determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange and the rules and regulations of the SEC. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for identifying and recommending qualified nominees to serve on the Company's Board of Directors, identifying members of the Board to serve on each Board committee, overseeing the evaluation by the Board of itself and its committees, identifying individuals to serve as officers of the Company and recommending such individuals to the Board, as well as developing and overseeing the Company's internal corporate governance processes. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee reviews related party transactions in accordance with the written policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Directors for the Committee's review of related party transactions, and takes such actions as the Committee deems necessary and appropriate in relation to such transactions, including reporting to the Board of Directors with respect to such transactions as the Committee deems necessary and appropriate.

The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines establish criteria for specific qualities and skills to be considered by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee as necessary for the Company's directors to possess. These criteria include, among other items, independence, diversity, integrity, understanding the Company's corporate philosophy, valid business or professional knowledge, proven record of accomplishment with excellent organizations, ability to challenge and stimulate management, and willingness to commit time and energy. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has been given the responsibility to take all reasonable steps to identify and evaluate nominees for director and has adopted a policy requiring it to consider written proposals for director nominees received from shareholders of the Company. No such proposals were received during 2016 from a beneficial owner of more than 5% of Nelnet's stock (other than current management). There is no difference in the manner in which the Committee evaluates director nominees based on whether the nominee is recommended by a shareholder. All of the nominees identified in this proxy statement have been recommended by the Committee.

When seeking candidates for director, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee solicits suggestions from incumbent directors, management, shareholders, and others. The Committee has authority under its charter to retain a search firm for this

purpose. If the Committee believes a candidate would be a valuable addition to the Board of Directors, it recommends his or her candidacy to the full Board of Directors.

The Company's Bylaws include provisions setting forth the specific conditions under which persons may be nominated by shareholders for election as directors at an annual meeting of shareholders. The provisions include the condition that nominee proposals from shareholders must be in writing and that shareholders comply with the time-frame requirements described under "Other Shareholder Matters - Shareholder Proposals for 2018 Annual Meeting" for shareholder proposals not included in the Company's Proxy Statement. A copy of such provisions is available upon written request to: Nelnet, Inc., 121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, Attention: Corporate Secretary. The Company's Bylaws are also posted on the Company's Web site at www.nelnetinvestors.com under "Corporate Governance" - "Corporate Documents."

Risk and Finance Committee

The Risk and Finance Committee is composed of Ms. Farrell and Messrs. Butterfield, Cintani, Graff, and Henning. The Committee held four meetings in 2016. The Risk and Finance Committee holds principal oversight responsibility with respect to the Company's enterprise-wide risk management framework, including the significant strategies, policies, procedures, and systems used to identify, assess, measure, and manage the major risks facing the Company and oversight of the Company's material financial matters, including capital management, funding strategy, investments, and acquisitions that are material to the Company's business.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is composed of Ms. Farrell and Messrs. Dunlap and Henning. The Executive Committee held no formal meetings in 2016. The Executive Committee exercises all of the powers of the full Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Company during the intervals between meetings of the full Board, subject only to limitations as the Board may impose from time to time, or as limited by applicable law.

Meetings of the Board

The Board of Directors held seven meetings in 2016. All directors attended at least 75% of the meetings of the Board and committees on which they serve.

Attendance at Annual Meetings of Shareholders

The Company does not have a policy regarding director attendance at the annual meetings of shareholders. All directors attended the prior year's annual meeting of shareholders.

Director Compensation Overview

The Company's compensation program for Non-Employee Directors is designed to reasonably compensate Non-Employee Directors for their service on the Board of Directors and its committees, in amounts commensurate with their roles and involvement, and taking into consideration the significant amount of time they devote in fulfilling their duties in view of the Company's size, complexity, and risks, as well as the experience and skill levels required of members of the Board. The Company intends to compensate its Non-Employee Directors in a manner that attracts and retains high quality Board members, and ensures that their interests are aligned with the shareholders. The Compensation Committee reviews the compensation program for Non-Employee Directors on an annual basis and makes recommendations regarding the program to the Board.

In addition to the various components of the Company's compensation program for Non-Employee Directors discussed under the "Director Compensation Table for Fiscal Year 2016" and "Share Ownership Guidelines for Board Members" captions below, the Company has a policy prohibiting members of the Board of Directors from short sales of the Company's common stock, buying or selling call or put options or other derivatives related to the Company's common stock, or entering into other transactions that have the effect of hedging the economic value of any of their direct or indirect interest in the Company's common stock. The Company also has a policy requiring members of the Board who wish to sell the Company's stock to do so only through Rule 10b5-1 stock trading plans.

Director Compensation Table for Fiscal Year 2016

The following table sets forth summary information regarding compensation of Non-Employee Directors for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. Non-Employee Directors are compensated based on Board meeting and committee meeting attendance. For fiscal year 2016, the Company also paid an annual retainer of \$75,000 to Non-Employee Directors. An additional annual retainer

of \$10,000 is paid to Non-Employee Directors who serve as members of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Compliance Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Risk and Finance Committee, or Executive Committee, as applicable. For fiscal year 2016, the Chair of the Audit Committee was paid an additional \$12,500 annual retainer fee. Mr. Dunlap, who is an employee of the Company, does not receive any consideration for participation in Board or committee meetings.

| 2016 Compensation | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Director name | Fees earned or paid in cash (\$) (a) | Stock awards (\$) (b) | All other compensation (\$) (c) (d) | Total (\$) |
| James P. Abel | 20,000 | 123,527 | — | 143,527 |
| Stephen F. Butterfield | 110,000 | — | 46,444 (c) (d) | 156,444 |
| William R. Cintani | 19,000 | 111,777 | 23,000 (d) | 153,777 |
| Kathleen A. Farrell | 23,000 | 135,310 | 8,250 (d) | 166,560 |
| David S. Graff | 15,000 | 111,777 | — | 126,777 |
| Thomas E. Henning | 19,000 | 138,240 | — | 157,240 |
| Kimberly K. Rath | 16,000 | 111,777 | 25,000 (d) | 152,777 |
| Michael D. Reardon | 111,000 | — | — | 111,000 |

- (a) Amount represents cash paid to Non-Employee Directors for attendance at Board and committee meetings. Non-Employee Directors earn \$1,000 for each Board and committee meeting attended. Amount also includes Messrs. Butterfield's and Reardon's annual retainer fees (\$95,000), which each elected to receive in cash.
- (b) The Company has a Board of Directors and shareholder approved share-based compensation plan for Non-Employee Directors pursuant to which Non-Employee Directors can elect to receive their annual retainer fees in the form of cash or in shares of the Company's Class A common stock. If a Non-Employee Director elects to receive Class A common stock, the number of shares of Class A common stock that will be granted will be equal to the amount of the annual retainer fee otherwise payable in cash divided by 85 percent of the fair market value of a share of Class A common stock on the date the fee is payable. Non-Employee Directors who choose to receive Class A common stock may also elect to defer receipt of the Class A common stock until termination of their service on the Board of Directors. Any dividends paid in respect of deferred shares during the deferral period will also be deferred in the form of additional shares and paid out at termination of service on the Board of Directors. This plan may be amended or terminated by the Board of Directors at any time, but no amendment or termination will adversely affect a Non-Employee Director's rights with respect to previously deferred shares without the consent of the Non-Employee Director.

Each of the Non-Employee Directors, with the exception of Messrs. Butterfield and Reardon, elected to receive their annual retainer fees for 2016 in the form of the Company's Class A common stock or deferred shares in accordance with the provisions of this plan. As such, the amounts under "stock awards" in the table above represent the grant date fair value of the stock computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 ("FASB ASC Topic 718"), based on the closing market price of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of issuance, June 24, 2016, of \$32.55 per share. The Company uses the closing market price of the Company's Class A common stock on the date the annual retainer fees are payable to calculate the number of shares to be issued under this plan. Additional information about the Company's accounting for stock-based compensation under FASB ASC Topic 718 can be found in Note 2 - "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices - Compensation Expense for Stock Based Awards" and Note 18 - "Stock Based Compensation Plans - Non-employee Directors Compensation Plan" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

- (c) As a non-employee strategic advisor to the Company, Mr. Butterfield received health, dental, and vision benefits. During 2016, Mr. Butterfield received \$6,000 from the Company to cover the cost of his premiums related to these benefits. The dollar value of insurance premiums paid by the Company related to these benefits was \$15,444.
- (d) The Company offers a matching gift program in which all employees with at least six months of service and all members of the Board of Directors are eligible to participate. Under this program, for every dollar (\$100 minimum) that an employee or Board member contributes to an eligible charitable organization or educational institution, the Company will make matching donations of additional funds, subject to terms and conditions applicable in an equal manner to all employees and Board members. The total dollar amount payable under the program is \$25,000 per

director or employee per calendar year. The following table shows amounts contributed by the Company to charitable organizations on behalf of Non-Employee Directors during 2016:

| Director name | Matching contribution |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Stephen F. Butterfield | \$ 25,000 |
| William R. Cintani | 23,000 |
| Kathleen A. Farrell | 8,250 |
| Kimberly K. Rath | 25,000 |

Share Ownership Guidelines for Board Members

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors believes that Board members should have a significant equity interest in the Company. In order to promote equity ownership and further align the interests of Board members with the Company's shareholders, the Committee has recommended and the Board has adopted Share Ownership Guidelines for Board members. Under these guidelines, each Non-Employee Director is encouraged to own shares of the Company's Class A common stock with a value of 50% of the amount obtained by multiplying the annual retainer fee by the number of years the Director has served on the Board. As of February 28, 2017, all Non-Employee Directors owned an amount of shares equal to or in excess of that suggested by the guidelines.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Under the Company's Bylaws, each executive officer holds office for a term of one year or until their successor is elected and qualified. The executive officers of the Company are elected by the Board of Directors at its annual meeting immediately following the annual meeting of shareholders.

The following sets forth the executive officers of the Company, including their names, their ages, their positions with the Company, and if different, their business experience during the last five years.

See "Proposal 1 - Election of Directors - Nominees" for biographical information regarding Mr. Dunlap.

| <u>Name and Age</u> | <u>Position and Business Experience</u> |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Terry J. Heimes, 52 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Operating Officer, Nelnet, Inc., January 2014 - present • Chief Financial Officer, Nelnet, Inc., March 2001 - December 2013 |
| James D. Kruger, 54 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Financial Officer, Nelnet, Inc., January 2014 - present • Controller, Nelnet, Inc., October 1998 - December 2013 |
| William J. Munn, 49 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Secretary, Chief Governance Officer, and General Counsel, Nelnet, Inc., September 2006 - present |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek, 51 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Executive Officer, Nelnet, Inc., January 2014 - present • President, Nelnet, Inc., January 2006 - December 2013 |
| Timothy A. Tewes, 58 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President, Nelnet, Inc., January 2014 - present • President and Chief Executive Officer, Nelnet Business Solutions, Inc., a subsidiary of Nelnet, Inc., May 2007 - December 2013 |

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

In this section, we provide a detailed description of our executive compensation philosophy and program for our named executive officers (the “Named Executive Officers”) for fiscal 2016:

| Name | Title |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Michael S. Dunlap | Executive Chairman |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek | Chief Executive Officer |
| Terry J. Heimes | Chief Operating Officer |
| James D. Kruger | Chief Financial Officer |
| Timothy A. Tewes | President |

Executive Summary

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis describes the key principles and measures that underlie the Company's executive compensation policies for the Named Executive Officers. The Company's stated compensation philosophy is clear and consistent, that it pays for performance. Its Named Executive Officers are accountable for the Company's performance and the business segment or segments they manage, and are compensated based on that performance.

For 2016, the Company had strong financial performance, with net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, of \$212.3 million, or \$4.97 per share. Net income, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, and the corresponding per share measure are non-GAAP financial measures, and there is no comprehensive, authoritative guidance for the presentation of these measures. For information on how these measures are calculated from the Company's financial statements, reconciliations to the most directly comparable financial measures for 2016 under GAAP, and other information about these measures, please refer to Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview - GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Net Income, Excluding Adjustments on page 35 of the Company's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2017. The Company has delivered strong financial results supported by achievement of its key objectives of growing its core businesses, driving diversification around its core, and improving customer experiences. The Company believes that its executive compensation program contributes to a high-performance culture where executives deliver results that drive sustained growth.

The following discussion summarizes the Company's executive compensation program, compensation philosophy, objectives, and process considered in determining compensation for its Named Executive Officers.

Compensation Committee Governance and Processes

The Company's Board of Directors has designated the Compensation Committee to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities relating to:

- determining and administering the compensation of the Named Executive Officers and other executive officers of the Company
- administering certain compensation plans, including stock, incentive, and commission compensation plans
- assessing the effectiveness of succession planning relative to key executive officers of the Company
- reviewing, approving, and overseeing certain other benefit plans

The Compensation Committee consists solely of independent members of the Board of Directors, and operates under a written charter adopted by the Board. Compensation Committee policy requires that all of the Company's compensation plans and practices shall comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

As discussed below, the Compensation Committee works with members of management to develop executive compensation objectives and programs. The Compensation Committee or a subcommittee of the Compensation Committee reviews and approves the Company's compensation framework and specific executive compensation determinations. The Compensation Committee

also coordinates with the Board of Directors to monitor the performance of the Named Executive Officers throughout the year to ensure that the compensation being provided meets the performance incentive objectives of the Company's compensation framework.

Role of Management in Recommending Executive Compensation

The Executive Director of People Services, the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chief Operating Officer, referred to herein as the internal committee, are directed by the Compensation Committee to develop, recommend, and administer in a consistent manner, compensation objectives and programs for the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors to consider and approve. As part of this process, each year the internal committee, with the assistance of other members of management, reviews and updates as necessary the Company's compensation philosophy and strategy statement, and develops a proposed executive compensation framework. The internal committee is also tasked with ensuring that the objectives of the programs are aligned with the Company's long-term strategy. The Executive Chairman makes compensation recommendations for himself and the other Named Executive Officers for the Compensation Committee's review and approval.

Objectives of Executive Compensation

The general compensation philosophy of the Company, as an organization that values the long-term success of its shareholders, customers, and employees (referred to by the Company as associates), is that the Company will pay competitive and equitable compensation that is designed to encourage focus on the long-term performance objectives of the Company and is differentiated based on both the individual's performance and the performance of their respective business segment. In carrying out this philosophy, the Company structures its overall compensation framework with the general objectives of encouraging ownership, savings, wellness, productivity, and innovation. In addition, total compensation is intended to be market competitive compared to select industry surveys, internally consistent, and aligned with the philosophy of a performance-based organization. The Company believes this approach will enable it to attract, retain, develop, and motivate the talent required for the Company's long-term success, encourage the creation of shareholder value, and recognize high levels of associate performance.

To build a strong work environment and culture, the Company structures its total compensation to be comprised of:

| Element | Purpose | Characteristics |
|--|--|--|
| Base salary | Competitive cash compensation to retain and attract executive talent. | Fixed cash compensation based upon the scope and complexity of the role, individual experience, performance, and market competitiveness. Reviewed annually and adjusted as warranted. |
| Annual performance-based incentive bonuses | Drive the achievement of key short-term business results and recognize individual contributions to these results. | Primary mode to differentiate compensation based on performance. Annual incentives based on a combination of financial metrics and individual goals. Potential cash-equity mix through performance-based incentive program stock election framework. |
| Restricted stock awards | Promote long-term focus on shareholder value, serve as an important retention tool, and encourage significant equity stake in the Company. | Equity-based compensation subject to vesting periods, or other restrictions on sale, generally for three to ten years. |
| Health, retirement, and other benefits | Designed to provide competitive health insurance options and income replacement upon retirement, death, or disability. | Benefits for Named Executive Officers are the same as those available to all associates. |

The annual and long-term performance measures used by the Compensation Committee in reviewing and determining executive compensation are reflected in the Executive Officers' Incentive Compensation Plan described below.

Summary of Executive Compensation Policies and Practices

| What we do | What we don't do |
|--|---|
| Pay for performance | No employment contracts |
| Periodically utilize external, independent compensation consulting firm(s) | No significant additional perks to executive officers |
| Mitigate undue risk in compensation programs | No individual change in control/severance compensation arrangements |
| Provide guidelines for stock ownership | No stock options |
| Maintain minimum vesting periods for stock awards | |
| Consider market data across industries to obtain a general sense of current compensation practices and decisions | |
| Prohibit hedging and short sales of stock | |
| Provide for clawback of incentive-based compensation | |

Compensation Policies and Practices - Risk Management

The Compensation Committee and the internal committee review incentive compensation arrangements to ensure that the arrangements do not encourage associates to take unnecessary and excessive risks. This risk assessment process includes a review of program policies and practices; program analysis to identify risk and risk control related to the programs; and determinations as to the sufficiency of risk identification, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, risk control, and the support of the programs and their risks to the Company's strategy. A balance between Company and business segment performance is required to protect against unnecessary risks being taken. Based on their review and evaluation of the Company's compensation policies and practices for its associates, the Compensation Committee, the internal committee, and the Company's Enterprise Risk Management team believe that the Company's policies and practices do not create inappropriate or unintended significant risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Prohibition on Hedging and Short Sales

The Company has a policy prohibiting members of the Board of Directors and all associates, including senior management, from short sales of the Company's common stock or buying or selling call or put options or other derivatives related to the Company's common stock. The policy also prohibits these persons from entering into other transactions that have the effect of hedging the economic value of any of their direct or indirect interest in the Company's common stock.

Clawback Policy

The Company has a Clawback Policy, which gives the Board of Directors or any appropriate committee of the Board (such as the Compensation Committee), the discretion to recover incentive awards paid to any current or former executive officers of the Company if the financial results used to determine the amount of the incentive awards are materially restated and/or such person engaged in fraud or intentional misconduct.

The policy was adopted in advance of final rules or regulations to be issued by the SEC and/or the New York Stock Exchange to implement the incentive-based compensation recovery requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The Board has reserved the right to revise or restate the policy to any extent necessary to comply with such final rules or regulations, and application may be made on a retroactive basis, if necessary, to comply with such final rules or regulations.

Say on Pay

The Company has determined, consistent with the preference expressed by the Company's shareholders at the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders and the related prior recommendation by the Board of Directors, that it is important for the shareholders to have an opportunity to cast an advisory vote on executive compensation on an annual basis as a means to express their views regarding the Company's executive compensation philosophy, plans, programs, policies, and decisions, all as disclosed in the Company's proxy statement. Accordingly, shareholders will have the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on executive compensation at this year's annual meeting. See Proposal 3 in this proxy statement with respect to a shareholder advisory vote on the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this proxy statement. Although the shareholder vote on this proposal is non-binding, the Compensation Committee will consider the outcome of the vote when making future compensation decisions for Named Executive Officers.

Shareholders will also have the opportunity to cast an advisory vote at this year's annual meeting on the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation, and the Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote in favor of the option of continuing to hold advisory votes on executive compensation on an annual basis (as opposed to every two years or every three years). See Proposal 4 in this proxy statement with respect to a shareholder advisory vote on the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation.

Consideration of Prior Say on Pay Votes

In making executive compensation determinations, the Compensation Committee has also considered the results of last year's advisory shareholder vote approving the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers as disclosed in the proxy statement for the 2016 annual meeting of shareholders. At the 2016 annual meeting, the Company's shareholders overwhelmingly approved such executive compensation by 99.9 percent of the votes cast. These voting results strongly communicated the shareholders' endorsement of the Compensation Committee's decisions and policies to date. The Board of Directors and Compensation Committee reviewed these final vote results and determined that, given the significant level of support from the shareholders, no significant changes to the Company's executive compensation plans, practices, and policies were necessary at this time based on the say on pay vote results. The Compensation Committee will continue to consider the results from this year's and future advisory shareholder votes regarding the Company's executive compensation programs.

Use of Compensation Consultant

To assist in establishing and maintaining a competitive overall compensation program, the Compensation Committee periodically engages a nationally recognized compensation consulting firm to review the compensation levels and practices for the most highly compensated executive officers of the Company, and compare those to the compensation levels and practices for executives holding comparable positions within select industries and companies. Through comparisons of the base salaries, the annual performance-based incentives, other benefit programs, and total compensation for the Company's Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, and other executives, the consultant's analysis is used to develop a complete executive compensation package that is designed to be competitive in the marketplace. The study is also used by the Compensation Committee to identify potential gaps or inconsistencies in total compensation and to identify appropriate compensation levels and compensation design features and trends. The study is conducted as part of the Compensation Committee's oversight of the Company's continuing efforts to attract, retain, and motivate top executive talent that will drive the Company's performance results.

In 2016, the Compensation Committee engaged Towers Watson as its independent compensation consultant to review executive compensation at the Company. In connection with the 2016 engagement of Towers Watson, the Compensation Committee determined that Towers Watson does not perform any other services for the Company or have any relationship that would raise a conflict of interest or impair the independence of Towers Watson with respect to its 2016 services or its expected future services for the Compensation Committee. In making this determination, the Compensation Committee discussed and considered the following factors: (i) the fact that Towers Watson does not perform any other services for the Company; (ii) the amount of fees received by Towers Watson from the Company as a percentage of the total revenue of Towers Watson; (iii) the policies and procedures of Towers Watson that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest; (iv) any business or personal relationship between any individual Towers Watson consultant involved in the engagement by the Compensation Committee and a member of the Compensation Committee; (v) any stock of the Company owned by an individual Towers Watson consultant involved in the engagement; and (vi) any business or personal relationship between Towers Watson or any individual Towers Watson consultant involved in the engagement and any executive officer of the Company.

When developing the proposed compensation framework for the Compensation Committee to consider each year, the internal committee also reviews broad-based third party surveys of executive compensation to obtain a general sense of current compensation levels and practices in the marketplace. These reviews are based on information from various publicly available databases and publications. The purpose of these reviews is to ensure compensation is aligned with the market for comparable jobs so the Company can continue to attract, retain, motivate, and reward qualified executives. In addition, the internal committee considers the average salary adjustments anticipated in the marketplace each year, and develops proposed target increases for the Company's Named Executive Officers accordingly. In this way, the Company seeks to ensure that any changes to compensation are appropriate and reflect material changes in the market.

Elements of Executive Compensation

The Company's Named Executive Officers are compensated with a combination of annual base salary, annual performance-based incentive bonus payments, and, with respect to the Named Executive Officers other than Mr. Dunlap, the issuance of shares of the Company's Class A common stock, which are typically restricted from sale for some period of time. Mr. Dunlap has historically not received equity compensation because he already owns a significant amount of the Company's common stock and controls the majority of voting rights of the Company, and thus already has significant interests aligned with the other shareholders of the Company. In determining levels of compensation, the Compensation Committee and the internal committee work together to establish targeted total compensation for each executive and then allocate that compensation among base salary and performance-based incentive compensation.

Each element of compensation is designed to be competitive with comparable companies and to align management's incentives with the long-term interests of the Company's shareholders. The Compensation Committee considers the Executive Chairman's recommendations and determines the amount of each element of compensation by reviewing the current compensation mix for each of the Named Executive Officers in view of the Company's performance, the Company's long-term objectives, and the scope of that executive's responsibilities. The Compensation Committee seeks to achieve an appropriate balance between base salaries, annual performance-based bonus incentives, and longer-term equity incentives for all of the Company's Named Executive Officers. See "Objectives of Executive Compensation" above for a summary of the various elements of executive compensation. Further details are provided below.

Base Salaries

Base salaries for the Company's Named Executive Officers are based on an evaluation of individual responsibilities of each person, market comparisons from publicly available compensation surveys to obtain a general sense of current compensation levels and practices in the marketplace, and an assessment of each individual's performance. Changes in base salaries of Named Executive Officers depend on projected changes in the external market as well as individual contributions to the Company's performance.

Base salaries for Messrs. Noordhoek, Heimes, Tewes, and Kruger were increased for 2016 primarily as a result of strong individual performances and Company results in the prior year, increased responsibilities for these officers resulting from the Company's initiatives to pursue additional strategic investments and acquisitions to diversify the Company both within and outside of its historical core education-related businesses and to reposition the Company for the eventual runoff of all Federal Family Education Loan Program ("FFELP") student loans, and to make adjustments that the Compensation Committee determined to be appropriate to maintain the competitiveness of the base salary levels for the corresponding officer positions. Specific increased responsibilities included the integration of Allo Communications LLC ("Allo") acquired on December 31, 2015 and commencement of the related telecommunications build-out in Lincoln, Nebraska; groundwork for the establishment of a joint venture with Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc. and positioning for the new contract procurement process by the U.S. Department of Education (the "Department") for the Department to acquire a single servicing system platform to manage all student loans owned by the Department; expanded private education loan activities, resulting in the Company's first private loan securitization; expanded activities related to consumer loan servicing that build on the Company's experience, systems, and technology solutions for servicing student loans; and recent real estate investments focused on the development of commercial properties in the Midwest, and particularly in Lincoln, Nebraska, where the Company's headquarters are located.

Executive Officers' Incentive Compensation Plan

Historically, the performance-based incentive bonus pools were determined and funded based on the Company's financial performance, while allowing for subjective modifications by the Compensation Committee to account for unique results during the year. In 2014, the Board of Directors established the Executive Officers Incentive Compensation Plan (the "Plan"), which is intended to provide the Company's executive officers with an opportunity to earn incentive compensation based on certain performance measures that may be established by the Compensation Committee, and to allow compensation under the Plan to qualify as tax-deductible "performance-based compensation" under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Plan, which is administered by the Compensation Committee or a subcommittee of the Compensation Committee, was approved by the Company's shareholders at the 2014 annual meeting of shareholders. The performance measures upon which incentive compensation under the Plan may be based are generally described as follows:

- Levels of earnings per share; net income; income before income taxes; net interest income; earnings per share or net income excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments; revenues from fee-based businesses (including measures related to the diversification of revenues from fee-based business and increases in revenues through both organic growth and acquisitions); student loan assets; and total assets;

- Return on equity, return on assets or net assets, return on capital (including return on total capital or return on invested capital), and ratio of common equity to total assets;
- Share price or shareholder return performance (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total shareholder return, which may be measured in absolute terms and/or in comparison to a group of peer companies or an index);
- Student loan servicing and other education finance or service customer measures (including loan servicing volume and service rating levels under the student loan servicing contract with the Department);
- Cash flow measures (including, but not limited to, cash flows from operating activities, cash flow return on investment, assets, equity, or capital, and generation of long-term cash flows (including net cash flows from the Company's securitized student loan portfolio));
- Market share;
- Operating performance and efficiency targets;
- Employee engagement, productivity, and satisfaction measures;
- Levels of, or increases or decreases in, operating margins, operating expenses, and/or nonoperating expenses;
- Business segment performance measures (including growth in customer base, revenues, and segment profitability, as well as management of operating expense levels);
- Consummation of acquisitions, dispositions, projects, or other specific events or transactions (including specific events or transactions intended to enhance the long-term strategic positioning of the Company);
- Performance of investments; and
- Regulatory compliance measures.

The Plan provides that in no event shall the amount paid under the Plan to a participating executive officer with respect to any calendar year exceed the lesser of (i) 150% of that officer's base salary for that year; or (ii) \$1,000,000. In each Plan Year, the Compensation Committee selects those executive officers who will participate in the Plan and be eligible to earn incentive compensation based on certain performance measures as the Compensation Committee deems appropriate. The Company's Named Executive Officers have broad corporate responsibilities; therefore, their particular objectives for the year are tied to the overall company-wide performance.

While the Company strives for overall consistency in executive compensation, the Named Executive Officers' potential incentive bonus amounts can vary by business segment due to differences in roles, business models, and business performance. Incentives are generally positioned to be within a median range of the marketplace based on available broad based data.

The Company's 2016 annual performance-based incentive bonuses were paid, at the Named Executive Officers' option (other than Mr. Dunlap, who received his incentive in cash), as either 100 percent cash, 100 percent stock, or 50 percent cash/50 percent stock. Those electing stock also received an additional restricted share grant equal to 15 percent of the amount of their bonus they elected to receive in stock, in order to promote increased and continued share ownership. All shares issued as part of the incentive awards were issued pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan discussed below, and were fully vested but restricted from transfer for one year from the date of issuance.

Performance of Named Executive Officers for 2016

In 2016, the Executive Chairman (Mr. Dunlap), Chief Executive Officer (Mr. Noordhoek), Chief Operating Officer (Mr. Heimes), President (Mr. Tewes), and Chief Financial Officer (Mr. Kruger) were selected by the Compensation Committee to participate in and be eligible for incentive compensation awards under the Plan for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Compensation Committee established performance goals for these individuals in early 2016 utilizing certain of the performance measures under the Plan referred to above and described in more detail below, and in early 2017 a subcommittee of the Compensation Committee comprised of two outside directors within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 reviewed the level of attainment of the performance goals for these individuals for 2016 under the terms of the Plan in establishing incentive awards for each. For 2016, the Compensation Committee and the subcommittee of the Compensation Committee considered (i) the Company's earnings per share, as adjusted for certain items; achievements in strategic positioning and growth of the Company's core segments' operating results, including diversification, positive response, position, or award with respect to the Department's proposed new student loan servicing platform contract, and successful build-out of Allo's fiber optic communications network in Lincoln, Nebraska; and associate engagement, specifically measured by increased retention, goals with respect to which the eligible Named Executive Officers could earn incentive compensation based on a formula, and (ii) achievements in operating efficiencies, improved service ratings under the Company's current student loan servicing contract with the Department, business segment performance, and individual achievement, goals with respect to which the eligible Named Executive Officers could earn additional discretionary incentive compensation. Under the Plan, the eligible Named Executive Officers could qualify for total incentives up to 150% of their base salary (not to exceed \$1,000,000). The formulaic criteria used to establish performance goals and measure performance were:

1. The Company's consolidated earnings per share for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, adjusted for mark to market on derivatives and foreign currency adjustments. Based on tiered goals ranging up to \$5.00 per share, the participating Named Executive Officers achieved their goal and as such qualified for an incentive of 75-125% of salary. (The earnings per share, excluding derivative market value and foreign currency adjustments, is a non-GAAP financial measure. For information on how this measure is calculated from the Company's financial statements and other information about this measure, please refer to Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview - GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Net Income, Excluding Adjustments on page 35 of the Company's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2017.)
2. Strategic Positioning and Growth of Core Segments' Operating Results: Strong operating results for the Company's Loan Systems and Servicing and Tuition Payment Processing and Campus Commerce operating segments, a positive response and positioning in regards to the contract procurement process for the Department to acquire a single servicing system platform to manage all student loans owned by the Department, and successful build-out of Allo's fiber optic communications network in Lincoln, Nebraska, qualified for an incentive of up to 50% of salary.
3. Associate Engagement: participation, engagement scores, and improvements based on associate engagement surveys, including an increase in retention and a significant reduction in voluntary turnover, qualified for an incentive of up to 25% of salary.

The subcommittee of the Compensation Committee concluded, based on the eligible Named Executive Officers' performance with respect to both formulaic and objective criteria, that incentives of up to 200% of their respective base salaries had been earned under the criteria. Considering the Plan's maximum limit on incentive payments to any participant with respect to any calendar year of the lesser of 150% of base salary or \$1,000,000, and other factors, the subcommittee of the Compensation Committee awarded the participating Named Executive Officers incentives equal to 112.5% of their respective base salaries, as reflected in the Summary Compensation Table below.

Restricted Stock Plan

The Company maintains a Restricted Stock Plan to reward performance by associates, including the Named Executive Officers other than Mr. Dunlap. This plan permits the Compensation Committee to reward a recipient with an award of shares of the Company's Class A common stock, which, in the Compensation Committee's sole discretion, may have vesting requirements or other restrictions. These awards are designed to recognize and reward associates, and to connect the associates' financial interests directly to the Company's performance, thereby encouraging associates to focus their efforts as owners of the Company. As discussed above, shares issued in payment of annual performance-based incentive bonuses and other equity compensation awards are issued under the Restricted Stock Plan. The Company does not grant stock options, since management and the Compensation Committee believe that awards of shares of restricted stock are a better method of encouraging the Named Executive Officers to focus on the long-term value of the Company.

Employee Share Purchase Plan

The Company also has an Employee Share Purchase Plan (“ESPP”) that assists all associates, including the Named Executive Officers, in becoming owners and increasing their ownership of the Company. Under the ESPP, associates may purchase shares of the Company's Class A common stock through payroll deductions, at a discount of 15% to the lower of the average market price of the Company's stock on the first and last trading days of each calendar quarter.

Termination or Change-in-Control Compensation

The Company does not have any contracts, agreements, plans, or arrangements with the Named Executive Officers that provide for payment in connection with any termination of employment or change-in-control of the Company.

Share Ownership Guidelines and Trading Requirements

The Compensation Committee believes that the Named Executive Officers should have a significant equity interest in the Company. In order to promote equity ownership and further align the interests of management with the Company's shareholders, the Board of Directors has adopted Share Ownership Guidelines for management associates at certain levels. Under these guidelines, each Named Executive Officer is encouraged to own at least 15,000 shares of Company stock. As of February 28, 2017, all of the Named Executive Officers met these guidelines, and are thereby subject to downside risk in the Company's equity performance.

The Company has adopted a policy requiring officers who wish to sell the Company's stock to do so only through Rule 10b5-1 stock trading plans. This requirement is designed to enable officers to diversify a portion of their holdings in an orderly manner as part of their retirement and tax planning or other financial planning activities. The use of Rule 10b5-1 stock trading plans serves to reduce the risk that investors will view routine portfolio diversification stock sales by executive officers as a signal of negative expectations with respect to the future value of the Company's stock. In addition, the use of Rule 10b5-1 stock trading plans reduces the potential for concerns about trading on the basis of material non-public information that could damage the reputation of the Company.

Other Compensation

In addition to base salaries and annual performance-based incentive compensation, the Company provides the Named Executive Officers with certain other customary benefits, including health, dental, and vision coverage to assist the Company in remaining competitive for superior talent and to encourage executive retention. A critical aspect of the Company's health benefits program is its focus on associate health and wellness. The Company encourages all associates, including the Named Executive Officers, to take a proactive approach to their personal health and wellbeing. The Company has implemented wellness programs which encourage and reward associates for healthy habits by offering the opportunity to lower their insurance premiums.

The Company owns a controlling interest in an aircraft due to the frequent business travel needs of the Named Executive Officers and the limited availability of commercial flights in Lincoln, Nebraska, where the Company's headquarters are located. Union Financial Services, Inc., which is owned by Mr. Dunlap and Stephen F. Butterfield, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, owns the remaining interest in the aircraft. Consistent with guidance issued in 2010 from the Federal Aviation Administration, the Company can be reimbursed for the pro rata cost of owning, operating, and maintaining the aircraft when used for routine personal travel by certain individuals whose positions with the Company require them to routinely change travel plans within a short time period. Accordingly, the Company allows certain members of executive management to utilize its interest in the aircraft for personal travel when it is not required for business travel. The value of the personal use of the aircraft is computed based on the Company's aggregate incremental costs, which include variable operating costs such as fuel costs, mileage costs, trip-related maintenance and hangar costs, on-board catering, landing/ramp fees, and other miscellaneous variable costs. In 2016, Messrs. Dunlap, Noordhoek, and Heimes received \$16,463, \$3,119, and \$3,119, respectively, in personal travel benefits with respect to the Company's interest in the aircraft.

The Company also offers the Named Executive Officers other perquisites, including indoor parking and use of Company-sponsored suites at local venues for personal use when not occupied for business purposes.

Policy on Tax Deductibility of Compensation

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code imposes a \$1,000,000 limitation, subject to certain exceptions, on a public company's income tax deductibility in any tax year with respect to compensation paid to any employee who is a chief executive officer, or one of the three highest paid executive officers of the company on the last day of that tax year (other than the chief executive

officer or the chief financial officer). This limitation does not apply to certain “performance-based” compensation paid under a shareholder approved plan that meets the requirements of Section 162(m) and the related regulations.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company believes that none of the compensation paid to the Named Executive Officers will be subject to the Section 162(m) limitation on deductibility. The Compensation Committee may consider steps in the future which might be in the Company's best interests to address any potential Section 162(m) deduction limitations, while reserving the right to award future compensation which may not be fully deductible under Section 162(m) if the Compensation Committee concludes that such compensation is in the Company's best interests in providing incentives to attract, motivate, and retain key executives. At the Company's 2014 Annual Meeting, the Company's shareholders approved the Executive Officers Incentive Compensation Plan in order to allow compensation under that plan to qualify as tax-deductible "performance-based" compensation pursuant to Section 162(m), provided that all of the requirements of Section 162(m) and the related regulations are satisfied.

Matching Gift Program

The Company offers a matching gift program in which all associates with at least six months of service and all members of the Board of Directors are eligible to participate. Under this program, for every dollar (\$100 minimum) that an associate or Board member contributes to an eligible charitable organization or educational institution, the Company will make matching donations of additional funds, subject to terms and conditions applicable in an equal manner to all associates and Board members. Any amounts matched by the Company for the Named Executive Officers per the provisions of the program are included in the summary compensation table below.

Conclusion

By ensuring market competitive compensation that is aligned with a performance-based organization philosophy, the Company expects to attract, motivate, and retain the executive talent required to achieve the Company's long-term goals. This is critical, as management and the Compensation Committee know that the Company's success hinges on having engaged executives who are committed to the Company.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the above Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management. Based on this review and discussion, and such other matters deemed relevant and appropriate by the Compensation Committee, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement and incorporated by reference in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Respectfully submitted,

Kimberly K. Rath, Chair
James P. Abel
Michael D. Reardon

Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal Years 2016, 2015, and 2014

The following table sets forth summary information with respect to the compensation paid and bonuses granted for services rendered by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as well as each of the Company's other three most highly compensated executive officers during the year ended December 31, 2016 (collectively, the "Named Executive Officers"). The information presented in the table relates to the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014. Salaries and bonuses are paid at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

| Name and principal position | Year | Annual compensation (a) | | | | Total (\$) |
|---|------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | Salary (\$) | Bonus (\$) (b) | Stock awards (\$) (c) | All other compensation (\$) (d) | |
| Michael S. Dunlap Executive Chairman | 2016 | 500,000 | 562,500 | — | 27,583 | 1,090,083 |
| | 2015 | 500,000 | 625,000 | — | 25,819 | 1,150,819 |
| | 2014 | 500,000 | 625,000 | — | 27,543 | 1,152,543 |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek Chief Executive Officer | 2016 | 675,000 | 816,338 | — | 40,524 | 1,531,862 |
| | 2015 | 625,000 | 898,466 | — | 40,357 | 1,563,823 |
| | 2014 | 550,000 | 776,275 | — | 65,160 | 1,391,435 |
| Terry J. Heimes Chief Operating Officer | 2016 | 675,000 | 759,375 | — | 29,539 | 1,463,914 |
| | 2015 | 625,000 | 839,877 | — | 38,415 | 1,503,292 |
| | 2014 | 550,000 | 725,637 | — | 52,864 | 1,328,501 |
| James D. Kruger Chief Financial Officer | 2016 | 500,000 | 646,916 | — | 36,991 | 1,183,907 |
| | 2015 | 450,000 | 604,698 | 200,036 (e) | 38,476 | 1,293,210 |
| | 2014 | 375,000 | 287,532 | 150,037 (f) | 20,449 | 833,018 |
| Timothy A. Tewes President | 2016 | 500,000 | 646,916 | — | 32,511 | 1,179,427 |
| | 2015 | 450,000 | 646,896 | 200,036 (e) | 28,424 | 1,325,356 |
| | 2014 | 375,000 | 250,000 | 150,037 (f) | 22,729 | 797,766 |

- (a) Executive officers may receive perquisites and other personal benefits, the aggregate annual dollar amounts of which are below the current SEC threshold of \$10,000 for reporting.
- (b) Amounts represent bonuses paid in 2017, 2016, and 2015 for services rendered during the 2016, 2015, and 2014 calendar years, respectively. The Company's annual performance-based incentives were paid, at the executives' option (other than to the Executive Chairman, who received his incentive in cash), as either 100 percent cash, 100 percent stock, or 50 percent cash/50 percent stock. Those electing stock also received an additional restricted share grant equal to 15 percent of the amount of their bonus they elected to receive in stock, to promote increased and continued share ownership by associates. All shares issued as part of the incentive award were issued pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan and were fully vested, but restricted from transfer for one year from the date of issuance. The stock issuances for annual performance bonuses were not made as equity incentive plan awards contemplating future service or performance.
- (c) Amounts represent the grant date fair values of the various awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Additional information about the Company's accounting for stock-based compensation under FASB ASC Topic 718 can be found in Note 2 - "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices - Compensation Expense for Stock Based Awards" and Note 18 - "Stock Based Compensation Plans - Restricted Stock Plan" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

(d) “All other compensation” includes the following:

| | | All other compensation | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Year | Employer matching contributions under 401(k) Plan (\$) | Premiums on life insurance (\$) | Matching gift program (1) | Dividends on restricted stock (\$) (2) | Personal use of company aircraft | Other (\$) | Total (\$) |
| Michael S. Dunlap | 2016 | 10,600 | 420 | 100 | — | 16,463 | — | 27,583 |
| | 2015 | 10,600 | 420 | 200 | — | 14,440 | 159 | 25,819 |
| | 2014 | 10,400 | 420 | 5,200 | — | 9,491 | 2,032 (3) | 27,543 |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek | 2016 | 10,600 | 420 | 25,000 | — | 3,119 | 1,385 (4) | 40,524 |
| | 2015 | 10,600 | 420 | 25,000 | — | 4,337 | — | 40,357 |
| | 2014 | 10,400 | 420 | 24,820 | — | 29,224 | 296 | 65,160 |
| Terry J. Heimes | 2016 | 10,600 | 420 | 15,000 | — | 3,119 | 400 | 29,539 |
| | 2015 | 10,600 | 420 | 25,000 | — | 2,335 | 60 | 38,415 |
| | 2014 | 10,400 | 420 | 21,400 | — | 20,288 | 356 | 52,864 |
| James D. Kruger | 2016 | 10,600 | 420 | 19,380 | 4,891 | — | 1,700 | 36,991 |
| | 2015 | 10,600 | 420 | 22,200 | 5,256 | — | — | 38,476 |
| | 2014 | — | 420 | 15,200 | 4,533 | — | 296 | 20,449 |
| Timothy A. Tewes | 2016 | 10,600 | 420 | 16,100 | 4,891 | — | 500 | 32,511 |
| | 2015 | 10,600 | 420 | 12,000 | 5,256 | — | 148 | 28,424 |
| | 2014 | 10,400 | 420 | 5,185 | 4,533 | 2,191 | — | 22,729 |

- (1) The Company has a matching gift program as discussed previously in the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” included in this proxy statement.
- (2) The Company's cash dividend payments on its Class A and Class B common stock include dividend payments on unvested shares of Class A common stock issued pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan. Dividends paid to the Named Executive Officers on unvested restricted stock are included in the table above.
- (3) Includes \$1,736 attributable to personal use of the Company's suite at sporting events during the year.
- (4) Represents personal use of the Company's suite at sporting events during the year.

(e) Amount represents 4,257 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to each of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Tewes on March 13, 2015 pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan. The Company determined the grant date fair value of this award based on the average of the closing prices of the Company's Class A common stock on February 27, 2015 through March 5, 2015, which was \$46.99.

(f) Amount represents 3,598 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to each of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Tewes on March 14, 2014 pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan. The Company determined the grant date fair value of this award based on the average of the closing prices of the Company's Class A common stock on February 28, 2014 through March 6, 2014, which was \$41.70.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table for Fiscal Year 2016

The following table sets forth summary information relating to each grant of an award made to the Company's Named Executive Officers in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

| Name | Grant date | Approval of grant by Compensation Committee | Number of shares of stock | Grant date fair value of stock awards (\$) |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| Michael S. Dunlap | — | — | — | — |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek | March 11, 2016 (a) | February 3, 2016 | 23,675 | 898,466 (b) |
| Terry J. Heimes | March 11, 2016 (a) | February 3, 2016 | 11,838 | 449,252 (b) |
| James D. Kruger | March 11, 2016 (a) | February 3, 2016 | 8,523 | 323,448 (b) |
| Timothy A. Tewes | March 11, 2016 (a) | February 3, 2016 | 17,046 | 646,896 (b) |

- (a) On March 11, 2016, the Company issued stock to pay fiscal year 2015 bonuses. The stock issuances were not made as equity incentive plan awards. All 2015 bonuses (paid in 2016) were paid in fully vested shares of Class A common stock issued pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan.
- (b) The Company determined the value of these awards based on the average of the closing prices for the Company's Class A common stock on February 26, 2016 through March 3, 2016, which was \$37.95.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table (As of December 31, 2016)

The following table sets forth summary information relating to the outstanding unvested equity awards for the Company's Named Executive Officers as of December 31, 2016.

| Name | Stock awards | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| | Number of shares of stock that have not vested | Market value of shares of stock that have not vested (\$ (a)) |
| Michael S. Dunlap | — | — |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek | — | — |
| Terry J. Heimes | — | — |
| James D. Kruger | 8,833 (b) | 448,275 |
| Timothy A. Tewes | 8,833 (b) | 448,275 |

- (a) Based on the closing market price of the Company's Class A common stock as of December 31, 2016 of \$50.75.
- (b) Amount represents (i) 375 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to each of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Tewes on July 23, 2007 and October 1, 2007, respectively, pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan, which shares vested on March 15, 2017, (ii) 1,125 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to each of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Tewes on March 9, 2012 pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan, which shares vested on March 9, 2017, (iii) 1,770 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to each of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Tewes on March 8, 2013 pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan, of which 885 shares will vest on each March 10 of 2017 and 2018, (iv) 2,158 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to each of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Tewes on March 14, 2014 pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan, of which 720 shares will vest on each March 10 of 2017 and 2018, and 718 shares will vest on March 10, 2019, and (v) 3,405 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to each of Mr. Kruger and Mr. Tewes on March 13, 2015 pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan, of which 852 shares will vest on each March 10 during the years 2017 through 2019, and 849 shares will vest on March 10, 2020.

Stock Vested Table for Fiscal Year 2016

The following table sets forth summary information relating to the stock vested for the Company's Named Executive Officers during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

| Name | Stock awards | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| | Number of shares of stock acquired on vesting | Market value of shares of stock realized on vesting \$(c) |
| Michael S. Dunlap | — | — |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek | — | — |
| Terry J. Heimes | — | — |
| James D. Kruger | 3,956 (a) | 155,340 |
| Timothy A. Tewes | 3,956 (b) | 155,340 |

- (a) Amount includes 375, 1,124, 885, 720, and 852 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued on July 23, 2007, March 9, 2012, March 8, 2013, March 10, 2014, and March 13, 2015, respectively, pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan. The closing market price on the date of issuance of the shares issued on July 23, 2007 was \$21.85 per share. The Company determined the grant date fair value of the shares issued on March 9, 2012 and March 8, 2013 based on the average of the high and low prices for sales of Class A common stock on February 29, 2012 and March 1, 2013, respectively, which was \$26.69 per share and \$33.90 per share, respectively. The Company determined the grant date fair value of the shares issued on March 10, 2014 based on the average of the closing market prices for the Company's Class A common stock on February 28, 2014 through March 6, 2014, which was \$41.70 per share. The Company determined the grant date fair value of the shares issued on March 13, 2015 based on the average of the closing market prices for the Company's Class A common stock on February 27, 2015 through March 5, 2015, which was \$46.99 per share.
- (b) Amount includes 375, 1,124, 885, 720, and 852 shares of restricted Class A common stock issued on October 1, 2007, March 9, 2012, March 8, 2013, March 10, 2014, and March 13, 2015, respectively, pursuant to the Company's Restricted Stock Plan. The closing market price on the date of issuance of the shares issued on October 1, 2007 was \$18.71 per share. The Company determined the grant date fair value of the shares issued on March 9, 2012 and March 8, 2013 based on the average of the high and low prices for sales of Class A common stock on February 29, 2012 and March 1, 2013, respectively, which was \$26.69 per share and \$33.90 per share, respectively. The Company determined the grant date fair value of the shares issued on March 10, 2014 based on the average of the closing market prices for the Company's Class A common stock on February 28, 2014 through March 6, 2014, which was \$41.70 per share. The Company determined the grant date fair value of the shares issued on March 13, 2015 based on the average of the closing market prices for the Company's Class A common stock on February 27, 2015 through March 5, 2015, which was \$46.99 per share.
- (c) The closing market price of the Company's Class A common stock as of March 9, 2016, March 10, 2016, and March 15, 2016 (the vesting dates, or the first business day after the vesting date) was \$39.23 per share, \$39.32 per share, and \$39.03 per share, respectively.

Stock Option, Stock Appreciation Right, Long-Term Incentive, and Defined Benefit Plans

The Company does not have any stock option, stock appreciation right, long-term incentive, or defined benefit plans covering its Named Executive Officers.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

Stock Ownership

The authorized common stock of the Company consists of 660,000,000 shares, \$0.01 par value. The authorized common stock is divided into two classes, consisting of 600,000,000 shares of Class A common stock and 60,000,000 shares of Class B common stock. The Company also has authorized 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value.

The following table sets forth information as of February 28, 2017, regarding the beneficial ownership of each class of the Company's common stock by:

- each person, entity, or group known by the Company to beneficially own more than five percent of the outstanding shares of any class of common stock
- each of the Named Executive Officers
- each incumbent director and each nominee for director
- all executive officers and directors as a group

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. Under these rules, a person is deemed to beneficially own a share of the Company's common stock if that person has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to that share, or has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of that share within 60 days, including through the exercise of any option, warrant, or other right or the conversion of any other security. With respect to the shares for which certain non-employee directors have elected to defer delivery pursuant to the deferral election provisions of the Company's Directors Stock Compensation Plan as indicated in certain footnotes to the following table, such shares are reported as beneficially owned by the respective director since, pursuant to such deferral election provisions, such shares shall be distributed to such director as the lump sum payment of deferred shares at the time of the termination of the director's service on the Board (which the director has the unilateral right to cause within 60 days if the director were to resign from the Board within such time period), or as the initial installment of up to five annual installments commencing at the time of termination of the director's service on the Board, as elected by the director.

Each share of Class B common stock is convertible at any time at the holder's option into one share of Class A common stock. The number of shares of Class B common stock for each person in the table below assumes such person does not convert any Class B common stock into Class A common stock. Unless otherwise indicated in a footnote, the address of each five percent beneficial owner is c/o Nelnet, Inc., 121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. Unless otherwise indicated in a footnote, the persons named in the tables below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock shown as being beneficially owned by them.

Beneficial Ownership - As of February 28, 2017

| Name | Number of shares beneficially owned | | | Percentage of shares beneficially owned (1) | | | Percentage of combined voting power of all classes of stock (2) |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|---|---------|-------|---|
| | Class A | Class B | Total | Class A | Class B | Total | |
| Michael S. Dunlap | 6,929,904 (3) | 10,590,364 (4) | 17,520,268 | 22.6% | 92.3% | 41.6% | 77.6% |
| Stephen F. Butterfield | — | 3,933,919 (5) | 3,933,919 | — | 34.3% | 9.3% | 27.1% |
| Angela L. Muhleisen | 6,398,597 (6) | 1,177,235 (7) | 7,575,832 | 20.9% | 10.3% | 18.0% | 12.5% |
| Union Bank and Trust Company | 4,822,972 (8) | 1,177,235 (9) | 6,000,207 | 15.7% | 10.3% | 14.3% | 11.4% |
| Dimensional Fund Advisors LP | 2,168,138 (10) | — | 2,168,138 | 7.1% | — | 5.1% | 1.5% |
| The Vanguard Group | 2,097,511 (11) | — | 2,097,511 | 6.8% | — | 5.0% | 1.4% |
| Deborah Bartels | 1,918,447 (12) | — | 1,918,447 | 6.3% | — | 4.6% | 1.3% |
| Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC | — | 6,601,412 (13) | 6,601,412 | — | 57.5% | 15.7% | 45.4% |
| Terry J. Heimes | 203,689 (14) | — | 203,689 | * | — | * | * |
| James D. Kruger | 145,576 (15) | — | 145,576 | * | — | * | * |
| Jeffrey R. Noordhoek | 480,605 (16) | — | 480,605 | 1.6% | — | 1.1% | * |
| Timothy A. Tewes | 46,597 (17) | — | 46,597 | * | — | * | * |
| James P. Abel | 57,819 (18) | — | 57,819 | * | — | * | * |
| William R. Cintani | 16,548 (19) | — | 16,548 | * | — | * | * |
| Kathleen A. Farrell | 30,351 (20) | — | 30,351 | * | — | * | * |
| David S. Graff | 8,468 | — | 8,468 | * | — | * | * |
| Thomas E. Henning | 57,251 (21) | — | 57,251 | * | — | * | * |
| Kimberly K. Rath | 38,359 (22) | — | 38,359 | * | — | * | * |
| Michael D. Reardon | 20,748 (23) | — | 20,748 | * | — | * | * |
| Executive officers and directors as a group (14 persons) | 7,916,665 | 11,476,932 | 19,393,597 | 25.8% | 100.0% | 46.1% | 84.4% |

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Based on 30,625,612 shares of Class A common stock and 11,476,932 shares of Class B common stock outstanding as of February 28, 2017.
- (2) These percentages reflect the different voting rights of the Company's Class A common stock and Class B common stock under the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Each share of Class A common stock has one vote and each share of Class B common stock has ten votes on all matters to be voted upon by the Company's shareholders.
- (3) Mr. Dunlap is deemed to have sole voting and investment power over 2,099,574 shares of Class A common stock. Mr. Dunlap may be deemed to have shared voting and investment power over 4,830,330 shares of Class A common stock, which includes (i) 52,675 shares owned by Mr. Dunlap's spouse, (ii) a total of 7,358 shares held by or for each of Mr. Dunlap's three sons, and (iii) 4,770,297 shares held for the accounts of miscellaneous trusts, IRAs, and investment accounts at Union Bank and Trust Company ("Union Bank") (some of which shares may under certain circumstances be pledged as security by Union Bank's customers under the terms of the accounts) with respect to which Union Bank may be deemed to have or share voting or investment power. Mr. Dunlap controls Union Bank through F&M. Mr. Dunlap disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held for the accounts of miscellaneous trusts, IRAs, and investment accounts at Union Bank, except to the extent that he actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares. With respect to the number of shares of Class A common stock beneficially owned by Mr. Dunlap that are held by Union Bank, the number of shares set forth in the table reflects the number of shares held by Union Bank as of December 31, 2016, as reported in a Schedule 13G/A filed by Union Bank with the SEC on January 24, 2017.
- (4) Mr. Dunlap is deemed to have sole voting and investment power over 1,224,726 shares of Class B common stock, which includes 181,923 shares owned by Mr. Dunlap's spouse, which reflects distributions to Mr. Dunlap's spouse during 2016 of shares from six separate grantor retained annuity trusts ("GRATs") established by Mr. Dunlap's spouse in 2015, and 1,042,803 shares held by Mr. Dunlap, which reflects a distribution to Mr. Dunlap during 2016 from a GRAT established by Mr. Dunlap in 2003, as discussed below, and distributions to Mr. Dunlap during 2016 of shares from six separate GRATs established by Mr. Dunlap in 2011. Mr. Dunlap is deemed to have shared voting and investment power over 9,365,638 shares of Class B common stock, which includes (i) 1,586,691 shares owned by Union Financial Services, Inc., of which Mr. Dunlap is Chairman and owns 50.0% of the outstanding capital stock, (ii) 925,110 shares held by Union Bank as Trustee for a Class B GRAT established by Mr. Dunlap in 2003, which reflects a distribution during 2016 to Mr. Dunlap, (iii) 252,125 shares held by Union Bank as Trustee in five separate

irrevocable trusts established by Mr. Butterfield as discussed below, (iv) a total of 300 shares held by or for each of Mr. Dunlap's three sons, (v) 2,573,800 shares held in six separate GRATs and three other irrevocable trusts established by Mr. Dunlap during 2011, which reflects distributions during 2016 from such GRATs to Mr. Dunlap, (vi) a total of 2,819,077 shares held in six separate GRATs established by Mr. Dunlap's spouse during 2015, which reflects distributions during 2016 to Mr. Dunlap's spouse, (vii) a total of 1,138,249 shares held in twelve separate GRATs established in 2015 by Mr. Butterfield and his spouse, for which GRATs Whitetail Rock Capital Management, LLC ("WRCM"), a majority owned subsidiary of the Company, has been designated to serve as investment adviser as discussed in footnote 13 below, which reflects distributions during 2016, and (viii) 70,286 shares contributed by Mr. Butterfield to a charitable lead annuity trust ("CLAT") on January 3, 2017, for which CLAT WRCM serves as investment adviser. Mr. Dunlap disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Union Financial Services, Inc., except to the extent that he actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares. Mr. Dunlap also disclaims beneficial ownership of the 252,125 shares held by Union Bank as Trustee in the five irrevocable trusts established by Mr. Butterfield, the 1,138,249 shares held by the twelve GRATs established by Mr. Butterfield and his spouse, and the 70,286 shares held by the CLAT, except to the extent that he actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares.

- (5) Mr. Butterfield is deemed to have sole voting and investment power over 852,128 shares of Class B common stock, which includes 135,332 shares that are held by the Stephen F. Butterfield Revocable Living Trust ("Revocable Living Trust"), of which Mr. Butterfield is a trustee. Mr. Butterfield is deemed to have shared voting and investment power over 3,081,791 shares of Class B common stock, which includes (i) 1,586,691 shares owned by Union Financial Services, Inc., of which Mr. Butterfield is a director and president and owns 50.0% of the outstanding capital stock, (ii) 252,125 shares held by Union Bank in five separate irrevocable trusts for the benefit of Mr. Butterfield's children established upon the 2013 expiration of a GRAT previously established by Mr. Butterfield, (iii) a total of 372,589 shares held in four separate GRATs established by Mr. Butterfield in 2015, which number reflects distributions during 2016 of shares from such GRATs to Mr. Butterfield, (iv) a total of 765,660 shares held in eight separate GRATs established by Mr. Butterfield's spouse in 2015, which number reflects distributions during 2016 of shares from certain of such GRATs to Mr. Butterfield's spouse, (v) 34,440 shares of stock held by Mr. Butterfield's spouse, which number of shares reflects distributions during 2016 to Mr. Butterfield's spouse of shares from certain of the eight separate GRATs established by Mr. Butterfield's spouse in 2015, as discussed above, and (vi) 70,286 shares contributed by Mr. Butterfield to a CLAT on January 3, 2017, for which CLAT WRCM serves as investment advisor. Mr. Butterfield disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Union Financial Services, Inc., except to the extent that he actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares.
- (6) Ms. Muhleisen is deemed to have sole voting and investment power over 2,484,319 shares of Class A common stock. Ms. Muhleisen is deemed to have shared voting and investment power over 3,914,278 shares of Class A common stock, which includes (i) 105,327 shares jointly owned by Ms. Muhleisen and her spouse, (ii) 661,093 shares owned by her spouse, (iii) 527,708 shares held by Ms. Muhleisen's adult son, (iv) 529,165 shares held by Ms. Muhleisen's adult daughter, (v) 350,000 shares held in two separate irrevocable trusts established by Ms. Muhleisen and her spouse during 2012, (vi) 349,860 shares held in two separate irrevocable trusts, (vii) 349,860 shares held in two separate post-annuity trusts established by Ms. Muhleisen and her spouse in connection with the expiration of GRAT annuity terms in 2013; and (viii) shares that are owned by entities that Ms. Muhleisen may be deemed to control, consisting of 1,041,265 shares held by Union Bank for the accounts of miscellaneous trusts, IRAs, and investment accounts at Union Bank (some of which shares may under certain circumstances be pledged as security by Union Bank's customers under the terms of the accounts) with respect to which Union Bank may be deemed to have or share voting or investment power. Ms. Muhleisen, a sister of Michael S. Dunlap, is a director, chairperson, president, and chief executive officer of and controls Union Bank through F&M. Ms. Muhleisen disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held for the accounts of miscellaneous trusts, IRAs, and investment accounts at Union Bank, except to the extent that she actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares. The address for Ms. Muhleisen is c/o Union Bank and Trust Company, P.O. Box 82529, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501. With respect to the number of shares of Class A common stock beneficially owned by Ms. Muhleisen that are held by Union Bank, the number of shares set forth in the table reflects the number of shares held by Union Bank as of December 31, 2016, as reported in a Schedule 13G/A filed by Union Bank with the SEC on January 24, 2017.
- (7) Ms. Muhleisen is deemed to have shared voting and investment power over 1,177,235 shares of Class B common stock that are held by Union Bank as Trustee under a Class B GRAT and irrevocable trusts established by Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Butterfield, respectively, which amount reflects a distribution from the GRAT to Mr. Dunlap during 2016. Ms. Muhleisen disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Union Bank as Trustee under the Class B GRAT and irrevocable trusts, except to the extent that she actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares.

- (8) Union Bank is deemed to have sole voting and investment power over 30,000 shares of Class A common stock that are held by the Union Bank profit sharing plan. Union Bank is deemed to have shared voting and investment power over 4,792,972 shares of Class A common stock, which includes (i) 47,000 shares held as trustee for the University of Nebraska Foundation, (ii) 144,128 shares held by Union Bank as Trustee under a Post-Annuity Trust and a Class A charitable remainder unitrust ("CRUT") established by Mr. Noordhoek, (iii) 3,781,707 shares of Class A common stock held by Union Bank in individual accounts for Ms. Muhleisen, her spouse, her adult daughter, and her adult son; and (iv) 820,137 shares held for the accounts of miscellaneous trusts, IRAs, and investment accounts at Union Bank (some of which shares may under certain circumstances be pledged as security by Union Bank's customers under the terms of the accounts) with respect to which Union Bank may be deemed to have or share voting or investment power. Union Bank disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent that Union Bank actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares. The address for Union Bank is P.O. Box 82529, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501; Attention: Angela L. Muhleisen, President. The number of shares of Class A common stock set forth in the table for Union Bank reflect the number of shares held by Union Bank as of December 31, 2016, as reported in a Schedule 13G/A filed by Union Bank with the SEC on January 24, 2017.
- (9) Union Bank is deemed to have shared voting and investment power over 1,177,235 shares of Class B common stock that are held by Union Bank as Trustee under a Class B GRAT and irrevocable trusts established by Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Butterfield, respectively, which amount reflects a distribution from the GRAT to Mr. Dunlap during 2016. Union Bank disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent that Union Bank actually has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such shares.
- (10) On February 9, 2017, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP ("Dimensional") filed a Schedule 13G indicating that they beneficially owned 7.1% of the Company's Class A common stock as of December 31, 2016. The amount set forth in the table reflects the number of shares reported in the Schedule 13G. Dimensional acts as investment advisor and manager to certain funds, and indicated that all shares reported in their 13G were owned by such funds. The address of Dimensional is Building One, 6300 Bee Cave Road, Austin, Texas 78746.
- (11) On February 10, 2017, The Vanguard Group ("Vanguard") filed a Schedule 13G indicating that they beneficially owned 6.8% of the Company's Class A common stock as of December 31, 2016. The amount set forth in the table reflects the number of shares reported in the Schedule 13G. The address of Vanguard is 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355.
- (12) On January 24, 2017, Deborah Bartels filed a Schedule 13G/A with the SEC indicating that she beneficially owned 6.3% of the Company's Class A common stock as of December 31, 2016. The amount set forth in the table reflects the number of shares reported in the Schedule 13G/A and includes (i) 1,297,040 shares held by Ms. Bartels, (ii) a total of 120,767 shares held in managed agency accounts for Ms. Bartels and her spouse by Union Bank, which is controlled by F&M, of which Ms. Bartels' brother, Mr. Dunlap, and sister, Ms. Muhleisen, are directors, executive officers, and significant shareholders; (iii) 217,150 shares held by Ms. Bartels' spouse; (iv) a total of 123,490 shares held by Union Bank as trustee for irrevocable trusts for the benefit of the adult sons of Ms. Bartels and her spouse ("Post-GRAT Trusts") established upon the expiration of the annuity term of GRATs established by Ms. Bartels and her spouse; and (v) a total of 160,000 shares held by Union Bank as trustee for irrevocable trusts established by Ms. Bartels and her spouse, of which the adult sons of Ms. Bartels and her spouse are the initial beneficiaries (the "Dynasty Trusts"). Ms. Bartels disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held in the Post-GRAT Trusts and the Dynasty Trusts except to the extent that she actually has or shares voting power or dispositive power with respect to such shares. The shares held in the managed agency accounts, the Post-GRAT Trusts, and the Dynasty Trusts may also be deemed to be beneficially owned by Union Bank, Mr. Dunlap, and Ms. Muhleisen, and are included in the total number of shares beneficially owned by them as set forth in this table.
- (13) Includes shares held in six separate GRATs and three separate other irrevocable trusts established by Mr. Dunlap in 2011, shares held in six separate GRATs established by Mr. Dunlap's spouse in 2015, shares held in twelve separate GRATs established by Mr. Butterfield and his spouse in 2015, and shares held in a CLAT established by Mr. Butterfield in 2016 and to which shares were contributed in January 2017, which number of shares of Class B common stock reflects distributions of shares from certain of the GRATs during 2016 to the grantors of such GRATs. Under the trusts, WRCM has been designated to serve as investment adviser with investment power with respect to assets held by the trusts and voting power with respect to the shares of stock held by the trusts. WRCM is not a beneficiary of any of the trusts, and is a majority owned subsidiary of the Company. The shares deemed to be beneficially owned by WRCM are also deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Dunlap, and the shares held in the twelve separate GRATs established by Mr. Butterfield and his spouse in 2015 and the CLAT established by Mr. Butterfield in 2016 are also deemed to be beneficially owned by Mr. Butterfield.

- (14) Includes 50,087 shares owned by Mr. Heimes' spouse. A total of 50,000 Class A shares are pledged as collateral for a line of credit agreement, under which approximately \$810,000 was drawn as of February 28, 2017.
- (15) Includes 135,536 shares jointly owned by Mr. Kruger and his spouse, and 8,833 shares issued under the Company's Restricted Stock Plan, of which 3,957 shares vested in March 2017; the remaining shares will vest as follows: March 2018 - 2,457 shares; March 2019 - 1,570 shares; and March 2020 - 849 shares.
- (16) Includes 277,866 shares held by The Jeffrey R. Noordhoek Amended And Restated Revocable Trust dated August 9, 2016, 126,462 shares held by Union Bank as trustee under a Post-Annuity Trust established by Mr. Noordhoek in 2013, and 17,666 shares held by Union Bank as trustee under a Class A CRUT established by Mr. Noordhoek. Mr. Noordhoek is deemed to have shared voting and investment power with respect to the shares held in the Post-Annuity Trust and the Class A CRUT.
- (17) Includes 8,833 shares issued under the Company's Restricted Stock Plan, of which 3,957 shares vested in March 2017; the remaining shares will vest as follows: March 2018 - 2,457 shares; March 2019 - 1,570 shares; and March 2020 - 849 shares.
- (18) Includes 47,094 shares that Mr. Abel has elected to defer delivery of pursuant to the deferral election provisions of the Company's Directors Stock Compensation Plan. Also includes 500 shares owned by Mr. Abel's spouse.
- (19) Includes 12,600 shares that Mr. Cintani has elected to defer delivery of pursuant to the deferral election provisions of the Company's Directors Stock Compensation Plan.
- (20) Includes 24,096 shares that Ms. Farrell has elected to defer delivery of pursuant to the deferral election provisions of the Company's Directors Stock Compensation Plan.
- (21) Includes 39,596 shares that Mr. Henning has elected to defer delivery of pursuant to the deferral election provisions of the Company's Directors Stock Compensation Plan and 3,102 shares owned by Mr. Henning's spouse.
- (22) Includes 37,159 shares that Ms. Rath has elected to defer delivery of pursuant to the deferral election provisions of the Company's Directors Stock Compensation Plan. Also includes 1,200 shares owned by Ms. Rath's husband in an individual retirement account.
- (23) Mr. Reardon's shares are owned jointly with his spouse and are held in a margin securities account at a brokerage firm. Positions held in such account, including shares of the Company's Class A common stock, may under certain circumstances be pledged as collateral security for the repayment of debit balances, if any, in such account.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Company's executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file with the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange reports of ownership of Company securities and changes in reported ownership. Executive officers, directors, and greater than ten percent shareholders are required by SEC rules to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) reports that they file.

Based solely on a review of the reports furnished to the Company, or written representations from reporting persons that all reportable transactions were reported, the Company believes that during the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's executive officers, directors, and greater than ten percent beneficial owners timely filed all reports they were required to file under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Policies and Procedures on Transactions with Related Persons

The Company has adopted written policies and procedures for the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's review of any transaction, arrangement, or relationship (including any indebtedness or guarantee of indebtedness) or series of similar transactions, arrangements, or relationships in which (i) the Company is a participant, (ii) the aggregate amount involved will or may be expected to exceed \$120,000, and (iii) a related person has or will have a direct or indirect material interest. For purposes of this policy, a "related person" means (i) any of our directors, executive officers, or nominees for director, (ii) any stockholder that beneficially owns more than five percent of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock, and (iii) any immediate family member of the foregoing. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee approves or ratifies only those transactions that it determines in good faith are in, or are not inconsistent with, the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may, in its discretion, submit certain transactions to the full Board of Directors for approval where it deems appropriate.

In determining whether to approve or ratify a transaction, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee takes into account the factors it deems appropriate, which may include, among others, the benefits to the Company, the availability of other sources for comparable products or services, the impact on a director's independence in the event the related person is a director, and the extent of the related person's interest in the transaction. The policy also provides for the delegation of its authority to the Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee for any related person transaction requiring pre-approval or ratification between meetings of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee reviews and assesses ongoing relationships with a related person on at least an annual basis to see that they are in compliance with the policy and remain appropriate.

All approved related party transactions are communicated to the full Board of Directors by the Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, or his designee. Mr. Dunlap beneficially owns shares representing 77.6% of the combined voting power of the Company's shareholders as of February 28, 2017. Because of his beneficial ownership, Mr. Dunlap can effectively elect each member of the Board of Directors, including all members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and has the power to defeat or remove each member.

Although there is no formal requirement for executive management of the Company to approve related party transactions, executive management reviews all related party transactions. Upon reviewing related party transactions, executive management takes into account the factors it deems appropriate, which may include, among others, the benefits to the Company, the availability of other sources for comparable products or services, the impact on a director's independence in the event the related person is a director, and the extent of the related person's interest in the transaction.

As Executive Chairman and controlling shareholder of the Company, Mr. Dunlap effectively has control over each member of the Company's executive management, who were initially hired by Mr. Dunlap and can be fired or otherwise penalized at his direction.

During 2016, the Company entered into certain transactions and had business arrangements with Union Bank and Trust Company and Union Financial Services. These transactions were reviewed and approved by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and reviewed by executive management. Union Bank and Trust Company and Union Financial Services are related persons as discussed below. We cannot affirm whether or not the fees and terms of each transaction are substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for transactions with persons that do not have a relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder, or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company). However, all related party transactions are based on available market information for comparable assets, products, and services and are extensively negotiated.

- *Union Bank and Trust Company* - Union Bank is controlled by Farmers & Merchants Investment Inc. ("F&M"), which owns 81.4% of Union Bank's common stock and 15.4% of Union Bank's non-voting non-convertible preferred stock. Michael S. Dunlap, a significant shareholder, Executive Chairman, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, along with his spouse and children, owns or controls a total of 33.0% of the stock of F&M, including a total of 48.6% of the outstanding voting common stock of F&M, and Mr. Dunlap's sister, Angela L. Muhleisen, along with her spouse and children, owns or controls a total of 31.7% of F&M stock, including a total of 47.5% of the outstanding voting common stock of F&M. Mr. Dunlap serves as a Director and Chairman of F&M. Ms. Muhleisen serves as a Director and Chief Executive Officer of F&M and as a Director, Chairperson, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Union Bank. Union Bank is deemed to have beneficial ownership of a significant number of shares of Nelnet because it serves in a capacity of trustee or account manager for various trusts and accounts holding shares of the Company, and may share voting and/or investment power with respect to such shares. At February 28, 2017, Union Bank was deemed to beneficially own 14.3% of the Company's common stock. The stock holdings of Union Bank are deemed to be beneficially owned by

both Mr. Dunlap and Ms. Muhleisen. At February 28, 2017, Mr. Dunlap beneficially owned 41.6% of the Company's outstanding common stock and Ms. Muhleisen beneficially owned 18.0% of the Company's outstanding common stock.

- *Union Financial Services, Inc.* - Union Financial Services, Inc. ("UFS") is a corporation which is owned 50% by Michael S. Dunlap, a significant shareholder, Executive Chairman, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, and 50% by Stephen F. Butterfield, a significant shareholder, Vice Chairman, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Transactions with Union Bank

The Company has entered into certain contractual arrangements with Union Bank. These transactions include:

- **Loan purchases** - On December 22, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with Union Bank in which the Company provided marketing, origination, and loan servicing services to Union Bank related to private education loans. The Company committed to purchase, or arrange for a designee to purchase, all volume originated by Union Bank under this agreement. During 2016, the Company purchased \$29.6 million (par value) of private education loans from Union Bank, pursuant to this agreement. As of December 31, 2016, the balance of private education loans held by Union Bank pursuant to this agreement was \$0.4 million. Subsequent to 2016, no additional loans will be originated under this agreement.
- **Loan servicing** - As of December 31, 2016, the Company serviced \$483.8 million of loans for Union Bank. Servicing revenue earned by the Company from this portfolio was \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, accounts receivable includes approximately \$36,000 due from Union Bank for loan servicing.
- **Funding** - The Company maintains an agreement with Union Bank, as trustee for various grantor trusts, under which Union Bank has agreed to purchase from the Company participation interests in student loans (the "FFELP Participation Agreement"). The Company uses this facility as a source to fund FFELP student loans. As of December 31, 2016, \$496.8 million of loans were subject to outstanding participation interests held by Union Bank, as trustee, under this agreement. The agreement automatically renews annually and is terminable by either party upon five business days' notice. This agreement provides beneficiaries of Union Bank's grantor trusts with access to investments in interests in student loans, while providing liquidity to the Company on a short term basis. The Company can participate loans to Union Bank to the extent of availability under the grantor trusts, up to \$750 million or an amount in excess of \$750 million if mutually agreed to by both parties.
- **Operating cash** - The majority of the Company's cash operating bank accounts are maintained at Union Bank. The Company also invests cash in the Short term Federal Investment Trust ("STFIT") of the Student Loan Trust Division of Union Bank, which the Company uses as operating cash accounts. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had \$74.3 million deposited at Union Bank in operating accounts or invested in the STFIT. Interest income earned from cash deposited in these operating cash accounts for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$0.4 million.
- **529 Plan administration** - The Company provides certain 529 Plan administration services to certain college savings plans (the "College Savings Plans") through a contract with Union Bank, as the program manager. Union Bank is entitled to a fee as program manager pursuant to its program management agreement with the College Savings Plans. In 2016, the Company received fees of \$1.6 million from Union Bank related to the Company's administration services provided to the College Savings Plans.
- **Lease arrangements** - Union Bank leases approximately 4,000 square feet of office space in the Company's corporate headquarters building. During 2016, Union Bank paid the Company approximately \$73,000 for rent. The lease agreement expires on June 30, 2018.
- **Other fees paid to Union Bank** - During 2016, the Company paid Union Bank approximately \$139,000 for commissions and cash management fees.
- **Other fees received from Union Bank** - During 2016, the Company received approximately \$219,000 from Union Bank related to an employee sharing arrangement and for providing health and productivity services.
- **Investment services** - Union Bank has established various trusts whereby Union Bank serves as trustee for the purpose of purchasing, holding, managing, and selling investments in student loan asset-backed securities. In 2011, WRCM, an SEC-registered investment advisor and a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a management agreement with Union Bank, under which WRCM performs various advisory and management services on behalf of Union Bank with respect

to investments in securities by the trusts, including identifying securities for purchase or sale by the trusts. The agreement provides that Union Bank will pay to WRCM annual fees of 25 basis points on the outstanding balance of the investments in the trusts. As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding balance of investments in the trusts was \$756.9 million. In addition, Union Bank will pay additional fees to WRCM of up to 50 percent of the gains from the sale of securities from the trusts or securities being called prior to the full contractual maturity. During 2016, the Company earned \$4.5 million of fees under this agreement.

In January 2012 and October 2015, WRCM entered into management agreements with Union Bank under which it was designated to serve as investment advisor with respect to the assets within several trusts established by Michael S. Dunlap and his spouse. Union Bank serves as trustee for the trusts. Per the terms of the agreements, Union Bank pays WRCM five basis points of the aggregate value of the assets of the trusts as of the last day of each calendar quarter. Mr. Dunlap and his spouse contributed a total of 3,375,000 and 3,000,000 shares of the Company's Class B common stock to the trusts upon the establishment of the trusts in 2011 and 2015, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, a total of 2,573,800 and 2,819,077 shares, respectively, of the Company's Class B common stock remained in such trusts. In January 2016, WRCM entered into a similar management agreement with Union Bank with respect to several trusts established in December 2015 by Mr. Butterfield and his spouse, to which trusts Mr. Butterfield and his spouse contributed a total of 1,200,000 shares of the Company's Class B common stock upon the establishment thereof. As of December 31, 2016, a total of 1,138,249 shares of the Company's Class B common stock remained in such trusts. During 2016, the Company earned approximately \$142,000 of fees under these agreements. In January 2017, WRCM entered into a similar management agreement with Union Bank with respect to a CLAT established by Mr. Butterfield in December 2016, to which CLAT Mr. Butterfield contributed 70,286 shares of the Company's Class B common stock on January 3, 2017.

As of December 31, 2016, accounts receivable included \$0.8 million due from Union Bank related to fees earned by WRCM from the investment services described above.

WRCM has established private investment funds for the primary purpose of purchasing, selling, investing, and trading, directly or indirectly, in student loan asset-backed securities, and to engage in financial transactions related thereto. Mr. Dunlap, UFS, Jeffrey R. Noordhoek (an executive officer of the Company), Ms. Muhleisen and her spouse, and WRCM have invested \$5.7 million, \$1.0 million, \$1.0 million, \$4.8 million, and \$0.3 million, respectively, in certain of these funds. Based upon the current level of holdings by non-affiliated limited partners, the management agreements provide non-affiliated limited partners the ability to remove WRCM as manager without cause. WRCM earns 50 basis points (annually) on the outstanding balance of the investments in these funds, of which WRCM pays approximately 50 percent of such amount to Union Bank as custodian. As of December 31, 2016, the total outstanding balance of investments in these funds was \$150.1 million. During 2016, the Company paid Union Bank \$0.4 million as custodian.

- Defined contribution plan - Union Bank administers the Company's 401(k) defined contribution plan. Fees paid to Union Bank to administer the plan, approximately \$280,000 in 2016, are paid by the plan's participants.

The net aggregate impact on the Company's consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 related to the transactions with Union Bank as described above was income (before income taxes) of \$7.0 million.

The Company intends to maintain its relationship with Union Bank, which the Company's management believes provides certain benefits to the Company. Those benefits include Union Bank's knowledge of and experience in the FFELP industry, its willingness to provide services, and at times liquidity and capital resources, on an expedient basis, and the proximity of Union Bank to the Company's corporate headquarters located in Lincoln, Nebraska.

The majority of the transactions and arrangements with Union Bank are not offered to unrelated third parties or subject to competitive bids. Accordingly, these transactions and arrangements not only present conflicts of interest, but also pose the risk to the Company's shareholders that the terms of such transactions and arrangements may not be as favorable to the Company as it could receive from unrelated third parties. Moreover, the Company may have and/or may enter into contracts and business transactions with related parties that benefit Mr. Dunlap and his sister, as well as other related parties, that may not benefit the Company and/or its minority shareholders.

Transactions with Union Financial Services

The Company owns a 65% interest in an aircraft due to the frequent business travel needs of the Company's executives and the limited availability of commercial flights in Lincoln, Nebraska, where the Company's headquarters are located. UFS owns the remaining interest in the same aircraft. The aircraft joint ownership agreement between the Company and UFS for this aircraft will continue in effect on a month to month basis until terminated by mutual agreement. UFS will have the right to require the

Company to purchase UFS's interest in the aircraft for an amount equal to UFS's pro rata portion (determined on the basis of its ownership percentage) of the aircraft's fair market value at that time. If the term of the joint ownership agreement is not extended by agreement of the Company and UFS, the aircraft must be sold and the net proceeds from the sale distributed to the Company and UFS in proportion to their ownership percentages. Under an aircraft maintenance agreement among the Company, UFS, and an unrelated aviation service company, a total of approximately \$0.3 million in management fees was paid to the service company in 2016, which amount was allocated to the Company and UFS based on their respective ownership percentages. The maintenance agreement also provides that the Company must pay for all flight operating expenses for each flight conducted on its behalf, with a corresponding obligation by UFS, and that both the Company and UFS must pay their pro-rata portion, based on actual use percentages, of the cost of maintaining the aircraft.

Transactions with Hudl

On March 17, 2015, the Company made a \$40.5 million equity investment in Hudl. David Graff, who has served on the Company's Board of Directors since May 2014, is CEO, co-founder, and a director of Hudl. Prior to the 2015 investment, the Company and Michael Dunlap, the Company's Executive Chairman and a principal shareholder, made separate equity investments in Hudl. Subsequent to the Company's March 2015 investment, the Company and Mr. Dunlap currently hold combined direct and indirect equity ownership interests in Hudl of 18.6% and 3.4%, respectively. The Company's and Mr. Dunlap's direct and indirect equity ownership interests in Hudl consist of preferred stock with certain liquidation preferences that are considered substantive.

In December 2015, the Company paid, on behalf of Hudl, approximately \$120,000 in certain fees related to the construction of the building for Hudl's corporate headquarters in Lincoln, Nebraska; in return, Hudl issued a promissory note to the Company. The promissory note is interest-free and repayment by Hudl is contingent upon its receipt of certain future refunds from the City of Lincoln based on future job creation.

The Company also has two notes payable, which were each issued by TDP Phase Three, LLC ("TDP") on December 30, 2015 in connection with the development of the commercial building in Lincoln, Nebraska that is to be the new corporate headquarters for Hudl. TDP is an entity established during 2015 for the sole purpose of developing and operating this building. The Company owns 25 percent of TDP. However, because the Company plans to be a tenant in this building once the development is complete, the operating results of TDP are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2016, one of the TDP notes has \$12.0 million outstanding with a maturity date of March 31, 2023; the other TDP note has \$6.4 million outstanding with a maturity date of December 15, 2045. Both of these notes have a fixed interest rate of 3.38%. Recourse to the Company on the outstanding balance of these notes is equal to its ownership percentage of TDP.

During 2016, the Company paid Hudl approximately \$25,000 in fees for advertising by one of the Company's subsidiaries on Hudl's website and product pages.

Hudl has paid the Company \$36,000 for certain accounting and finance support services provided to Hudl during the fourth quarter of 2016 and first quarter of 2017.

Hudl has a \$5.0 million unsecured line of credit with Union Bank of which no amount was outstanding at December 31, 2016 and \$5.0 million was available for future use. During 2017, Hudl and Union Bank anticipate increasing the size of this facility up to \$20.0 million.

Other Transactions

The Company has engaged Talent Plus to provide talent acquisition, selection, and development solutions to the Company. The Company paid Talent Plus approximately \$72,000 related to these services in 2016. Ms. Rath, who serves on the Company's Board of Directors, is the Chairperson and President of Talent Plus, and with her spouse is a principal owner.

During 2016, the Company made available to its employees certain voluntary insurance products through Assurity Life Insurance Company ("Assurity"). Thomas E. Henning, who serves on the Company's Board of Directors, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Assurity. Premiums are paid by participants and are remitted to Assurity by the Company on behalf of the participants. The Company remitted to Assurity approximately \$166,000 in premiums related to these products during 2016.

Mr. Cintani, who serves on the Company's Board of Directors, has a son, Brian Cintani, 40, who is employed by the Company as an experienced financial analyst in the Company's capital markets group. During the year ended December 31, 2016, Brian Cintani's total compensation was approximately \$148,000. Brian Cintani has been employed by the Company since 2002 and his employment preceded Mr. Cintani's service as a director which began in May 2012.

In addition to the foregoing, from time to time, the Company, some of the Company's executive officers, and some of the members of the Company's Board of Directors invest in small or startup companies, often in the Company's local community. In some cases, executive officers of the Company may also serve as members of the Board of Directors of such companies in connection with the investment.

The Company and certain executive officers have invested a total of \$1.9 million in Capricorn Healthcare and Special Opportunities, LP ("Capricorn"). Capricorn is located in Palo Alto, California and is a limited partnership that primarily invests in healthcare-related companies. As of December 31, 2016, the investors and amount invested include the Company (\$898,000), Mr. Dunlap (\$898,000), and Mr. Noordhoek (\$90,000).

Neither the Company, the Company's executive officers, nor members of the Company's Board of Directors, individually or in the aggregate, owns a majority interest in any of these companies.

While the Company does not deem these investments to be related party transactions, the Company reports investment activity of this type to the Board of Directors.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

Report of the Board Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Committee") is responsible for the oversight of the integrity of the Company's consolidated financial statements, the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting, the Company's policy standards and guidelines for risk assessment and risk management and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the qualifications and independence of the Company's independent auditor and the performance of the Company's internal and independent auditors. The Committee has the sole authority and responsibility to select, determine the compensation of, evaluate, and, when appropriate, replace the Company's independent auditor. The Committee, with input from management, regularly monitors the performance of the key members of the independent auditors' team, including the lead partner. In the case of rotation of the lead partner, the Committee is involved in the selection of the new lead audit partner, and considers such factors as the individual's professional and relevant industry experience, other current assignments, and the proximity of their office location to the Company's headquarters. The Committee is also responsible under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for establishing procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. The Committee is currently comprised of three independent directors and operates under a written charter adopted by the Board, a copy of which is available at www.nelnetinvestors.com. The Board has determined that each Committee member is independent under the standards of director independence established under the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines and the New York Stock Exchange listing requirements and is also independent under applicable independence standards of the Exchange Act and the SEC rules thereunder.

The Committee serves in an oversight capacity and is not part of the Company's managerial or operational decision-making process. Management is responsible for the financial reporting process, including the system of internal controls, for the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and for the report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company's independent auditor, KPMG LLP, is responsible for auditing the Company's financial statements and expressing an opinion as to their conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and for expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Committee's responsibility is to oversee the financial reporting process and to review and discuss management's report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Committee relies, without independent verification, on the information provided to it and on the representations made by management, the internal auditor, and the independent auditor.

The Committee held eight meetings during 2016. The Committee, among other things:

- Reviewed and discussed the Company's earnings releases, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the consolidated financial statements
- Reviewed and discussed, in conjunction with the Risk and Finance Committee, the Company's policies and procedures for risk assessment and risk management and the major risk exposures of the Company and its business units, as appropriate
- Reviewed and discussed the annual plan and the scope of the work of the internal auditor for fiscal 2016 and summaries of the reports to management by the internal auditor

- Reviewed and discussed the annual plan and scope of the work of the independent auditor
- Reviewed and discussed, in conjunction with the Compliance Committee, reports from management on the Company's policies regarding applicable legal and regulatory requirements
- Met with KPMG LLP, the internal auditor, and Company management in separate executive sessions

The Committee reviewed and discussed the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 with management, the internal auditor, and KPMG LLP. The Committee reviewed and discussed the critical accounting policies and estimates as set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, management's annual report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, and KPMG LLP's opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The Committee also discussed with management and the internal auditor the process used to support certifications by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer that are required by the SEC and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to accompany the Company's periodic filings with the SEC and the processes used to support management's annual report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Committee discussed with KPMG LLP matters related to the audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements and the matters required to be discussed by Auditing Standard No. 1301, *Communications with Audit Committees*, issued by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"). This review included a discussion with management and KPMG LLP as to the quality (not merely the acceptability) of the Company's accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant estimates and judgments, and the disclosures within the Company's consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures relating to critical accounting policies.

KPMG LLP also provided to the Committee the written disclosures and the letter required by applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding KPMG LLP's communications with the Committee concerning independence. The Committee discussed with KPMG LLP their independence from the Company. When considering KPMG LLP's independence, the Committee considered if services they provided to the Company beyond those rendered in connection with their audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements, reviews of the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements included in its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and their opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting were compatible with maintaining their independence. The Committee also reviewed and pre-approved, among other things, the audit, audit-related, and tax services performed by KPMG LLP. For tax services, the pre-approval included discussion with KPMG concerning their independence as required by PCAOB Rule 3524 (Audit Committee Pre-approval of Certain Tax Services). The Committee received regular updates on the amount of fees and scope of audit, audit-related, and tax services provided.

Based on the Committee's review and these meetings, discussions, and reports, and subject to the limitations on the Committee's role and responsibilities referred to above and in the Audit Committee Charter, the Committee recommended to the Board that the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 be included in the Company's 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K for filing with the SEC.

The Committee has also selected KPMG LLP as the Company's independent auditor for the year ending December 31, 2017 and is presenting the selection to the shareholders for ratification.

KPMG has been the Company's independent auditor since before the Company went public in 2003. The Committee last went through a Request for Proposal for independent audit and non-audit services effective for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas E. Henning, Chairman
 Kathleen A. Farrell
 William R. Cintani

PROPOSAL 2 - RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee selects the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. This proposal is put before the shareholders because the Board believes that it is good corporate practice to seek shareholder ratification of the selection of the independent registered public accounting firm. If the appointment of KPMG LLP is not ratified, the Audit Committee will evaluate the basis for the shareholders' vote when determining whether to continue the firm's engagement.

The Board of Directors of the Company recommends a vote FOR the ratification of the appointment of KPMG LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm for 2017.

The affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast at the Annual Meeting is required to ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP. Unless marked to the contrary, proxies will be voted FOR the ratification of the appointment of KPMG LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm for 2017.

Representatives of KPMG LLP are expected to attend the Annual Meeting and to respond to appropriate questions from shareholders present at the meeting and will have an opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so.

Independent Accountant Fees and Services

Aggregate fees for professional services rendered by KPMG LLP for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are set forth below.

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Audit fees | \$ 630,000 | 626,625 |
| Audit-related fees | 881,235 | 856,545 |
| Tax fees | 49,726 | 87,809 |
| All other fees | 1,700 | 1,650 |
| Total | \$ 1,562,661 | 1,572,629 |

Audit-related fees were for assurance and other services related to service provider compliance reports, including Service Organization Controls (SOC1) reports on the effectiveness of the Company's controls for student loan servicing and other services provided for its customers, employee benefit plan audits, agreed-upon procedures for Company-sponsored student loan securitization financings and other matters, and consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.

Tax fees were for services related to tax compliance and planning.

All other fees represent the amount paid by the Company for access to an on-line accounting and tax reference tool.

In addition to the services and fees described above, KPMG was engaged to perform audits of and provide tax services for certain private investment funds which are managed by WRCM, for which KPMG received total fees of \$68,500 in 2016.

The Audit Committee's pre-approval policy and procedures are outlined in its charter. The Audit Committee has the sole authority to appoint, retain, and terminate the Company's independent auditor, which reports directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the evaluation, compensation (including as to fees and terms), and oversight of the work of the Company's independent auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review, or attestation services for the Company. All related fees and costs of the independent auditor, as determined by the Audit Committee, are paid promptly by the Company in accordance with its normal business practices. All auditing services and permitted non-audit services performed for the Company by the independent auditor, including the services described above, are pre-approved by the Audit Committee, subject to applicable laws, rules, and regulations. The Audit Committee may form and delegate to a subcommittee the authority to grant pre-approvals with respect to auditing services and permitted non-auditing services, provided that any such grant of pre-approval shall be reported to the full Audit Committee at its next meeting.

PROPOSAL 3 - ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Section 14A of the Exchange Act requires that at least once every three years the Company provide its shareholders with the opportunity to vote to approve, on a nonbinding, advisory basis, the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers as disclosed pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the SEC. Based on the results of an advisory vote on the frequency of advisory votes on executive compensation at the Company's 2011 annual meeting of shareholders, where the Board of Directors recommended and the shareholders voted in favor of holding an advisory vote on executive compensation every year, the Company has held such advisory votes on executive compensation on an annual basis. The Company is therefore providing its shareholders with the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on executive compensation at this year's Annual Meeting as described below. The Company believes that it is appropriate to seek the views of shareholders on the design and effectiveness of the Company's executive compensation program.

The Company must also provide its shareholders with the opportunity to vote, on a nonbinding, advisory basis, on the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation at least once every six years, and such frequency advisory vote will be held again at this year's Annual Meeting. See "Proposal 4 - Advisory Vote on the Frequency of Future Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation" below for additional information. Unless the shareholders vote at this year's Annual Meeting in favor of a different frequency than the current annual schedule that is again recommended by the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors determines to adopt such different frequency, the next advisory vote on executive compensation will occur at the Company's 2018 annual meeting of shareholders.

As described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this Proxy Statement, the Company's objective for its executive compensation program is to attract, motivate, develop, and retain executives who will contribute to the Company's long-term success and the creation of shareholder value. The Company seeks to accomplish this objective in a way that rewards performance and is aligned with its shareholders' long-term interests, and the Company's compensation programs are designed to reward the Named Executive Officers for the achievement of short-term and long-term strategic and operational goals and the achievement of increased shareholder return, while at the same time avoiding the encouragement of unnecessary or excessive risk-taking.

The framework and executive compensation philosophy are established by an independent Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The following items reflect our commitment to pay for performance and to maintain a strong executive compensation governance framework:

- Incentive plans that are based upon financial and operational goals that are reviewed annually by the Compensation Committee.
- An annual risk assessment conducted by the Compensation Committee to evaluate whether incentive programs drive behaviors that are demonstrably within the risk management parameters it deems prudent.
- A robust share ownership and retention policy.

The Compensation Discussion and Analysis and the compensation tables and disclosures provided in this Proxy Statement describe the Company's executive compensation program in more detail, and discuss the following key elements of the program:

- We pay for performance, both in setting base salaries and awarding incentives via the Executive Officers Incentive Compensation Plan. This plan is used to assess the participating Named Executive Officers' performance based on numerous criteria, including certain financial measures such as levels of earnings, growth of assets, return on equity and assets, shareholder return, cash flow, market share, operating margins and operating expenses; certain service measures including performance under the Company's student loan servicing contract with the U.S. Department of Education; operating performance; employee engagement; and strategic positioning.
- Periodically, we retain external, independent compensation consultants to review the compensation levels and practices for the Named Executive Officers, compare those levels to executives in comparable positions in select industries and companies, and identify potential gaps or inconsistencies in our compensation practices.
- None of the Named Executive Officers has an employment agreement or severance arrangement. In addition, the Company generally does not provide significant perquisites, tax reimbursements, or change in control benefits to the Named Executive Officers that are not available to other employees, and we do not issue stock options.
- Each of the Named Executive Officers is employed at-will and is expected to demonstrate exceptional personal performance in order to continue serving as a member of the executive team.

The Company believes the compensation program for the Named Executive Officers is instrumental in helping the Company achieve its strong financial performance, and is asking shareholders to approve the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this Proxy Statement, including in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the compensation tables, and the narrative disclosures that accompany the compensation tables.

The vote on this proposal is not intended to address any specific element of compensation; rather, the vote relates to the compensation of our Named Executive Officers, as described in this Proxy Statement in accordance with the compensation disclosure rules of the SEC. As an advisory vote, the vote on this proposal is not binding upon the Company, the Board of Directors, or the Compensation Committee. However, the Compensation Committee, which is responsible for designing and administering the Company's executive

compensation program, values the opinions expressed by shareholders in their vote on this proposal and will consider the outcome of the vote when making future compensation decisions for Named Executive Officers.

Accordingly, the Company's shareholders are asked to vote on the following resolution at the Annual Meeting:

“RESOLVED, that the Company's shareholders approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Named Executive Officers, as disclosed in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the Summary Compensation Table, and the other related tables and disclosure.”

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the approval of the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers, as disclosed in this Proxy Statement.

PROPOSAL 4 - ADVISORY VOTE ON THE FREQUENCY OF FUTURE ADVISORY VOTES ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Section 14A of the Exchange Act requires that shareholders be given the opportunity to vote, at least once every six years, on a non-binding, advisory basis, as to whether future advisory votes by the shareholders on the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers as disclosed in accordance with the compensation disclosure rules of the SEC should occur every one, two, or three years. The last such vote by the Company's shareholders was at the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders, and following the advisory vote of the shareholders at that meeting in favor of annual advisory votes on executive compensation, such votes have occurred every year.

The Board of Directors has determined that continuing to hold an advisory vote every year on executive compensation will allow the Company's shareholders to continue to provide timely, direct input on the Company's executive compensation philosophy, policies, and practices as disclosed in the proxy statement each year. Even though a significant part of the Company's executive compensation program is designed to support long-term value creation, an annual shareholder vote on executive compensation enables the Board and the Compensation Committee, which is responsible for designing and administering the Company's executive compensation program, to evaluate and consider any changes in overall shareholder sentiment as regular executive compensation program reviews are conducted.

As an advisory vote, this proposal is not binding upon the Company or the Board of Directors in any way. However, the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee value the views expressed by shareholders in their vote on this proposal and will consider the outcome of the vote when making future decisions as to the frequency of future advisory votes on executive compensation. The Board of Directors may decide that it is in the best interests of the shareholders and the Company to hold an advisory vote on executive compensation more or less frequently than the frequency receiving the most votes cast by the shareholders.

In voting on this proposal, shareholders may choose among four options (holding the advisory vote on executive compensation every one, two, or three years, or abstaining). Therefore, shareholders will not be voting to approve or disapprove the recommendation of the Board of Directors for an annual advisory vote on executive compensation.

The Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote for the option of EVERY ONE YEAR (as opposed to every two years or every three years) as the preferred frequency for advisory votes on executive compensation.

PROPOSAL 5 - APPROVAL OF AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION TO CLASSIFY THE BOARD INTO THREE CLASSES, WITH DIRECTORS IN EACH CLASS SERVING STAGGERED THREE-YEAR TERMS

The Board of Directors has unanimously approved and unanimously recommends that the Company's shareholders approve an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Board into three classes, with the directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms of office (with such amendment referred to as the “Classified Board Amendment”).

The description in this proxy statement of the Classified Board Amendment is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the full text of the proposed amendment, which is included in the form of Articles of Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation attached to this proxy statement as Appendix A. If the Classified Board Amendment is approved by the shareholders, the Articles of Amendment in substantially the same form as set forth in Appendix A will be promptly filed with the Nebraska Secretary of State and will become effective upon such filing.

As of April 14, 2017, the Board of Directors consists of a single class of nine directors, with all of the Company's directors elected at each annual meeting of shareholders for one-year terms. If approved by the shareholders, the Classified Board Amendment would classify the Board into three separate classes designated as Class I, Class II, and Class III, with each class comprised of one-third of the total number of directors, and with the classes to rotate for election each year such that the directors in one class would be subject to election each year to serve three-year terms that are staggered among the classes. To implement the staggering of the three-year terms among the three classes immediately following the classification of the Board, the classes would have initial terms of one, two, or three years, as described below. For the names of the nine current directors, all of whom are nominated for election to the Board at the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders to which this proxy statement relates, along with their background information and the respective class to which each director, if elected at the 2017 annual meeting, would be assigned by the Board if the Classified Board Amendment is approved by the shareholders, see "Proposal 1 - Election of Directors - Nominees" above.

If the Classified Board Amendment is approved by the shareholders and all nine director nominees are elected to the Board of Directors at the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders, the directors to be assigned to Class I (Messrs. Butterfield, Dunlap, and Reardon) would serve an initial term of one year until the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders, or until their respective successors have been elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation, or removal. The directors to be assigned to Class II (Messrs. Abel and Cintani and Ms. Rath) would serve an initial term of two years until the 2019 annual meeting of shareholders, or until their respective successors have been elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation, or removal. The directors to be assigned to Class III (Ms. Farrell and Messrs. Graff and Henning) would serve an initial term of three years until the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders, or until their respective successors have been elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation, or removal. Beginning with the election of directors to be held at the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders and each year thereafter, the class of directors to be elected in such year would be elected for a three-year term, and at each successive annual meeting, the class of directors to be elected in such year would be elected for a three-year term, so that the term of office of one class of directors shall expire in each year. If the Classified Board Amendment is not approved by the shareholders, the Board of Directors will not be classified into three classes and the directors elected at the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders will each serve one-year terms until the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders, or until their respective successors have been elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation, or removal.

If the Classified Board Amendment is approved by the shareholders, a new Section 5.5 would be added under Article V of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, which will read substantially as follows:

5.5 Classification and Terms of Directors. Other than those directors, if any, elected by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock that may be established pursuant to the provisions of Article IV hereof, the Board of Directors shall be divided into three classes, with each class containing one-third of the total number of directors, as near as may be practicable, and with the classes designated Class I, Class II, and Class III. If the number of directors is not evenly divisible by three, the remaining positions shall be allocated first to Class III and then to Class II. Except for the terms of such additional directors, if any, as elected by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock and as provided for or fixed pursuant to the provisions of Article IV hereof, each director shall serve for a term ending on the date of the third annual meeting of shareholders following the annual meeting of shareholders at which such director was elected; provided, that each director initially appointed to Class I shall serve for an initial term expiring at the Corporation's first annual meeting of shareholders following the effectiveness of this provision; each director initially appointed to Class II shall serve for an initial term expiring at the Corporation's second annual meeting of shareholders following the effectiveness of this provision; and each director initially appointed to Class III shall serve for an initial term expiring at the Corporation's third annual meeting of shareholders following the effectiveness of this provision; provided further, that the term of each director shall continue until the election and qualification of a successor and be subject to such director's earlier death, resignation, or removal. The directors in office immediately prior to the effectiveness of this provision shall assign members of the Board of Directors then in office to such Classes at the time the classification of the Board of Directors becomes effective.

The Classified Board Amendment provides for exceptions from the classification and staggered term framework for any additional directors who may be elected in the future by the holders of any series of preferred stock that may be established pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation. The Articles of Incorporation currently authorize the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series, with such powers, preferences, rights, qualifications, limitations, and restrictions as the Board of Directors may establish. There are no shares of preferred stock currently outstanding, and the Board of Directors does not have any current plans for the Company to issue shares of preferred stock.

To preserve the classified board structure, the Classified Board Amendment also provides that a director elected by the Board to fill a vacancy will hold office until the next election of the class for which such director has been chosen, subject to election and

qualification of a successor and to such director's earlier death, resignation, or removal. However, the current provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation whereby any director, or the entire Board of Directors, may be removed from office at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all of the shares of capital stock of the Company then entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, will not be changed in the Classified Board Amendment. Accordingly, Michael S. Dunlap, the Company's Executive Chairman and current beneficial owner of 77.6% of the combined voting power of the Company's shareholders, would retain the power to remove each other member of the Board of Directors at any time. See "Security Ownership of Directors, Executive Officers, and Principal Shareholders."

If the Classified Board Amendment is approved by the shareholders, a conforming amendment to the Company's Bylaws will be promptly made by the Board of Directors. The provisions of the Bylaws as amended by such conforming amendment will expressly state that the classification and staggered term framework reflected therein will be confined to the extent provided in the Articles of Incorporation.

Background

The Classified Board Amendment is intended to provide for continuity and stability in the Board's leadership and policies by providing that at any given time a majority of the directors will have prior experience with the Company and, therefore, will be familiar with its business and operations. The Board has not experienced significant continuity issues in the past and the Board wishes to ensure that the Board's past continuity will continue. The Board believes that the stability in the Board's leadership and policies in the past has helped to promote the creation of long-term shareholder value. The Board also believes that the Classified Board Amendment will assist the Board in protecting the long-term interests of the Company's shareholders in the event of an unsolicited offer for the Company by encouraging any potential acquirer to negotiate directly with the Board.

Unless a director is removed or resigns, three annual elections would be needed to replace all of the directors on the classified Board. The Classified Board Amendment may, therefore, discourage an individual or entity from acquiring a significant position in the Company's stock with the intention of trying to obtain immediate control of the Board. If the Classified Board Amendment is approved by the shareholders, the provisions will be applicable to each annual election of a class of directors, including the elections following any change of control of the Company.

The Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act expressly provides that the Articles of Incorporation may stagger the terms of directors by classifying the directors into two or three groups, and NYSE rules allow for the listing of a company's securities where the board of directors is divided into no more than three classes of approximately equal size and tenure, with terms of office not exceeding three years.

Potential Anti-Takeover Effects

As indicated above, the Classified Board Amendment may increase the amount of time required for a potential acquirer to obtain control of the Company without the cooperation of the Board. With restrictions on the ability to obtain immediate control of the Board, a potential acquirer may face other impediments to its intended acquisition of the Company, such as the issuance to another party of preferred stock with rights and preferences adverse to the interests of the potential acquirer. Thus, the Classified Board Amendment could discourage certain change of control transactions, perhaps including some transactions that shareholders may feel would be in their best interests. Further, the Classified Board Amendment will make it more difficult for shareholders to change the majority composition of the Board, even if the shareholders believe such a change would be desirable. Because of the additional time required to change the control of the Board, the Classified Board Amendment could be viewed as tending to perpetuate present management.

Although the Classified Board Amendment could make it more difficult for a potential acquirer to obtain control over the Company, the Board believes that by forcing potential acquirers to negotiate with the Board with respect to a potential change of control transaction, the Board will be better able to maximize shareholder value in any such transaction.

The Company is not aware of any present or threatened third-party plans to gain control of the Company, and the Classified Board Amendment is not being proposed in response to any such plan or threat. Rather, the Board is proposing and recommending the Classified Board Amendment as part of its periodic review of the Company's key governance mechanisms and to assist in facilitating continuity and stability in the Board's leadership and policies, and the fair and equitable treatment for all of the Company's shareholders in a potential change of control situation. The Board has no present intention of soliciting a shareholder vote on any other proposals relating to a possible change of control of the Company.

The Classified Board Amendment will also have the effect of reducing the impact of cumulative voting under the Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act and increasing the difficulty that minority shareholders would have in electing a particular director or directors, since a fewer number of directors will be elected at each annual meeting of shareholders and thus a fewer number of votes per share of common stock can be accumulated by shareholders to vote for a particular director nominee or nominees.

Appraisal Rights

Shareholders are not entitled to assert appraisal rights under the Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act in connection with the Classified Board Amendment.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the approval of the amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to classify the Board of Directors into three classes, with directors in each class serving staggered three-year terms.

OTHER SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

Householding

Under SEC rules, we are allowed to send in a single envelope our Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials or a single copy of our proxy solicitation and other required annual meeting materials to two or more shareholders sharing the same address. We may do this only if the shareholders at that address share the same last name or if we reasonably believe that the shareholders are members of the same family or group. If we are sending a Notice, the envelope must contain a separate Notice for each shareholder at the shared address. Each Notice must also contain a unique control number that each shareholder will use to gain access to our proxy materials and vote online. If we are mailing a paper copy of our proxy materials, the rules require us to send each shareholder at the shared address a separate proxy card.

We believe these rules are beneficial to both our shareholders and to us. Our printing and postage costs are lowered anytime we eliminate duplicate mailings to the same household. However, shareholders at a shared address may revoke their consent to the householding program and receive their Notice in a separate envelope, or, if they have elected to receive a full copy of our proxy materials in the mail, receive a separate copy of these materials. If you receive a single set of proxy materials but prefer to receive separate copies for each registered account in your household, please contact our agent, Broadridge, at: 1-800-542-1061, or in writing at: Broadridge Householding Department, 51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, New York 11717. Broadridge will remove you from the householding program within 30 days of receipt of your request, following which you will begin receiving an individual copy of the material.

You can also contact Broadridge at the phone number above if you received multiple copies of the proxy materials and would prefer to receive a single copy in the future.

Other Business

On the date that this Proxy Statement was first made available to shareholders, the Board of Directors had no knowledge of any other matter which will come before the Annual Meeting other than the matters described herein. However, if any such matter is properly presented at the Annual Meeting, the proxy solicited hereby confers discretionary authority to the proxies to vote in their sole discretion with respect to such matters, as well as other matters incident to the conduct of the Annual Meeting.

Shareholder Proposals for 2018 Annual Meeting

Shareholder proposals intended to be presented at the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, currently scheduled for May 24, 2018, must be received at the Company's offices at 121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, Attention: Corporate Secretary, on or before December 15, 2017, to be eligible for inclusion in the Company's 2018 proxy materials. The inclusion of any such proposal in such proxy materials shall be subject to the requirements of the proxy rules adopted under the Exchange Act, (the "Proxy Rules"). The submission of a shareholder proposal does not guarantee that it will be included in the Company's Proxy Statement.

A shareholder may otherwise propose business for consideration or nominate persons for election to the Board of Directors, in compliance with federal proxy rules, applicable state law, and other legal requirements and without seeking to have the proposal included in the Company's Proxy Statement pursuant to the Proxy Rules. Under the Company's Bylaws, the Secretary of the Company must receive notice of any such proposal or nominations for the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting between January 25 and February 24, 2018 (90 to 120 days before the first anniversary of this year's Annual Meeting date). The notice must contain the information required by the Company's Bylaws. A proxy may confer discretionary authority to vote on any matter at a meeting if the Company does not receive notice of the matter within the time frame described above. A copy of the Company's Bylaws is available at the Company's Web site at www.nelnetinvestors.com under "Corporate Governance" - "Corporate Documents" or is available upon request to: Nelnet, Inc., 121 South 13th Street, Suite 100, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, Attention: Corporate Secretary. The Chairman of the meeting may exclude matters that are not properly presented in accordance with these requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS

The information under the captions "Compensation Committee Report" and "Audit Committee Report" (i) shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and (ii) shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates such information by reference in such filing.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT TO
SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF NELNET, INC.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act, the undersigned corporation adopts the following Articles of Amendment to its Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended:

1. The name of the corporation is Nelnet, Inc.
2. The following amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, was adopted by the shareholders of the corporation in the manner prescribed by the Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act:

The text of the amendment to the corporation's Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, is to amend Sections 5.3 and 5.4 of Article V thereof to read as follows, and to insert the following new Section 5.5 under Article V thereof:

5.3. Vacancies. Subject to the rights of the holders of one or more series of Preferred Stock then outstanding as provided for or fixed pursuant to the provisions of Article IV hereof, any vacancies on the Board of Directors for any reason and any newly created directorships resulting by reason of any increase in the number of directors may be filled only by the Board of Directors, acting by a majority of the remaining directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. A director elected to fill a vacancy or a newly created directorship shall hold office until the next election of the class for which such director shall have been chosen pursuant to the provisions of Section 5.5 below, subject to the election and qualification of a successor and to such director's earlier death, resignation, or removal.

5.4. Removal of Directors. Except for such additional directors, if any, as elected by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock as provided for or fixed pursuant to the provisions of Article IV hereof, any director, or the entire Board of Directors, may be removed from office at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all of the shares of capital stock of the Corporation then entitled to vote generally in the election of directors or class of directors, voting together as a single class.

5.5. Classification and Terms of Directors. Other than those directors, if any, elected by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock that may be established pursuant to the provisions of Article IV hereof, the Board of Directors shall be divided into three classes, with each class containing one-third of the total number of directors, as near as may be practicable, and with the classes designated Class I, Class II, and Class III. If the number of directors is not evenly divisible by three, the remaining positions shall be allocated first to Class III and then to Class II. Except for the terms of such additional directors, if any, as elected by the holders of any series of Preferred Stock and as provided for or fixed pursuant to the provisions of Article IV hereof, each director shall serve for a term ending on the date of the third annual meeting of shareholders following the annual meeting of shareholders at which such director was elected; provided, that each director initially appointed to Class I shall serve for an initial term expiring at the Corporation's first annual meeting of shareholders following the effectiveness of this provision; each director initially appointed to Class II shall serve for an initial term expiring at the Corporation's second annual meeting of shareholders following the effectiveness of this provision; and each director initially appointed to Class III shall serve for an initial term expiring at the Corporation's third annual meeting of shareholders following the effectiveness of this provision; provided further, that the term of each director shall continue until the election and qualification of a successor and be subject to such director's earlier death, resignation, or removal. The directors in office immediately prior to the effectiveness of this provision shall assign members of the Board of Directors then in office to such Classes at the time the classification of the Board of Directors becomes effective.

3. The date that the amendment as set forth above was adopted was May 25, 2017.
4. The amendment was duly approved by the shareholders of the corporation in the manner required by the Nebraska Model Business Corporation Act and by the corporation's Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended.

Dated as of the 25th day of May, 2017.

NELNET, INC.

By: _____
Jeffrey R. Noordhoek,
Chief Executive Officer

